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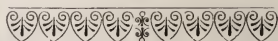
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HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN AND CITY

OF

GLOUCESTER,

CAPE ANN, MASSACHUSETTS.

By JAMES R. PRINGLE.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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## PREFACE.

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THE approach of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Gloucester, and the demand for a history which shall present the principal events that have occurred from its discovery and settlement has led to the writing of this work. The record of the town in the civil war, in many respects one of the most important in its annals, is here given for the first time. Coming when the ranks of the veterans are fast being depleted, this portion of the work cannot but prove of value. The complications arising from disputes between the Canadian Government and American fishermen, with the record of seizures of fishing vessels, also receive their initial presentation.

This work, prepared at intervals during an active service in the journalistic profession, is submitted to the public as the effort of one desirous of advancing in every way the interests of his native town.

JAMES R. PRINGLE.

AUGUST, 1892.



# HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER.

---

## CHAPTER I.

### Norsemen and Other Early Voyagers.

WAS THORWALD BURIED ON CAPE ANN, "THE CAPE OF THE CROSS!"  
GOSNOLD, PRING, CHAMPLAIN, SMITH AND OTHER INTREPID NAVI-  
GATORS CRUISE IN NEW ENGLAND WATERS.

DOWN the misty corridors of time, when Prince Sweyn of Denmark, banished from his father's realm, was flaunting the Danish raven in the face of Ethelred the Unready, king of England, the unworthy descendant of the great Alfred, while Robert I, son of Hugh Capet, was on the French throne, and when Europe was first awakening from its barbarism, the adventurous Norse sea kings had discovered, and to some extent inhabited what is now termed America. Of this fact, in the light of recent historical discoveries, there can be no doubt. At the end of the tenth and the beginning of the eleventh centuries Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New England, and perhaps other sections were visited, and settled temporarily. The Scandinavian Sagas, through the efforts of the Royal Society of Copenhagen, have been given to the world, and the proof contained in them concerning the discovery of the new continent is uncontrovertible. The recent researches of Prof. Horsford and his strong arguments, backed by documentary evidence, go to show that the fair city of the Norsemen, Norumbega, was founded on the banks of the classic Charles. To be brief, we gather from these Sagas, which are a sort of epic poem recounting, besides other achievements, the deeds of the men who from the Scandinavian shores first saw the New World, that a Norse navigator, by name Herjulfson, was caught in a storm off Greenland and driven westward to Newfoundland and Labrador. Herjulfson made no attempt

to land, but he and his crew carried home wonderful stories of the newly discovered country. This account stirred the ambition of the Norsemen to pursue the discovery farther, and in 1001, fourteen years later, Lief Erickson, with a hardy crew, turned the prow of his craft toward the New World. He reached the continent, cruised southward as far as Rhode Island, and was charmed by the mildness of the climate and attractiveness of the country. He in turn was followed by his brother Thorwald, who sailed leisurely along the coast from Nova Scotia to Rhode Island, making frequent stops at convenient bays and mouths of rivers to conduct explorations into the interior. In 1004 Thorwald set sail from the southern part of Vineyard, Rhode Island, steered eastward and then northward. He "passed a remarkable headland and bay which was opposite another headland." This he called "Kialarnes" or the "keel cape" from its resemblance to the keel of a ship. There is no doubt but what this was Cape Cod.

Thence he sailed along the eastern coast of the land to a promontory which there projected and which was covered with forest. Having anchored in the bay, Thorwald and his crew went ashore to explore. He was delighted with the place. "Here," said Thorwald, "it is beautiful, and here I should like to fix my dwelling." Some time was consumed in wandering about the shore, and when at length they were preparing to leave the boats they discerned three hillocks of sand which, from their curious appearance, attracted attention. The party immediately investigated and found that these were composed of canoes, overturned, covered with sand as a disguise. Underneath each of these canoes were found three Indians or "Skrellings" in the quaint Norse language. They were evidently a reconnoitring party. The Indians showed fight and both were soon involved in a hand-to-hand conflict in which eight of the savages were slain, one escaping in a canoe. He evidently spread the news, for in a short time after Thorwald and his crew were safe on board the ship a multitude came from out another part of the bay toward the place where the Norse ship was anchored and commenced a furious onslaught with arrows on the crew. The latter endeavored to protect themselves by raising battle screens about the sides of the ship. Thorwald was everywhere directing the skirmish. The "skrellings" continued to shoot for a while and then retired but not before the mighty Thorwald had received a mortal wound. Per-



ceiving that his end was near he summoned his band to his couch and said, "I now advise you to prepare for your departure as soon as possible, but me you shall bring to the promontory where I thought it good to dwell. It may be that it was a prophetic word which fell from my mouth about my abiding here for a season. There you shall bury me and plant a cross at my head and also at my feet and call the place Krossanes (the cape of the cross) in all time to come."

Here the renowned viking died, and his sorrowing band did as directed, and buried him with rude obsequies, after which they sailed away from the spot.

Where did Thorwald land and receive his mortal blow?

Opposite a remarkable headland enclosing a bay, which is no doubt Cape Cod. He sailed northward, when he discovered the second cape. It was a thickly wooded promontory, with beaches, and we know it was a cape, for he named it the Cape of the Cross. What two conspicuous headlands opposite each other in Massachusetts Bay but Cape Cod and Cape Ann? "Here it is beautiful," exclaimed Thorwald just six hundred years before the renowned navigator, the Chevalier De Champlain uttered the same sentiments on first beholding this beauteous bay. Champlain made a map of the place "Le Beauport" but Norse art had not yet attained to that. Champlain tarried, so did Thorwald and both had fights with the natives, the Norseman, as we have seen, disastrously.

In all the Norse annals of travel in North America there is no more certain and direct evidence than that which makes it probable that Thorwald landed and was buried on the thickly wooded promontory which he named the "Cape of the Cross" latterly named Cape Ann.

Still another brother of this enterprising family Thorstein arrived with a band of followers in 1005, and in 1007 Thorfinn Karlsefne, the greatest navigator of his time, came over with one hundred and fifty men, and explored the New England coast, sailing as far as the Capes of Virginia. Other bands followed and colonized various sections of the country.

The Norsemen supposed that the country was only a projection of Greenland. Their principal theatre of action, as ascertained from old Norse manuscript, was in the territory which they called Vinland extending from Cape Ann to Martha's Vineyard. The old chroniclers maintain that it was a pleasant and beautiful country, and,

compared with their own barren and cold land, there cannot be any doubt but what they were sincere. However, there were no opportunities for commerce with the savages, the spirit for exploration and discovery was satisfied, and they abandoned the new found land, returned to their old home, and whetted their appetite for adventure by overrunning and conquering portions of England and France.

The re-discovery of the New World opened an avenue to satisfy the adventurous ambitions of the hardy travellers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Prominent among these were John and Sebastian Cabot, Jacques Cartier, the Chevalier De Champlain, John Smith, Bartholomew Gosnold, Martin Pring, De Monts and others of note. These men embarked for the Western Continent, and cruised about various sections of the Atlantic coast, but there is no record, as far as known, that any of these landed on what is now Cape Ann until Champlain and De Monts touched ashore for a few hours' tarry in 1605, Champlain revisiting the locality and anchoring his ship in Gloucester harbor the next year, an account of which is given in the succeeding chapter. Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, who sailed along the New England coast in May, 1602, in the ship "Concord," landed and had dealings with the natives somewhere on the Maine or Massachusetts coast, but the exact locality has not been determined. He may have sighted our Cape before he stood across the bay to the headland which he named Cape Cod.

In 1603, Capt. Martin Pring, in the good ships "Speedwell" and "Discoverer," cruised close in shore from Penobscot Bay to the southwest, entering several harbors on the passage. His object, in which he was unsuccessful, was to procure a cargo of sassafras, then prized highly for medicinal purposes. There is strong ground, from the record of the voyage, for the supposition that Capt. Pring landed on the Cape, but as there is no evidence to fix the precise spot, the honor must be accorded to Champlain, of being the first white man to press his foot upon the rocky shores of Cape Ann.

Capt. John Smith, the famous navigator, cruised along the coast in 1614, sighting what is now Cape Ann, which he termed the fair headland, Tragabigzanda, in grateful remembrance of the Turkish maiden who is said to have saved his head from the force of the Mohammedan scimitar. He also named the three islands which lie near the head of the Cape the Three Turk's Heads to commemorate one of his intrepid feats, when he successively beheaded three Mus-



selmen in mortal combat. The favor shown by Smith in the bestowal of names on the Cape, which were associated with some of the grateful recollections of his life, or, as in the case of Champlain, expressive of the natural beauty of the place, is certainly a high compliment, especially so from navigators who had opportunities to observe the varying charms of other sections of the seaboard.



## CHAPTER II.

Cape Ann Visited by the Chevalier Champlain in  
1600.

COMES TO ANCHOR IN THE HARBOR WHICH HE NAMES LE BEAUPORT.  
FINDS A THRIFTY TRIBE OF INDIANS TILLING THE SOIL. FRUSTRATES A WARLIKE ATTACK. HISTORY OF THE RED MEN OF THE CAPE.

THE first visit, which is well authenticated, of a white man to what is now the shore of Cape Ann was made by the Chevalier Champlain, one of the most adventurous of the early voyagers to the New World. In July, 1605, De Monts and Champlain, with a small company, cruised along the New England coast until they came abreast of what is now Rockport, which they named Cape aux Isles, from the three islands in that vicinity, now Straitsmouth, Thacher's and Milk islands. While tarrying near this island a canoe containing five or six savages put off from the shore and approached the bark, but the Indians did not come aboard, being evidently out for reconnoitring purposes. After rowing at a respectful distance they returned to the land, where they commenced to dance.

Champlain went ashore to see them. They appeared to have no fear of the strangers, but stood their ground, no doubt influenced by the peaceful signs and indications made by the white men. They were given a knife and some biscuit, which caused them to dance even more vigorously than at first.

Champlain's object was to acquire some information of the coast, if possible, and in order to do this he traced a map of the locality on a board, and motioned the savages to continue. They seemed to be very intelligent, for one of their number took the charcoal and continued the drawing, making a representation of a very large bay, on the shores of which they put six pebbles at equal distances, giving Champlain to understand that each stone denoted the residence of a tribe and chief. They also drew the representation of a river.

Champlain must have had an interpreter, for he says the Indians "told us that those who dwell in this country cultivate the earth as the others whom we have seen before." The bay drawn by the Indians referred, no doubt, to Ipswich Bay, and the river, "which extends very far and has sand flats," is the Merrimac.

Champlain did not round Eastern Point and explore the harbor on this voyage, but made another excursion in the vicinity of what is now Cape Ann in September, 1606, entered the harbor and tarried for a time, effecting necessary repairs to his ship and its accoutrements. He named the harbor *Le Beauport*, the beautiful harbor, and as far as we have any certain knowledge he was the first white man who trod the shores of Cape Ann.

At that time Cape Ann was the home of a thrifty settlement of Red Men. Champlain drew a map of the place, which was afterwards published with an account of his travels, which was reprinted in Quebec in 1870. The map referred to gives a very graphic pictorial illustration of the topography of what is now the heart of the city. On this map is delineated a few trees, and at frequent intervals wigwams, with smoke issuing from an aperture, occupy the ground. Near each of these habitations is an enclosure, evidently a corn field.

When Champlain landed the savages had already gathered their harvest. There were some two hundred in number seen by the discoverer, the chief of whom was *Quiouhamenec*, who, accompanied by *Cohonepec*, paid Champlain a visit shortly after he came ashore, and they were hospitably entertained by the French voyagers. *Onemechin*, a Saco chief, also came to see Champlain, and was given a coat, but gave it away because it did not fit him.

The surprise upon seeing the white man a year before, on the occasion of the landing near Rockport, had worn off. No doubt the strange event had been communicated to the surrounding Indians, and the visitors had been the subject of much comment. Whether they supposed that Champlain and the whites had returned to take permanent possession is not known, but they resolved to make an attack on the newcomers. That these Indians retained all the pristine craftiness and bravery which characterized the red men when first discovered by the whites is evidenced from the fact, also pictorially represented on the map, of an attempt, which was frustrated, to ambush and capture or kill a party of the palefaced invaders who were trespassing on their shores.

Fortunately the savages were discovered by Champlain and flanked by the *Sieur de Poutrincourt* with eight *arequebusiers*, at which event the savages retired in great haste. Champlain, who believed that the red men intended to surprise and capture his party, immediately ordered his men to the boats, and put to sea in order to get away from them. Perceiving this, the Indians entreated him to stay one day longer, when they said that more than two thousand men would come to see his party. On hearing this Champlain got under way and sailed from the harbor as soon as possible.

At the time of Champlain's visit the Indian settlement was in a prosperous condition. The savages were quite thrifty and were clearing land all the time. Their method in securing open ground, as described by Champlain, was to cut the trees some three feet from the ground, burn the branches, and sow their corn between the stumps, and when the roots became sufficiently pliable they were taken from the ground.

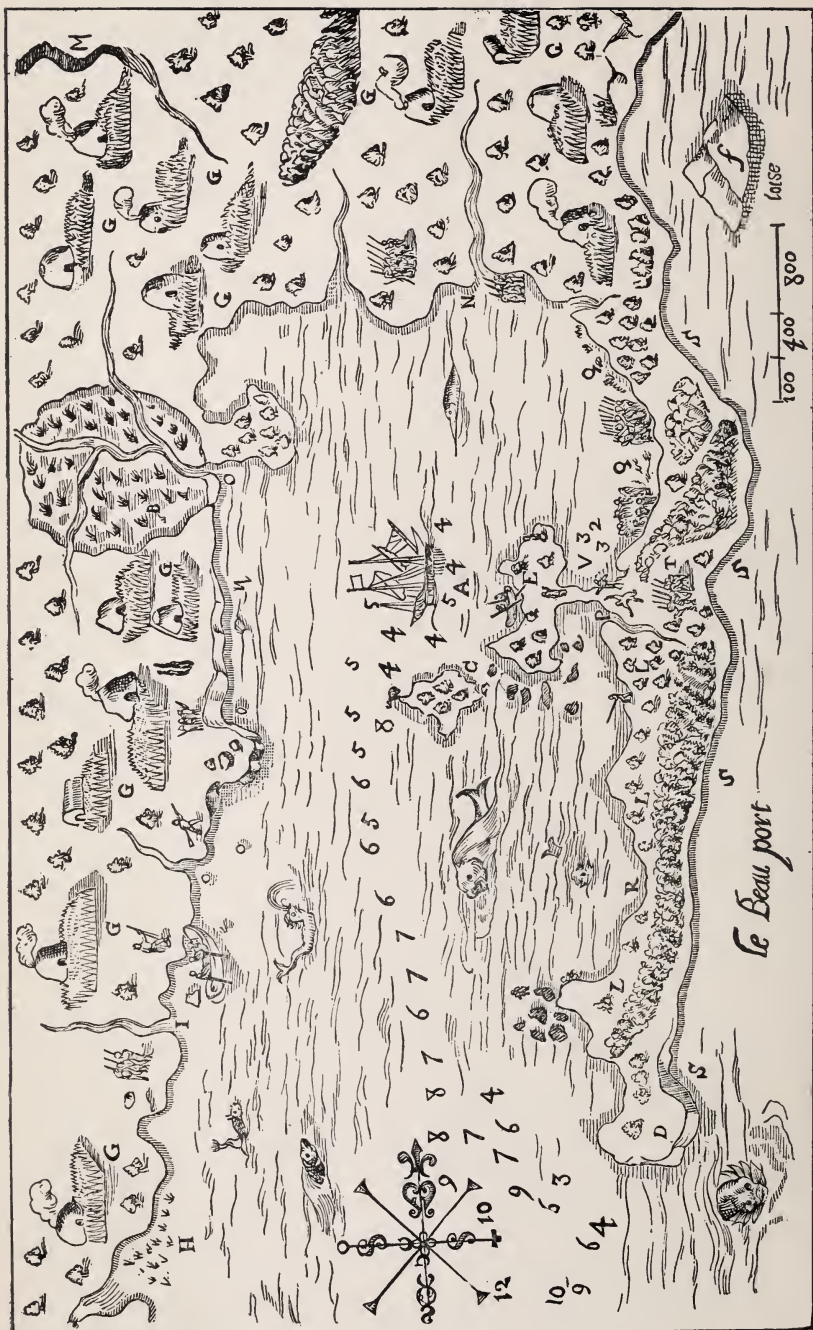
When the first settlers came from *Dorchester, England*, in 1623, to set up a fishing stage in what is now Gloucester, there were few traces of savages, and but little evidence of Indian occupation. Whether pestilence or other causes led to their final desertion is a matter of speculation. The only evidences of their occupancy were found on the northerly side of the Cape, where great heaps of clam shells attested their former presence. The town was thus spared from the terrors of Indian warfare, so common an experience with the early settlers in other sections. From this absence of the Indians arises the paucity of Indian names on the Cape.

Arrowheads and pipes have been dug up in numerous quantities, *Wheeler's Point* being a prolific mine for these relics. Household implements, as the stone handmill for pounding corn, have also been exhumed. Recently what was evidently an Indian burial ground was discovered at *Annisquam*, in the process of some excavations. Ten skulls and a slate pipe, probably of Indian manufacture, were brought to light in the course of this digging.

The two that remain are *Wingærsheek* and *Annisquam*, the designation of the harbor on the northerly side of the Cape. The earliest mention of the latter name is in *Wood's map*, in 1634, where it is spelled *Anasquam*, and in *Josselyn's "Account of Two Voyages in New England,"* in 1638, the orthography is *Wondoquam*. Various surmises have been made as to the meaning of the word. The







MAP OF GLOUCESTER HARBOR. "LE BEAUPORT." Drawn by Champlain in 1606.

A, Place where their ship was anchored. B, Meadows. C, Little Island. (Ten Pound Island.) D, Rocky Point. (Eastern Point.) E, Rocky Neck. F, Little Rocky Island. (Salt Island.) G, Wigwags of the Savages. H, Little River and meadows. I, Brook and marsh at Fresh Water Cove. J, Brook (at Pavilion Beach.) L, Tongue of plain ground, where there are saffron, nutrees and vines. (On Eastern Point.) M, Where the Cape of Islands turn. (The creek at Little Good Harbor.) N, Little River. (Brook near Clay Cove.) O, Little Brook coming from meadow P. A Brook. (At Oakes' Cove, Rocky Neck.) Q, Troop of savages coming to surprise them. (At Rocky Neck.) R, Sand Beach. (Niles' Beach.) The sea-coast. T, The Sieur de Pourtincourt in ambuscade with seven or eight arquebusers. V, The Sieur de Champlain perceiving the savages. The figures probably denote the depth of water in metres.

Indian words "Winne," "Wonne," etc., are said to signify something pleasant, and the word "Squam" is said to mean "a breaking water beach," the combination "Wonne" and "Squam" giving us "beautiful breaking water beach," a plausible meaning when the surroundings are taken into consideration. Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, LL. D., who is said to be the only person who can read Eliot's Indian Bible in the original, says "the name is certainly derived from 'Wanashaque-ompsk,' 'the top or extreme point of a rock.'" The learned doctor further states "that he has little doubt that 'Wanashquomskgut' originally belonged to the headland of the Cape, and was transferred to the harbor and river. Wingaersheek almost universally accepted as the Indian name of Cape Ann, is repudiated by Dr. Trumbull, who says that the word is not Indian, or, if so, is changed in the spelling to such a degree as to make it unrecognizable. Prof. E. N. Horsford, the learned Norse antiquarian, comes to the rescue and says that the word "Wingærsheek" is an undoubted corruption of the German name, low Dutch, Wyngaerts Hoeck, which occurs on many maps of the period between 1630 and 1670, especially in Ogilby's "America." Wyngaerts Hoecks is from Wyngaerten, and is the equivalent of what the Northmen designated as Vineland, and as Champlain, in his account of his visit here in 1606, says that grapes were found quite plentiful, the application may not have come amiss.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century some Indians set up a claim to the ownership of the land upon which the land is situated, and in town meeting, Dec. 25, 1700, Lieut. William Stevens and Ensign Joseph Allen were chosen and deputed by the inhabitants of said meeting to manage and make "a full compensation about our township with those Indians that hath laid claims to the land of our township." The committee met the Indians, talked over matters, and in town meeting, Feb. 12, 1701, voted to sell some of the town lands to raise money to pay what charges the town is indebted for, and about the purchasing of the township of Samuel English, Indian. The amount paid to settle in full was seven pounds. Our city has a copy of the deed from Samuel, and an effort is being made to obtain the original. Said English afterwards made claim on the town of Beverly for a similar sum, which was also paid.

It will thus be seen that the first settlers received a clear title to their lands. These are all the facts known concerning the Indians on Cape Ann, and brings this chapter of local history to a close.

## CHAPTER III.

## Foundation of the Massachusetts Colony.

TOWN SETTLED IN 1623 BY THE DORCHESTER COMPANY. PILGRIMS SECURE RIGHTS ON THE CAPE. MILES STANDISH, CAPT. HEWES AND ROGER CONANT. HOME COMPANY RECALLS COLONISTS AND ABANDONS THE SETTLEMENT IN 1625. CONANT AND THE GREATER PART OF THOSE REMAINING REMOVE TO SALEM. ROBINSON'S ANNISQUAM COLONY IN 1630. REINFORCEMENTS FROM PLYMOUTH. TOWN INCORPORATED IN 1642 AND NAMED GLOUCESTER.

AS FAR as known no Europeans visited Cape Ann after Champlain departed in 1606, until 1623, in which year a colony was established on its shores mainly through the efforts of the Rev. John White, a Puritan minister of Dorchester, England, who collected a company of emigrants for the purpose of colonization in the new world.

In March, 1621, Capt. John Mason, a merchant of London and governor of Newfoundland, received from the Plymouth Council a grant of "all the land from the river Naumkeag around Cape Ann to the river Merrimac," etc. This track was the first grant by the council of the territory of Cape Ann, but the grantee never attempted to settle his holding.

Gloucester, then, was first settled in 1623, and although the greater part of the original colony returned to England or to Salem in 1626, there is no evidence that it was wholly deserted, and it is very probable that a few inhabitants remained permanently and were joined by others within a few years.

The early voyagers were much impressed with the value of the waters of Cape Ann as a source of supply for codfish, and on returning to England gave glowing accounts of the profits to be derived from the pursuit of fishing voyages in Massachusetts bay, which was then accounted the finest fishing grounds in the world. Gosnold, who named Cape Cod, reported that the codfish were so thick that they "pestered" his ship. Capt. Smith also gave similar testimony



as to the plenteousness of fish. At that time, quite a traffic was had with Bilboa in salted fish, and some dozen sail of craft were pursuing the fisheries in Massachusetts bay in 1621 with the best success.

Commerce is always reaching out its benificent arms, and the business men of Dorchester conceived the purpose of founding a permanent settlement in Massachusetts, which was to be the basis of their fishing operations. The colony to be established on land was to render assistance to the seaman, and also to turn its attention to agriculture, and if possible be made self-sustaining by raising a sufficient amount of cereal for the needs of settlers as well as for the men permanently engaged in fishing.

Accordingly, a ship of 50 tons was purchased, and the colonists set sail for the new world. It was by accident rather than design that the company landed at Cape Ann, as no particular spot in New England had been selected. They arrived late in the season, but secured a good catch, and set sail for Spain, perhaps for Bilboa, the principal market of the period.

Before leaving, according to the designs of the promoters, 14 of the "spare men" were landed with provisions "at Cape Ann."

The voyage, however, did not prove a financial success, the expenses being heavy. The other settlements in New England at the time were Plymouth, 1620; Weymouth, 1622; Nantasket, Piscataqua River and Saco, Monhegan, and a few people along the Maine coast.

There is no record, of which we have any knowledge, of the names of the men who first settled Cape Ann. They were probably from the respectable yeomanry about Dorchester, who were induced to emigrate by the advice of the Rev. Mr. White.

#### PILGRIMS SECURE RIGHTS.

The Dorchester Company had no grant of this territory, and their possession was soon to be disputed by others. The Plymouth colony, then in a half starving condition, determined to prosecute the fishing business. Accordingly Edward Winslow was sent to England in 1623 to make preparations, and to raise capital for the enterprise. Incidentally, it is quite probable that he learned of the undertaking of the Dorchester company at Cape Ann, and fixed upon the locality as the best place to establish a fishing stage. He, therefore, with Robert Cushman, procured from Lord Sheffield, a member of the

council from New England, a patent conveying to them and associates "a tract of ground in New England in a known place there comonly called Cape Anne."

This patent was broad and comprehensive in its scope as to government, but permanent settlement evidently was not contemplated.

Armed with authority, they sent the ship "Charity" over in 1624, and caused a stage or wharf to be erected on Cape Ann. But arriving late in the season, and having a shiftless master and crew, the voyage was a failure.

Early in the next year the 14 colonists left by the Dorchester company were joined by 18 recruits, the ship used the year previous and a remodeled Flemish fly boat of 140 tons being dispatched anew to the fishing grounds. The catch, however, was small and the season unprofitable. John Tyly and Thomas Gardener, two of the first settlers of whom we have any record, came over this year, the first to oversee the fishing voyages, the latter to superintend the work of the settlers.

Operations were renewed the next year, in 1625. Roger Conant was chosen governor of the colony, and John Lyford, an Episcopal clergyman, was appointed to minister to the spiritual wants of the people. Provisions, cattle and other necessities were also provided.

An agreement had been arrived at in 1624, by which the Dorchester company was to pursue its fishing operations on Cape Ann, probably under a license from Winslow and his associates. Three ships were sent out by the company in 1623, but one became disabled early in the season and, although good fares were secured, the company became deeply involved in debt, and decided to abandon its project of founding a fishing colony at Cape Ann. The ships were sold and the company proceeded to abandon the colony. Mr. White gave as a reason for the non-success of the scheme the "ill carriage" of the men and that they were "ill commanded."

The Pilgrims also procured a ship and pinnace with which to pursue their fishing operations in 1625, and transferred the scene of operations of their "salt man" who had come over to Plymouth the year before to Cape Ann. This enterprise came to an untimely end, the salt house and pans being destroyed by fire.

#### STANDISH, HEWES AND CONANT.

During this year occurred a dramatic episode which nearly result-

ed in blood shed. Among the actors were two of the most prominent men in the early history of the country. A number of merchants in England, for some reason, were opposed to the fishing operations of the Pilgrims. They therefore dispatched a ship to Cape Ann, and upon the arrival of the craft, her crew probably having been instructed for the purpose, seized all the provisions and the stage of the Pilgrims, evidently intending to oust the men of Plymouth and hold possession by force of arms. The captain of the semi-piratical ship was named Hewes and, having obtained possession, he barricaded the stage head with hogsheads and prepared for a siege.

That redoubtable Pilgrim warrior, Capt. Miles Standish, soon appeared on the scene, and from the land demanded the unconditional surrender of the usurpers. This request, Hewes, from his coign of vantage, refused. Hot words flew thick and fast between the rival commanders, and serious trouble would no doubt have resulted but for the coolness and moderation displayed by Roger Conant who appeared on the spot as a peacemaker and by his tact prevented the shedding of blood upon the soil. He proposed a compromise by which both parties were to maintain separate stages on the field, each respecting the right of the other. This was accepted and trouble was averted. Thus from the first, with the valiant captain of the Pilgrims for one of its chief disputants, began the fisheries troubles which have loomed up so seriously on the horizon of later days. This incident occurred on what is known as Stage Fort, the place affording excellent opportunities for pursuing fishing operations, while one of the rocky promontories that jut into the sea was no doubt the scene of the barricade. However, the Plymouth vessels made good catches and as it has been quaintly expressed, both went "joyfully home together," the larger craft towing "ye lesser ship at his stern all ye way overbound." This was practically the end of the Pilgrim's fishing operations on Cape Ann. They visited the Cape for fishing operations in a few instances, some years later.

#### COLONISTS RECALLED.

As has been stated, the Dorchester company gave up its project at the close of 1625 and recalled the colonists, the greater part of whom went home. Roger Conant and a few others resolved to stay but in the next year removed to Salem. It is very probable, how-

ever, that men were left to care for the property on the fishing stage and that perhaps one or two others, men of "ill carriage" and undesirable neighbors were not invited to accompany the rest of the colony to Salem. Conant and the greater part of those remaining set out through the woods driving their cattle before them, with all their possessions and settled in Salem. Tradition says that the path they travelled was afterwards laid out as the highway between Gloucester and Salem.

Gloucester is therefore the oldest settlement in the Massachusetts colony and the spot on which the colony was founded. As has been said, there is no reason to believe that it was permanently abandoned but that it has been continuously the home of white men since 1623. Some of these settlers would reflect little if any credit on a community. Among them was a man named Fells who, with his paramour fled here from Plymouth to escape his just deserts at the hands of the outraged Pilgrims. Thomas Morton, of Merry-mount notoriety, settled here, having been driven from other sections of the colony. Rev. Francis Higginson and other passengers sent over by the Massachusetts company in the ship "Talbot," anchored in the harbor in 1629 and picked "strawberries, gooseberries and wild roses." Among the settlers at Cape Ann who removed to Salem with Conant, of whom we have record, are the following: John Woodbury, who came from Somersetshire, England. He was made a freeman in Salem in 1631 and filled various offices of trust. His son Humphrey was, without doubt, the father of Humphrey who removed from Beverly to Gloucester in 1677. John Balch came from Bridgewater, England, and was admitted a freeman of Salem in 1631. He died 1648. Peter Palfrey became a freeman of Salem in 1631 and a representative in 1635. He died in Reading in 1633. Goodman Norman and his son William Allen and Walter Knight were members of the Dorchester company. William Allen, who probably remained within the precincts of Cape Ann, was an early settler of Manchester as he was one of a company for erecting a village on the spot in 1640. Rev. John Lyford, the Episcopal clergyman who has been referred to, conducted the first Christian worship on the shores of the Cape. He was, without doubt, a man of the grossest tendencies and totally unfit for the high office which he presumed to administer. Last, but not the least among the settlers at Cape Ann was the first authorized ruler,



its governor, Roger Conant. His sturdy virtues have immortalized his name. After his removal to Salem he was elected a freeman in 1631 and a representative in 1634. He died at the age of 86, Nov. 16, 1679.

#### ROBINSON'S ANNISQUAM SETTLERS.

The half deserted fishing hamlet soon received accessions to its population and in 1630 or 1631 a band of Pilgrims, under the leadership of a son of the Rev. John Robinson, landed at Annisquam on the northerly side of the cape which they took possession of for the purpose of conducting operations. They erected a stage and made provision for the accommodations of their families. The account of this settlement which has come down to us is meagre and traditional. As is the case with many important events, history is silent regarding this salient point in local annals.

#### MR. THOMSON'S FISHING STAGE.

By an act of the General Court, May 22, 1639, "for the encouragement of Mr. Maurice Thomson, merchant of London, it was ordered that a fishing plantation should be begun at Cape Ann, and that said Mr. Thomson should have places assigned for the building of houses and stages and other necessities for that use and shall have sufficient lands and other liberties there as shall be needful and fit for their occasions."

The court empowered Mr. Endicott, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Winthrop, Jr., William Pierce and Joseph Grafton, or any three of them, to set out the said plantation and all lands and other accommodations to such as shall be planted there and none to be settled there but by their allowance. Certain exemptions were also granted to encourage fishing operations. Again the records are silent as to the outcome of this project and it is probable that Mr. Thomson never came over to carry out his designs, although the town records of 1650 state that "Will Southmead hath given him that parcel of land in the harbor upon which Mr. Thomson's frame stood," etc., which goes to show that an agent of Mr. Thomson had erected a fishing stage as contemplated. The business of fishing was well apace by 1639, for Thomas Lechford, who resided in Boston at that period, and returned to England where he published a book, states that "at Cape Ann where fishing is set forward one Master Rashley is chaplain." Other writers give concurrent testimony so it is reasonable to

suppose that the infant fishing hamlet was well established during the decade between 1630 and 1640. Mr. Thomson's stage was located at Duncan's point.

#### PLYMOUTH COLONISTS.

Another reinforcement of settlers arrived in February, 1642. They came from Plymouth colony under the leadership of Rev. Richard Blynman.

#### INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

The community had now grown into sufficient prominence to ask for incorporation. Steps to that end were taken in 1639, but the final act of incorporation was not passed by the General Court until May, 1642. That body, in October, 1641, designated commissioner to view and settle the bounds of Ipswich, Cape Ann and Jeffries's Creek now Manchester, and Messrs. Downing and Hathorne, deputies from Salem, were appointed to dispose of all lands and other things at Cape Ann. In accordance with this provision the first assignment and disposition of lots was made by Downing and Hathorne in February, 1642.

#### NAMED GLOUCESTER.

The name selected by the incorporators for their town was Gloucester, from the fact that a majority of the settlers were from the peaceful and quiet cathedral city in England of that name, and wished to perpetuate old associations and pleasant memories in the land across the sea.

There are several derivations for the name. The city was founded by the Britons and called the *Caer Glow*, which signifies the fortress of Glow, a prince of the country. Some writers affirm that the name is derived from the British words, glow, handsome and *caer* a city. Again it is said that the translation of the name, as known by the ancient Britons, is the "city of the pure stream."

The Roman is the source, however, very generally accepted, for the names. When the Roman legions invaded Britain the necessities of the case, as well as the policy of the Romans, made them permanent occupiers and not temporary visitors. As in Gaul, they aimed at the subjugation of the country. In different parts of the land and with an eye to the best location, large fortified camps called *castra*, were made, usually fortified with trees, and made in the form of a square. The Romans, when they took possession of the British

city, called it *Gleveum Colonia*, and under *Claudius*, it received the name of *Claudius Castra*. The necessities of trade gradually transformed the martial camp into a commercial city. Booths for the sale of goods were erected in the streets of the camps, and commerce made the interest of soldier and native identical. The name *castra* became corrupted by the native into *Chester*, and the camp of *Claudius* into *Gleaucestre*, and to its present form. The various cities in England, many of the names of which are found in New England, ending with *cester* or *chester* are all said to derive their names from the fact of their having been Roman camps. The site of the camp in Gloucester, England, can still be traced, the north, east, south and west gate still surviving in name.

Another version: The site was a Roman station under *Aulus Plautius*. It became a city of *Mercia* and under the Saxons was named *Gleaucestre*.

The designation *Cape Ann* was applied to our headland shortly after the visit of *Capt. John Smith*, by *Prince Charles* in honor of his mother, *Princess Anne of Denmark*.

*Thacher's island* received its name from a melancholy incident in the early history of the town. On the 12th of August, 1635, a pinnace having on board *Rev. John Avery*, wife and six children, *Mr. Anthony Thacher*, wife and four children, and another person, was blown ashore on the island during a gale, and all but *Thacher* and his wife perished. They were bound from *Ipswich* to *Marblehead*. The survivors were taken off and on their departure the place was christened "*Thacher's Woe*."



## CHAPTER IV.

## Town Begins Corporate Career.

FIRST SELECTMEN. SAW MILLS, SHIP-BUILDING AND TIMBER LAWS. FIRST MEETING HOUSE AND PASTORS. KING PHILIP'S WAR. FIRST LAND GRANTS. RESISTS GOV. ANDROS. WITCHCRAFT DELUSION. OTHER HAPPENINGS.

THE commissioners appointed by the General Court designated eight men as a board to govern the settlement before the town was incorporated, namely, Walter Tybbot, Mr. Fryer, Mr. Milward, Mr. Addes, George Norton, Obadiah Bruen, Mr. Sadler, William Stevens. Their functions were similar to those of selectmen. In 1642, the next year, when the town had been duly incorporated, the selectmen chosen were: Mr. Stevens, Mr. Addes, Mr. Milward, Mr. Sadler, Obadiah Bruen, George Norton, Mr. Fryer, and Walter Tybbot, and these were succeeded annually by a board chosen in town meeting until the incorporation as a city, in 1873.

Thus launched into a corporate form of government, the town was firmly established. New settlers came, slowly at first, to make the Cape their home, welcomed by the little band already on the spot, providing they were desirable neighbors. Thrift and energy characterized these pioneers, and if perchance a wandering Indian, surmounting one of the neighboring heights, and hearing the busy click of the woodman's axe as he cleared the space about his home, or observed the smoke from the chimney of his humble abode as it curled lazily upwards through the trees, he may have foreseen in these indications of activity and life, were the red man of a prophetic mind, the beginning of that process, which, commencing then upon the Atlantic seaboard, was to end only when the last descendant of his race, in no far distant generation, was to look outward upon the mild Pacific and backward upon the history of his kind, deprived at various stages of their birthright, the American continent.

The social conditions of pioneer life are at the best crude, and the want of various conveniences of older communities fall heavier upon the women, on whom are entailed many hardships. Scat-



tered and isolated, all looked forward to the coming of the Sabbath day, when they might gather with the rest of the little band, and offer up their heartfelt devotions to the Giver of all good things. After the services, no doubt, the more secular topics were well discussed, and the various happenings of the week gone over in detail. Birth, marriage, and death are common in every social condition, and the advent of a little stranger, the marriage of the son and daughter of a pioneer, or the death of one of the community were events of uncommon interest.

#### TIMBER LAWS, SAW MILLS, SHIP-BUILDING.

As to the condition of the settlers, it may be said that there was sufficient arable land to raise an ample supply of cereals and vegetables, the harbor yielded an inexhaustible supply of good fish, while the flocks and herds furnished both meat and clothing, the busy housewife spinning the wool and weaving it into homespun. Thus comfortably spent were the lives of the first settlers, and we nowhere hear of those periods of famine which furnish so pathetic a chapter in the early history of other settlements. The timber growing on the Cape, especially the oak, furnished the best of material for ship building. Indeed, the greater part of the first laws passed were in relation to the cutting of timber. The manufacture of boards, clapboards, hoops, staves, as well as the cutting of cord-wood for outside consumption, was well under way by 1645. The laborious hand process for working timber was early superseded by water power. The various brooks and tide-water rivers furnished excellent power. A mill was erected near Beaver dam about 1642, also some years later on Sawmill river, near the present location of the grist mill at Riverdale, at various sections, at West Gloucester, at Freshwater Cove, and at numerous other places. These drove a thriving business in sawing timber and grinding corn, and the woodland of the Cape became rapidly depleted, so much so that in 1667 the town voted, under certain penalties for violation, to restrict the cutting of cord-wood within the territory from Brace's Cove to Little Good Harbor beach, and in 1669 it was agreed that no cord-wood be sold out of town under three shillings and sixpence per cord. For several years afterwards each family was permitted to cut 20 cords of wood on the common, but no more.

A committee was appointed by the General Court to settle the

bounds between Ipswich and Gloucester, and they submitted their report in March, 1642, fixing a certain bound. In 1671 various persons, probably the heirs of John Mason, who had been granted a large tract including Cape Ann, set up a claim to the territory, but the title was pronounced invalid by the best English lawyers, and the claimants finally allowed the matter to drop.

Ship-building was also carried on very early. Among the accessions to the town William Stevens who came to Boston in 1632, and in 1642 appears in Gloucester as one of the town commissioners. He was the most competent shipbuilder in New England at the time, and held many offices of trust in the community. He received an extraordinary grant of 500 acres of land on the westerly side of Annisquam river and six acres on Meeting House neck, but resided near the waterside at Pavilion Beach. As early as 1633 he built a ship here for a Mr. Griffin, which was followed by the building of several others. The value of such a man in instructing mechanics in the art of ship-building, especially in a community whose future lay in a maritime direction was incalculable. To how great a degree he moulded the character of the town's industry can be conjectured.

#### FIRST MEETING HOUSE AND PASTORS.

The first regular worship on the Cape was conducted under the ministrations of Rev. Richard Blynman, who emigrated from Wales to Plymouth. Becoming involved in a controversy at the latter place he, with a number of adherents, removed to Gloucester in 1642. He received a grant of 40 acres of land at Kettle Cove, now Magnolia. A meeting house was erected as early as 1633 on the northwesterly slope of Beacon hill. This was a small log structure. Hard by a half acre of the field in that vicinity in 1644, was reserved for a burial ground, and here all that was mortal of the early settlers was laid to rest. This spot is, without doubt, the site of what is the Bridge street burial ground. Mr. Blynman was engaged in the ministry here until 1649, removing the next year with a company of other settlers to New London. His labors here characterized by much disturbance, the meetings were broken up, etc. He is spoken of as a man of sweet, humble, heavenly carriage yet he was before the court on a complaint of Anthony Day, acknowledged the truth of this accusation but was discharged with the warning "to beware of the like rash carriage in the future." He was probably a man of good parts possessed of a violent temper.

After Rev. Mr. Blynman's departure, William Perkins of Weymouth settled here in 1650 to minister to the spiritual needs of the depleted band of worshippers. Shortly before his arrival the town, through the selectmen, set off 10 acres of upland for the use of teaching elders forever, also a half acre of upland reserved for the town to build a house for the use of teaching elders "under the meeting house where it now stands" and furthermore, 10 acres of fresh marsh above the head of Little river. Mr. Perkins remained here until 1655 when he removed to Topsfield. In a pioneer settlement no agency is so effective in uniting a community into a compact and coherent body as its spiritual guide. This was soon apparent to the settlers, and after a six years' vacancy in their pulpit arrangements were finally made with the Rev. John Emerson to become the pastor of the settlement. His salary was fixed at £60 per annum, payable in corn and other cereals, fish, beef or pork. In 1672 the town voted that he should receive one-eighth of the salary in money, and in 1679 he was awarded an additional £8 together with his firewood. In 1673 £80 was voted by the town for the erection of a parsonage. He was quite thrifty at his death in 1700 at the age of 75, was possessed of a considerable estate for the times including three saw mills. The second meeting house was erected before 1664, at a cost of £60 not including the labor, Robert Elwell and Clement Coldam being the committee in charge. After serving its purpose about 40 years it was taken down. Mr. Emerson's ministry was highly successful, his methods in spiritual as well as secular affairs were energetic, and the congregation had grown at his death to three times the number at his settlement. He was also the first ecclesiast from the time of Lyford who steered clear of entanglement either in the court or with his parishioners, if we except Chaplain Rashley of whom we have slight knowledge.

#### KING PHILIP'S WAR.

As has been pointed out in an opening chapter, the peculiar situation of the town rendered it exempt from the ravages of the red men. The town's quota for the Indian war of 1675, as raised by draft were Hugh Rowe, Thomas Kent, Vincent Davis, Jacob Davis, Joseph Allen, Joseph Somes, Joseph Clark, and Andrew Sargent. All of these men probably were not in actual service, but may have provided substitutes. Joseph Somes was killed during the hostilities.

Among those granted lots of land at Kettle Cove for their service during this war were Joseph Clark and Hugh Rowe, of the original quota, Timothy Somes drawing a lot for Joseph Somes, who was killed, and John Bray, Nathaniel Bray, John Day, Moses Dudy, John Fitch, John Haskell, Edward Haraden, Isaac Prince, Samuel Stanwood, John Stanwood, and Philip Stanwood, these latter, no doubt, acting as substitutes for those originally drafted. It is estimated that this number comprised nearly one-fourth of the citizens capable of military service.

#### FIRST LAND GRANTS.

The first settlers "located" on the land, which, in their judgment, was most desirable for their particular needs, each newcomer selecting a tract that had remained unclaimed. Pre-emption was a clear title to possession, and until February 27, 1688, no grant of land had been made. On the date specified, however, it was voted at a town meeting that every householder and young man who had attained his majority and was a native of the town, capable of the rights and duties of citizenship, should be granted six acres of land.

Rights of way for free passage were provided for, and the inhabitants were given the privilege of cutting wood upon these lots for their own use. Accordingly, 82 lots, in numerical order, were laid out on the easterly side of the Cut, and were drawn for and secured by the following persons: Joseph Allen, Richard Babson, John Babson, Ebenezer Babson, Anthony Bennett, Nathaniel Bray, John Bray, Joseph Clark, Joanna Collins, Ezekiel Collins, John Cook, Job Coit, Anthony Day, Ezekiel Day, John Day, Thomas Day, Nathaniel Day, James Davis, junior, William Dolliver, Peter Duncan, Isaac Elwell, senior, Isaac Elwell, junior, Jacob Elwell, Robert Elwell, Samuel Elwell, William Ellery, Rev. John Emerson, John Emerson, junior, heirs of Isaac Eveleth, Sylvester Eveleth, John Fitch, Bartholomew Foster, Joseph Gardner, Stephen Glover, John Hadley, Edward Haraden, John Haraden, Sarah Haraden, John Hammon, Samuel Hodgkins, Henry Joslyn, Thomas Judkin, Thomas Millett, John Millett, Francis Norwood, Francis Norwood, junior, Jeffrey Parsons, John Pearce, Isaac Prince, Thomas Prince, senior, Thomas Prince, junior, Thomas Riggs, senior, Thomas Riggs, junior, Abraham Robinson, Hugh Rowe, James Rowe, John Rowe, senior, John Rowe, junior, William Sargent, senior, William Sargent, junior, William Sargent, 2d, John Sargent, Samuel Sargent, Nathaniel Somes, Timo-



thy Somes, Morris Smith, Robert Skamp, James Stevens, senior, James Stevens, junior, William Stevens, Samuel Stevens, Philip Stanwood, Samuel Stanwood, John Stanwood, Jonathan Stanwood, Thomas Very, William Vinson, Thomas Witham, Henry Williams. John Elwell, who was absent at the time of the drawing, claimed and received a lot in 1707.

There were 31 lots laid out west of the Cut bridge in that section of the town comprising West Gloucester and Magnolia. They were drawn as follows: Thomas Bray, senior, Thomas Bray, junior, John Clark, Peter Coffin, Nathaniel Coit, Richard Dolliver, Jacob Davis, James Davis, Richard Dike, Timothy Day, William Haskell, senior, William Haskell, junior, Benjamin Haskell, Joseph Haskell, Mark Haskell, Nathaniel Hadlock, Josiah Kent, Thomas Lufkin, Thomas Lufkin, junior, Nathaniel Millett, John Pulcifer, Thomas Penny, deceased, Jeffrey Parsons, senior, James Parsons, John Parsons, Andrew Sargent, John Sargent, James Sawyer, Henry Walker, Rev. John Wise of Chebacco, Humphrey Woodbury.

#### RESISTS GOVERNOR ANDROS.

In 1688, several of the towns of the Massachusetts colony refused to pay the odious taxes imposed by the tyrannical governor, Sir Edwin Andros. As in later days, the people were active in protesting against this exaction. Among the rebellious towns was Gloucester and, as a result, seven of the prominent citizens were arraigned and fined at Salem for the refusal of the town to honor the terms of the warrant. The names of the citizens were William Haskell, James Stevens, Thomas Reggs and Thomas Millet, the selectmen, Timothy Somes, constable and William Sargent. All but Somes were fined 40 shillings each to which £3 1 shilling was added for fees. Somes was discharged on the payment of fees.

#### WITCHCRAFT DELUSION.

The witchcraft delusion of 1692 extended to Gloucester but happily none of the accused were put to death. In the summer of that year its symptoms became manifest when Ebenezer Babson and his family reported that strange noises, as of persons running about his house, were heard almost every night. Babson, on returning at a late hour also saw two strange men come out of his house and disappear in his cornfield. He stated that he could hear them converse and that one said, "The man of the house is come now,

else we might have taken the house." The entire family, becoming alarmed, retired to the garrison to which place they were followed by two men. On another day Babson, who seems to have experienced a monopoly of these occurrences in the town, saw strangers who appeared like Frenchmen, and at another time the number was increased to six. A party went in pursuit. Babson overtook two and tried to fire at them but, strange to relate, his gun persistently missed fire. A short time afterwards he saw three men, one wearing a white waistcoat. This time his rifle proved trusty. All fell beneath his unerring aim but on his approaching the dead or wounded men arose and ran away, one discharging a gun as he went. At length one of these spectral marauders was surrounded so that escape was impossible. He was shot by Babson, but this time when Babson approached to take possession of the body it mysteriously disappeared. For quite a time afterwards a company, supposed to be French and Indians, prowled about the garrison and held loud conversations in a swamp near by. Babson, on his way to the harbor to carry the news, was fired upon. The people became greatly excited and appealed to the outside towns for help. Ipswich responded with 60 men to assist in putting these strange intruders to flight. The excitement soon abated, Babson seeming to be the only person to whom these extraordinary manifestations were revealed. Six women of the town were imprisoned on the ground of being witches. Abigail Somes was one of the first accused and was confined in Boston nearly seven months, being released Jan. 3, 1693, without trial. Ann Dolliver, wife of William Dolliver, and four other females were accused of witchcraft but fortunately returning reason of the people, prevented their execution. Rev. John Emerson, the clergyman of the town, wrote concerning these occurrences and in defence of his parishioners: "All rational persons will be satisfied that Gloucester was not harmed for a fortnight altogether by real French and Indians, but that the devil and his angels were the cause of all that befel the town."

#### OTHER HAPPENINGS.

The increase of population up to 1700 was scanty. Settlers came and went. In 1693, the town's quarterly tax, levied by the colony government, was £68 11s, over one-half of which was poll tax, the citizen paying the highest amount being Peter Coffin, who was assessed

£2 18s. and 6d. Fully one-quarter of the population resided at West Gloucester, where the land was better adapted for farming purposes. The roads in those days were scarcely broken, and in very bad condition. The greater part of the population east of the Annisquam river was centered in the upper part of ward 6. By far the shortest route to church and the principal part of the village was to cross the marsh from the west parish side to Biskie, now Rust's island, thence across the river to Trynall cove, thence down Ferry lane to what is now Washington street. A public ferry was established there in 1694, Samuel Hodgkins being the ferryman, the ferry being continued for 100 years, and the transportation always conducted by a member of the Hodgkins family.

The last act of any magnitude undertaken by the settlers, at the close of the century, was the erection of a meeting house. In town meeting, Dec. 23, 1697, the people being of one mind religiously, a committee of three, consisting of Samuel Sargent, John Parsons, and Benjamin Haskell were chosen to supervise the erection of a meeting house, the dimensions being 40 feet square and 16 feet stud. A tax was levied on the town for its construction, but it was not raised until May, 1700. It was the third erected in town, and occupied the site on the meeting house green, still preserved for common use, in Ward 6, hard by the main thoroughfare. Its cost was £253, it being furnished with a short tower, bell and pews, and was, no doubt, the chief and most imposing public building of the town in the days when church and state, locally considered, were one.

In 1699 the population was about 650, scattered over the whole area of the town. Notwithstanding this slow growth, the community prospered materially. The greater part of the original log houses had been superseded by frame dwellings, or the logs had been covered with boards. Timber was plenty, and the large number of saw mills furnished facilities for its ready manufacture into lumber of the desired dimensions. This in itself was an excellent indication. The character of the houses of a community mark with unerring hand the development of the self-respect, and furnish a sure criterion of the energy of the inhabitants.

One of New England's famous authors, in a work, the scenes of which are laid in the early days of a neighboring city, states that the first products of civilization are a cemetery and a prison. The code of laws, especially those governing morals, were excessively puritanical

and several cases are on record where an ignominious punishment was inflicted upon offenders. Although the necessities of the town had not as yet required the erection of a jail, yet, about this time, a public whipping post and stocks were erected. They were maintained until about 1770, and the location of these implements was in a field, between Middle and Main streets on the one side, and Hancock and Centre streets on the other.

In regard to marriage, it is curious to note that up to 1700 it was considered as a civil, and not of a religious nature. Although a regularly ordained minister of the gospel was, with the exception of a brief interval, settled among the people, none but magistrates performed the ceremony, and as such a functionary did not take up his abode in town until 1700, couples were obliged to journey to some neighboring town where a magistrate resided, in order to be made man and wife.

Relative to material prosperity, and more especially in reference to the marine industry of the town, it may be said that at this period some dozen shallops, sloops, etc., were owned by the inhabitants and fishing, on a small scale, from about 1680 was beginning to be profitably pursued. There is also reasonable evidence to suppose that the port was used as a convenient place to evade the payment of customs taxes for, in 1680, John Price, a passenger from Piscataquis to Boston, on a craft that put into Cape Ann for a harbor, deposes that he saw taken out of a pink and a fly boat here several casks, saddlery, chests, etc., and put on board one of William Sargent's boats to be taken to Boston, to be delivered to their owner, a Mr. Best of that town. This merchant told Price that he, Best, was the owner of the goods. Thus those were the halcyon times when practical tariff reform and encouragement of home industry were synonymous terms.

Standing with one foot upon the threshold of the eighteenth century and taking a farewell glance, we find no great difficulty in making a mental picture of the town. The lusty arm of the woodman had done much to thin the thick growth of the timber found when the prow of Champlain's craft cleft the waves of Beaufort bay or, later, upon the advent of the Dorchester colonists in 1623. Still quite a respectable growth remained in what is now the thickly settled portion of the city. The shores were fringed with woods, through which well defined paths might be seen leading,



in a few instances, to small and rudely constructed wharves or, in the majority of cases, to the mooring place of some small shallop. The houses of the settlers, scattered at infrequent intervals were, in the main, hidden by the forest. One or two, however, could be observed which had been located in a commanding situation, from which the surrounding wood had been felled. Was there a prophetic mind among this pioneer band who saw clearly in succeeding years that this quiet and unsettled spot was in future time to be the site of a city which, judged by its own standards, was to stand pre-eminent among its rivals in the new continent and perhaps in the whole world?



## CHAPTER V.

## The Early Settlers.

LIST OF THOSE WHO BECAME INHABITANTS OF CAPE BEFORE 1700—  
HARDY PIONEERS WHO LEFT PLEASANT HOMES IN OLD ENGLAND  
TO HAZARD NEW FORTUNES IN THE WESTERN WORLD.

THE controlling motive which impells men to seek their fortunes in new fields, or unknown climes, is generally a desire to better their condition. And so we may safely assume that the majority of our first settlers were induced to leave their homes in old England by the accounts of the superior opportunities which the new country offered for advancement, and the glamour which always invests the description of virgin fields of enterprise and endeavor.

Not all the newcomers, however, can be said to have been actuated by the pecuniary consideration. A good sprinkling of the leading pioneers, as Miles Standish at Plymouth, Roger Conant, Obadiah Bruen and others of the Cape Ann contingent, left pleasant and even luxurious homes to rough it in the new world, governed, no doubt, by that spirit which animates the more adventurous among all classes in every country.

However, there is no doubt but what the greater part of the early settlers were composed of those whose capital consisted mainly in their strong and sturdy purpose to carve out a home and, perchance, a competence, in the new land.

Despite the assumptions of some, the Cape must have presented an inviting aspect to those who came to make the spot their habitation for, doubtless, the various relays of immigrants arrived in the spring or early summer, when nature was at its best, and at that period the thickly wooded character of the territory hid the rocky nature of the soil as it appears to-day denuded of its growth of wood. The first duty of the settler was to select a site for his home, generally in some sheltered and secluded nook, secure from the blasts of winter. Material grew close at hand, and a log house of small dimensions, generally of one room and an attic, was constructed in short

order. Here the household gods were set up, and here the permanent foundation of the community was firmly established.

No attempt has been made to give a genealogical history of these families, or those who succeeded them during the first half of 1700. Besides lack of space, a detailed statement of family history would be interesting only to the immediate few concerned. The subject may be dismissed, therefore, with the statement that the inhabitant of Gloucester of to-day who traces his lineage back some 200 or more years is a composite of the whole, if the term may be allowed, that is to say that the comparatively small number of inhabitants up to 1855, and the non-accession up to that time of outside population, resulted in marriages, which, in the course of time, effectually linked all the permanent settlers in the common bonds of consanguinity.

Of the settlers here before 1650 about 30 lived within the limits of the thickly settled portion of the city as it exists to-day, comprising wards 2, 3, 4 and 5. Nearly a score resided in the upper part of ward 4, three on the tract comprising land between Duncan and Pearce streets, five lived beyond near the base of Union hill and two somewhere about what is now the junction of Prospect, Washington and Foster streets. On the westerly slope of Beacon hill lived five of the original colonists named Felch, Streeter, T. Smith, Baker and Cotton. This locality is now known as Done Fudging. Settlers named Ashley, Milward, Liston, Luther and several others lived along the harbor front. These were here before 1642 and may have been members of Mr. Thompson's company. Settlers came and went as they were impressed favorably or unfavorably. The greater part had land in different places, and interchanges were frequent, often by verbal agreement. Of those who came at or before 1650 about 30 located permanently.

About 1670 the pedestrian touring the cape leisurely, and taking a census, would have found 62 families of 49 different names, 110 men of different names having made their abode here for longer or shorter periods up to that date. In the central part of the city to-day, clustered at various distances along the inner harbor, resided the families of Samuel, Isaac, Josiah, Joseph and Thomas Elwell, Thomas Prince, senior and Thomas Prince, junior, Bartholomew Foster, James Gardner, Stephen Grover, Charles, James and Hugh Row, Robert Skamp, Thomas Very, William Vincent (or Vinson),

near Vincent Cove, John Curney, William Coleman, John Curney, Peter Duncan, on the spot in the vicinity of Duncan street, Osman Dutch and Willam Ellery.

Leaving the central part of the city as it is to-day, proceeding up the path now known as Washington street, the wayfarer came to the tract known as the "neck of houselots" which extended north from Governor's hill including the land between Squam and Mill rivers, the present ward 6, namely known as Riverdale. There were living then about 15 families in this vicinity namely, those of Joseph Allen, Joseph Clark, Anthony Day, John Fitch, Thomas Jones, Thomas Judkin, Thomas Millett, Job Millett, John Pearce, William Sargent, Morris Somes, Thomas Somes, Philip Stanwood, James Stevens, Rev. John Emerson. At this time the mill, meeting house, tavern, etc., were located in this vicinity.

Further on, on the enclosed water known as Goose Cove, were the families of Thomas Riggs, town clerk and school-master, Francis Norwood and John Hammons. Continuing to Lobster Cove were the families of Edward Harraden and Henry Witham who occupied several acres extending from the head of the cove to Ipswich bay then called Planter's Neck. Continuing, the traveller wended his way through an unbroken forest at what is now Pigeon Cove and Rockport, the first settler in that vicinity, Richard Tarr, making inroads in the forest primeval on the south side of Davison's Run about 1690, followed by John Pool about 1700 who settled near Tarr. The circuit of the cape was made until "Farms" in ward 2 were reached. Here were located with their families John Rowe, James Babson, and on Eastern Point were located Abraham Robinson and Robert Elwell.

Across the Cut bridge in ward 8, at the head of Bray's hill overlooking Stage Fort, was the dwelling of Jeffrey Parsons, and further along at Fresh Water Cove Samuel Dolliver, who owned the largest herd in town, 10 cows, had taken up his abode.

At what is known as the West Parish in the immediate vicinity of Walker's Creek and Little river, mainly engaged in farming, were Thomas Bray, James Davis, Jacob Davis, Richard Dike, Sylvester Eveleth, Richard Goodwin, Nathaniel Hadlock, William Haskell, father and son, Joseph Haskell, Thomas Kent, Thomas Lufkin, Nathaniel Millett, Thomas Penny and Henry Walker. Fishing and farming about equally engaged the attention of the entire village.



Subjoined is a list of the names of those settlers who were in town at or before 1700 :

WILLIAM ADDES, one of the first selectmen. He was here in 1649 but is not mentioned as a landowner otherwise than that he disposed of a lot on Eastern Point. He is also spoken of building a barque. He removed to New London, Conn., in 1658. His daughter Millicent married William Southmeade. MARTHA AGAR. Her daughter Hannah died in 1696 aged 10 years.

✱ JOSEPH ALLEN. The Allens were among the first settlers, William Allen being one of the party sent over by the Dorchester company. He probably settled in Manchester and is, without doubt, the ancestor of the Allens of the present day living hereabouts. Joseph came here in 1674, and was given a grant of land and a common right. He was a blacksmith. He built a house on the land near the meeting house. He was elected selectman at frequent intervals and a representative in 1705. He was twice married, first to Rachel Griggs in 1680, and next to Rose Howard in 1684. He died in 1724, aged 71. His immediate descendants became quite prominent and accumulated considerable property for the times. William, his grandson, emigrated to New Gloucester at the early settlement of the town. Nathaniel, another grandson, after conducting a successful fishing and commercial business, became a bankrupt and removed to Dover, N. H., shortly before the opening of the Revolutionary War.

RALPH ANDREWS first appears on the occasion of his marriage to Abigail Very in 1681. He is not recorded as a landowner. He left three sons and two daughters. Others of the name also came here from Ipswich. William Andrews was wounded in one of the expeditions to Louisburg, Cape Breton, and died on the passage home.

WILLIAM ASH. No land appears to have been granted this man. He acquired real estate, however, and sold a house and land to John Jackson in May, 1651. He married Millicent, widow of William Southmeade.

MR. ASHLEY. A lot in the harbor is mentioned, in 1650, as his property. Thomas Ashley and his goods were attached in July, 1642, on account of William Addes and others.

EDMUND ASHBY was in Salem in 1665 and appears here only at the birth of his son James in 1680.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY and his son James were among the first settlers, having land in various sections of the town. Christopher was a selectman in 1646, 1652 and 1654. He held other important offices but various criminal actions, inconsistent with the strict puritanical code, led to his presentation at court several times. Avery sold his real estate here in 1658 and removed to New London, to which place his son James had preceded him in 1651.

ISABEL BABSON, widow, and one of the first, if not the first practitioner of the obstetric branch of the medical profession in town, was an inhabitant of Salem in 1637 but came here a short time afterwards with her son James. She received several grants of land, James settling near Good

Harbor beach. John Babson was granted two or three acres of land at Straitsmouth to engage in the occupation of fishing and fish curing. One of this family removed to Hopkinton and Manchester, N. H., dying at the latter place, July 31, 1800. James, son of Isabel, is probably the ancestor of all the Babsons in the United States.

THOMAS BAILEY and his wife Mary, appear in Gloucester in 1700.

ALEXANDER BAKER, an early resident, was the owner of a house and land. He lived in Boston many years.

GILES BARGE purchased two acres of land in Fishermen's field in 1653 which he sold in 1655. He also acquired some 260 acres of land at Scarborough.

WILLIAM BARTHOLMEW was here in 1657, and had a tract of land. He remained in town but a short time when he removed to Boston.

RICHARD BEEFORD appears in an action brought at the Quarterly court in Salem in 1637, but was not probably a resident of Gloucester before 1650. He was a freeman in 1651 and selectman in 1659 and 1660.

ANTHONY BENNETT was a carpenter and probably came from Beverly, where he was living in 1671. He had grants of land here in 1679, and settled on the eastern side of Mill river. Peter, a son, removed in 1718 to Georgetown, Me., and descendants of this family reside in New Gloucester and other sections of Maine.

GEORGE BLAKE was a selectman in 1649 and Freeman in 1651. He had several grants of land which he sold with the houses thereon and removed to Boxford about 1669 where he died Feb. 12, 1698.

JOHN BOURNE lived in Salem then came to Gloucester, purchasing a house at Trynall cove in 1649 which he sold in 1652. He went to Barba-doos in 1661.

JOHN BRIARS was married here 1652 and had several children. He had a grant of land. He left town in 1661.

EDMUND BROADWAY sold land in different places in 1653 and 1654.

THOMAS BRAY was a ship carpenter and had several grants of land among others at the head of Little river in 1647, and on the north side of Cow island marsh in 1651 upon which to erect a house. He undoubtedly settled in that locality where his descendants reside at the present time.

JOHN BROWN built a house here in 1704, near Sadler's Run. John Brown, junior, removed to Falmouth.

WILLIAM BROWN, one of the early settlers, had several sections of land. He resided near the harbor. He was selectman in 1644 and 1647.

OBADIAH BRUEN was the son of John Bruen, a noted Puritan of ancient family, residing at Bruen Stapleford, county of Chester, England. The Bruens traced their ancestry back to the Norman conquest. He came to Plymouth with Rev. Richard Blynman, whom he accompanied when the latter came to Gloucester. Land was granted to him in several places. He probably lived on the southwestern side of the meeting-house green. He was made a freeman in 1642, clerk of the writs, and commissioner to try

small causes in 1643, and was selectman for several terms, and representative three years. In 1645 he was licensed "to draw wine." He was town clerk until September, 1650, when he sold his belongings here and went to New London, carrying the records with him. Afterwards he emigrated with his family to Newark.

RICHARD BYLES, a weaver, was the son of Jonathan Byles, of Beverly, first noticed in Gloucester in 1700. He bought land here in Gloucester. By his wife Mary he had eight children. He removed back to Beverly in 1727. One of his sons, Charles, remained in town, purchasing property near Little river. He commanded a company at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745, and again, it is said, at the taking of Quebec. He married Hannah Eveleth, and left two sons.

JOHN BUTMAN, supposed to have come from Salem, received a grant on the west side of Annisquam river in 1693, but in 1693 exchanged it for a lot at the head of Lobster cove, where he built his house. He married Sarah Robinson, by whom he had seven children.

HUGH CALKIN had land in several places. He was admitted freeman in 1642, was a selectman several years, and representative in 1650 and 1651. In the latter year he left for New London, from which place he left for Norwich, where he died in 1690. Two of his daughters married here.

WILLIAM CARD married Hannah Coit, Jan. 10, 1693, by whom he had five children.

THOMAS CHASE is mentioned in 1650.

ARTHUR CHURCHILL, a probable connection of the Tarrs, died in 1710.

EDMUND CLARK, town clerk from 1657 to November, 1665. John, a grandson, and his wife Ruth, removed to Hampton in 1718. A Mr. Clark probably Edmund, is mentioned before 1650.

MATTHEW COE, a fisherman, lived in Portsmouth in 1640, came to Gloucester before 1647. He had a grant of land on Stage Neck in 1651, which, with a house erected thereon, he sold to Thomas Riggs 10 years later, and removed with his wife and family to Back cove, Falmouth, Me.

PETER COFFIN, son of Tristram Coffin, of Newbury, came to Gloucester in 1688, and occupied a tract of land, comprising some 500 acres, between Essex and Chebacco rivers, originally granted to William Stevens, but which Coffin's father bought of Jonathan Willoughby, of London. His grandson Peter came into possession of the property by entail about 1747, where he resided until his removal to the village near the harbor. He was a prominent citizen, and a leader in the community, serving continuously, with the exception of two years, as selectman, from 1753 to 1755. He was representative several terms, from 1744 to 1792 and also was chosen as one of the senators. He was the principal acting magistrate of the town for many years. He died in 1796. His wife was Mary Currier, of Amesbury, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters. His connection with various patriotic episodes will be recounted elsewhere.

JOHN COIT, father and son of the same name, were early settlers, having probably come from Salem, where the name is found in 1638. John



Coit, senior, had his residence at Wheeler's Point. He was admitted a freeman in 1647, and was selectman in 1684. He went to New London about 1657, residing there until his death, some eight years later, leaving a wife and family. John Coit, jun., married Mary Stevens, May 21, 1652, by whom he had five children.

CLEMENT COLDOM is supposed to have come from Lynn. He was here in 1649, and his residence was on the easterly side of Mill river, toward Goose cove. He was married.

JOHN COLLINS was in Salem in 1643, but came to Gloucester a short time afterwards, taking up his residence near the harbor. He was a selectman in 1646, and several times afterwards. He left two sons and daughters, and the progeny in the male line were numerous. John, his son, moved to Salem about 1675, and died before September, 1677. Ebenezer Collins, a descendant, removed to New Gloucester, Me., where he died about 1804.

WILLIAM COLMAN, planter, appears in 1654. He married the widow of John Rowe, Nov. 14, 1662. His residence was near the " Farms," and was burned, the first fire on record in the town. A rock on the northerly side of Rockport road perpetuates his name.

JOHN COOK.—The first mention of the name of Cook in town is that of Rachel Cook, who married William Vinson in 1661. John Cook married Mary Elwell, Feb. 2, 1680. Elias Cook had a dwelling-house in Sandy bay, in 1738, but it is not known that he belonged to the first family of the same name.

THOMAS CORNISH, married Mary, daughter of John Stone, Sept. 4, 1641. The records do not speak of any grant of land to him, but he had a house and land. He probably went to Exeter, N. H., where a person of the same name resided in 1652.

WILLIAM COTTON may have resided here a short time, but Boston was his permanent residence.

JOHN CURNEY came from Falmouth, Me., about 1671. He married Abigail Skellin, who he probably brought with him, Nov. 18, 1670, by whom he had several children.

ZACCHEUS CURTIS and his wife Jane are mentioned in 1659 only on the occasion of the birth of a daughter.

JOHN DAVIS the progenitor of a long line of the name which still exists in the town to-day, bought a house, barn, orchard and land of Richard Window in 1656. This property was probably situated near Walker's Creek. He removed to Ipswich after a residence of several years, but left his son James and Jacob residing here from whom a prolific line of descendants have sprung.

ANTHONY DAY came here in 1645, probably from Ipswich. He did not settle permanently until 1657 when he bought a house and land near the Poles. His wife was Susanna Matchett. Both lived to an advanced age, he to 91, she to 94. They had eight children, seven sons and one daughter. A descendant, John, settled in Norwich. The Days of West Gloucester are not connected with Anthony, but trace their ances-

try to Isaac Day who came from Ipswich and married Martha Botham before 1700. The Bothams appear to have been here early, and a spot near the Day homestead is still known as Botham's hollow.

NICHOLAS DENNING married Sarah Paine in 1697 and a Nicholas Denning married Elizabeth Davis in 1699 and had six children. The widow of George Denning was living in 1738 in West Parish, where it is supposed the family originally settled. The Dennen name is found in that locality at the present time.

RICHARD DIKE resided in West Parish where he bought a house and land of Thomas Kent in 1688. The name was not perpetuated in town beyond the second generation. Dike's Meadow, the site of the water storage basin may have derived its name from this settler.

SAMUEL DOLLIVER came from Marblehead and in 1652 bought a farm at Freshwater cove of Thomas Milward. His wife was Mary Elwell by whom he had four sons and two daughters. About 1725 a descendant emigrated to Falmouth, Me., where three of his sons were married. The name still survives in town to-day.

WILLIAM DUDBRIDGE had land recorded to him in 1645.

MOSES DUDY was a servant of Robert Elwell. He was impressed into the military service of the colony for which he received a grant of land at Kettle cove which he sold to John Rowe in 1680.

PETER DUNCAN, who carried on a small trading establishment, bought a house and land in 1662 near the inner harbor, a portion of which, long known as Duncan's Point, now one of the most valuable tracts in the city. His wife was Mary, daughter of Deputy Governor Simonds, by whom he had several children, but the name is not perpetuated by descendants in the town. Duncan street derives its name from this settler.

JOHN DURGEE, weaver, appears here first in 1695. He probably came from Ipswich. In 1704 he had land at Chebacco side upon which to erect a house besides other lots. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Jeffrey Parsons by whom he had nine children. John and William removed to Hampton, Conn., where their descendants are numerous.

OSMAN DUTCH is mentioned early as a purchaser of land. His residence was on the eastern side of the harbor, called long afterwards, from its miry character, "Dutch slough." He was selectman in 1650. His son Robert married and removed to Ipswich. He was a soldier in the Indian war of 1675 and was severely wounded and maltreated by the enemy in a skirmish and left for dead on the field. He recovered, however, and eventually rejoined his friends.

WILLIAM ELLERY, the progenitor of a family who became one of the most prominent in the history of the town, is first heard from on the occasion of his marriage, Oct 8, 1683, to Hannah, daughter of William Vinson. He was admitted freeman in 1672, was selectman a few years and a representative in May, 1689. Benjamin, his son, settled in Rhode Island, first at Bristol and then at Newport. Benjamin's grandson, William, born at Newport, Dec. 22, 1727, was a member of the Continental Congress in 1776 and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The

distinguished theologian, William Ellery Channing, D. D., was a descendant in the fifth generation from the Gloucester settler. Descendants of the family still occupy the Ellery house, in ward six, probably the most historic house in town, built by the Rev. John White shortly after the latter settled here.

ROBERT ELWELL. This name appears in the colony records in 1635. He was admitted a freeman in 1640 and was a member of the Salem church in 1643. He bought land in Gloucester in April, 1642. He finally settled at Eastern point and was selectman in 1649 and several times afterwards, and a commissioner to try small causes in 1651. He married twice and had six sons. Succeeding generations were quite prolific and held prominent positions in the towns civil and commercial affairs. His descendants keep the name alive in town to-day.

PETER EMONS and his wife Martha first appear in town in 1700.

WILLIAM EVANS had a grant of land in 1647 and was a selectman in 1648. In 1653 he removed to Topsfield.

SYLVESTER EVELETH (or Eveleigh) as he himself wrote it, had land recorded to him on the north side of the mill pond in December, 1648. He was selectman in 1648, a freeman in 1652 and a representative in 1673. He lived at West Parish, where he had large tracts of land. He was licensed to keep a public house. An old house built by a son or grandson still stands. He was married twice and one of his two sons, Joseph, removed to Ipswich at which place he died, having reached the venerable age of 105 years. One of his sons removed to West Gloucester, settling on the family estate at the head of Little river. One of the latter, Nathaniel, settled in New Gloucester, Me. All those who hear the name Eveleth in surrounding towns are no doubt the descendants of this early settler.

HENRY FELCH, one of the earliest settlers, was here in 1642 and owned six acres of land ground. He may have removed to Reading and afterwards to Boston.

JOHN FITCH bought a house and land of George Blake in 1667.

JAMES FOGG was probably here in 1649. He was the owner of land in 1651 and this is the last of his appearance on the records.

BARTHOLOMEW FOSTER bought real estate on the westerly side of Main street in 1669. He was engaged in marine pursuits, one of the first persons recorded as owning vessel property. None of his descendants perpetuates the name here.

MR. FRYER, probably Thomas Fryer, who resided in Salem in 1639, was here for a short time only in 1642.

JOHN GALLOPE is mentioned as a seller of woodland before 1650. An early inhabitant of Boston by the same name was a fisherman and a pilot, and his craft was wind bound in Cape Ann harbor in 1632.

JAMES GARDNER came to Gloucester in 1631, married the daughter of William Vinson, who gave him some land, and lived in the most easterly section of the town. He had three sons.

GEORGE GIDDINGS is said to have come from Ipswich about 1690, and married Mary Skamp in the same year. He also had a second wife. He had five sons and five daughters.

CHARLES GLOVER, a ship carpenter, was at Salem in 1641, and was made a freeman. He was selectman there in 1644. He was married twice, and left one son, Samuel.

STEPHEN GLOVER was here in 1649, and had a small grant of land in the harbor, where he probably lived until his decease. He was selectman in 1659 and 1667, and from 1669 until his death. He married the daughter of William Stevens, who died shortly after in childbirth.

RICHARD GOODING, or Goodwin, is called the son of Richard Window. He had a grant of land here, married, and had children, but his name was not perpetuated here beyond the second generation.

JOHN HADLEY had a half acre of upland near Little Good harbor. He married Hannah Lowe in 1707, by whom he had children, sons and daughters.

NATHANIEL HADLOCK had land near Ipswich. He married and had children, seven sons and two daughters.

SAMUEL HAEWARD has the distinction of being the first man whose marriage is on the records in town. He married the daughter of Henry Felch, March 2, 1641. Two children, Samuel and John, were born to them.

JOHN HAMMONS, in June, 1663, had land near Goose cove. In 1660 he married Mary Somes. He left five children, but the name seems to have died out here very early.

JOHN HARDIN, said to be from Weymouth, bought land here in 1652, and married the widow Tybbot in the same year. He was selectman in 1665. After that date his name does not appear in town.

EDWARD HARADEN came from Ipswich, and in 1657 bought all the real estate owned by Robert Dutch on Planter's neck, and was the first permanent settler in that part of the town. He undoubtedly resided and did business at Squam point. He had several sons and daughters, and his descendants were quite numerous. Jonathan removed in early life to Salem, and in the Revolutionary War was lieutenant of the "Tyrannicide," and afterward commanded a privateer.

WILLIAM HASKELL, connected with the family of Roger Haskell, of Salem, appears in Gloucester in 1643 and in 1645. Mention is made of land owned by him at Planter's neck. He left town, returning once more in 1659, settling at West Gloucester, on the Annisquam, where his descendants still reside. Descendants removed to Stratham, Attleboro, Hampton, Newburyport, and New Gloucester, Me. The posterity of William Haskell is believed to have been more numerous than any other settler of the town.

ZEBULON HILL came from Bristol, England, and land in various places is recorded to him previous to 1650. He removed to Salem where he



died about 1699. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Agnes Clark, Nov. 1651. He had several children. His brother John located in Beverly.

SAMUEL HODGKINS and wife Hannah appear in town in 1684. Previous to this there were Hodgkins in Ipswich. Samuel was appointed ferry keeper at Trynall cove in 1694 where he had erected a dwelling. His first wife having died he married Mary Stockbridge, May 3, 1725. Fifteen children, seven sons and eight daughters were born to him. Some of the family removed to Falmouth, now Portland, Me. A large number of his descendants perpetuate the name, and reside near the original location of their ancestors.

JOHN HOLGROVE of Salem had land here in 1647, and in 1649 a house in the harbor. He departed with his wife in a short time afterward, and their conduct was such that the community had reason to rejoice in their going.

WILLIAM HOUGH, house carpenter, lived at Trynall cove, opposite Biskie now Rust's island. He married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Calkin in 1645, by whom he had three children born here. He was selectman in 1649 and 1650. In 1651 he removed to New London.

JAMES HUGHES had a wife Elizabeth, and a daughter is recorded, born to them in 1670 besides other children later.

GEORGE INGERSOLL, son of Richard Ingersoll of Bedfordshire, England, was an early immigrant to Massachusetts. He first appears in Gloucester in 1646 when a son Joseph was born to his wife. He owned a house in the harbor which he sold and removed to Falmouth, Me. He removed from the latter place to Salem in 1694. He was a selectman here in 1652, being licensed to keep an ordinary. His son Samuel came to Gloucester about 1700 and was a shipbuilder at Eastern point. Descendants of these settlers are in town to-day.

JOHN JACKSON, a fisherman, bought a house and land of William Ash in the harbor in 1651. He had a wife Eleanor by whom he had a son John. He left town about 1658.

CHARLES JAMES married Ann Collins in 1653. In 1699 he had six acres of land at Kettle cove. He had two sons, Charles and Francis.

THOMAS JONES was in Gloucester as early as 1642, and was admitted a freeman in 1653. He was quite thrifty and his estate when he died in 1671, was valued at £147, 15s. His wife was Ursula, daughter of Richard North, by whom he had several children.

HENRY JOSLYN appears here, on the occasion of his marriage to Bridget Day, June 4, 1678. He had a grant of land which he afterwards sold. His first wife having died he married Mary Lambert in 1685. He had several children.

THOMAS JUDKIN owned several sections of land before 1650. He was married in 1665 to Anna Howard of Salem. He was probably a tavern keeper, his wife carrying on the business at his death.

WILLIAM KENIE sold his house and land to Thomas Prince in 1652, shortly after having removed to New London.

THOMAS KENT, ancestor of the famous jurist, Chancellor Kent of New York, had a house and land before 1649. His sons, Thomas and Samuel, bought land at West Gloucester, and the name is perpetuated in the locality by Kent's cove landing.

JOHN KETTLE had a house in the harbor before 1650. He had several children.

JOHN LANE, wife and children came from Falmouth between 1690 and 1700. He was the son of James Lane, of Malden, both going to Falmouth in 1658, where they resided until driven away by the Indians. John married Dorcas Wallis, of Falmouth, whom he brought to Gloucester. They had quite a family of sons and daughters, and the name is perpetuated by numerous descendants in town to-day. He received a grant of a common right in 1702, and in 1704 a grant of 10 acres at Flatstone cove. Lanesville, on the north side of the Cape, keeps the name alive in local nomenclature.

ANDREW LISTON was here before 1642, and had erected a house on Planter's neck. He was licensed to sell strong drink in 1648. He sold his possessions, and removed to New London in 1651.

NICHOLAS LISTON, a transient settler, is mentioned in 1645.

THOMAS LOVEKIN, or Lufkin, its latter day form, was here about 1674. He had lots of land in various places. He left numerous descendants, who keep the name alive in town at the present time.

THOMAS LOW, probably a descendant of an early settler of Ipswich, came here about 1692. He married Sarah Symonds, of this town. Their descendants are numerous in town and the neighboring village of Essex.

JOHN LUTHER is mentioned once as disposing of land in the harbor to John Collins in 1649. SOLOMON MARTIN, ship carpenter, sold a house and section of land to Richard Beeford in 1652. He married twice while here, Mary Pindar in 1643, and widow Alice Varnum, of Ipswich in 1648. He had a son Samuel and daughter Mary.

EDMUND MARSHALL bought land near the poles of John Browne which he sold to Anthony Day in 1657.

PHILLIP MERRITT appears on the records only on the occasion of the birth of a son Jacob, to his wife, Mary, in 1700.

WILLIAM MEADES had land in various places and sold three parcels to Thomas Kent in 1647. In 1648 he took the freeman's oath and was a selectman and constable. In 1651 he had removed to New London.

THOMAS MILLETT came to New England in 1635 with his wife Mary and son. He resided in Dorchester a number of years, removing here in 1655, having previously purchased property in town. He probably was a preacher or elder. A few descendants perpetuate the name.

THOMAS MILLWARD, a fisherman, was one of the first selectmen in 1642. He died in Boston in 1653.

GEORGE NORTON, of Salem, came here before 1642, and had land at Little Good Harbor. He was prominent in the official affairs of the town,



and was its first representative in 1642, and for the two succeeding years. He had a daughter Mary born in 1643.

FRANCIS NORWOOD fled from England, according to tradition, at the restoration of Charles II. He settled at Goose cove in 1663, acquiring land by grant and purchase, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Clement Coldom. Descendants reside in town.

RALPH PARKER had land near Governor's, now Beacon Hill, in 1647, which he sold, together with a house thereon, to Phineas Rider in 1651, afterwards removing to New London.

ELIAS PARKMAN of Boston in 1651 purchased a house and land of Christopher Avery, and in 1655 had a grant of land. He was a salt maker but his stay here was of short duration.

JOSEPH PAGE had a grant of land at Clay cove in 1699. He married Elizabeth Row in 1705.

JEFFREY PARSONS left England in 1631 and bought land in Fisherman's field in 1655, also a house and land at the same place. Here, until very recently his descendants have continued to live when the estate was purchased and a new edifice erected on the spot by C. J. Peters, Esq. Jeffrey, according to tradition, gained his wife in a romantic manner. While journeying to town on a sultry summer day, weary and foot-sore, he sat down at Vinson's spring to rest and refresh himself. The house of William Vinson was hard by, and his beautiful daughter Sarah, observing the traveler, approached him with a drinking cup, the better to slake his thirst. Jeffrey was susceptible, and nothing unwilling, Sarah won a husband at the fountain, and they were married happily, Nov. 11, 1657. They had a numerous progeny, and many of their descendants are engaged in the various vocations of life in town to-day. Among their descendants was Theophilus, the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and men prominent in mercantile life.

THOMAS PENNY bought houses and lands in 1652. He was married three times, leaving a daughter who married Thomas Kent.

JOHN POOL was born according to tradition in Taunton, England. He was a carpenter, and removed here from Beverly in 1700. He married Sarah Haskell, who had been previously wedded to Richard Woodbury of Beverly. He was the second settler in the vicinity of Sandy bay, Richard Tarr having preceded him. He was a man of marked business ability, leaving at his death in 1727 an estate valued at £2,832. Descendants reside in Rockport.

ROWLAND POWELL resided here at a short interval about 1659.

HUGH PRITCHARD was a member of Rev. Mr. Blynman's Plymouth company. He came here about 1642. He was a selectman in 1645, shortly after removing from town.

THOMAS PRINCE, one of the first settlers on what is now Main street, came here before 1650. He had several children, but no descendants of this name have been in town for over two centuries.

JOHN PULCIFER (or PULSEVER), according to tradition, settled in 1680 on the road leading to Coffin's beach. He married Joanna Kent by whom

he had seven children, four being males. The name is still perpetuated here.

PHINEAS RIDER settled near Beacon hill as early as 1649. He left Gloucester for Falmouth, Me., in 1658.

THOMAS RIGGS had a grant of land at Goose Cove in 1658, where he erected a house. He came from England where he had been educated as a scrivener, and consequently held various clerical positions. He was town clerk from 1665 to 1716, 51 years, and selectman for 20 years, besides acting temporarily as schoolmaster. He married Mary Millett, and at her death, Elizabeth Frese. He left a numerous progeny, and descendants perpetuate the name in town.

JOHN RING first appears in 1697. He established tide mills on Sawmill river, where he had his residence. Served as selectman several years, and was schoolmaster in 1705. He left sons, and the name is perpetuated in town to-day.

JOHN ROBERTS appears in town in 1677, on the occasion of his marriage to Hannah Bray, a bride of fifteen. Descendants perpetuated the name in town until about 1840.

ABRAHAM ROBINSON. Tradition states that he was a son of Rev. John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrims. It is affirmed that he settled at Cape Ann about 1631. Several children were born to him, one of whom, Abraham, was the first child born of English parents on this side the bay. His grandson, Abraham, received grants of land at Eastern Point, where he settled. Andrew, second son of Abraham Robinson, senior, was a ship-builder at Eastern Point, and seems to have been an original designer of marine craft. In 1613 he departed from the then accepted forms of rigging, and produced the "schooner" craft as it is known to-day. According to tradition, he was a man of mighty exploits. He engaged in the Bank codfishery, and often came in conflict with the Cape Sable Indians, who harassed the fishermen at every opportunity. In 1708 he ransomed the sloop "Peacock" which had been captured by the Indians. The next year he determined to "get even" with the enemy. Armed with a commission from the governor, he set sail, touched into St. Margaret's bay, flying the French flag, decoyed two Indians in a canoe within gun shot, killed and scalped them, etc. In 1722, he fitted out a vessel to proceed against the Indians of Canso, who had taken several fishermen. He did effective service, for which he was rewarded by the General Court. On one occasion, his sloop and two men were taken by the Indians, who quickly killed the crew, reserving the captain, who was taken ashore, for their last victim. Discovering a good supply of rum, the savages soon became helplessly intoxicated except one who was on guard. Robinson pretended to be asleep, and when the Indians were lying in a drunken stupor, he attacked the guard and dispatched him. His vessel was some miles away, but he managed to get aboard. He got the craft underway, and was proceeding out to sea at daybreak, when he was discovered by the savages on shore, who, in the meanwhile, had recovered from their debauch. They immediately put off for the craft in canoes, and, as the wind was light, gained on the vessel rapidly. They approached in savage

glee, in anticipation of the recapture, but Robinson had prepared for their coming. Among the stores of the vessel was a quantity of scupper nails having a large flat head and a sharp point. These were placed point up on deck in profusion, and as the Indians sprang over the rail, despite the deadly rifle of the captain who brought down an Indian at every shot, the sharp nails pierced their feet, rendering them helpless and an easy prey to the intrepid mariner, who threw them overboard in short order. The Indians who had not boarded the craft paddled quickly for the shore, and the valiant captain reached home to astonish the townfolk with an account of his adventure.

JOHN ROWE bought land at the "Farms" in 1651, being the first settler in that vicinity. He left two sons, who have transmitted the name to a numerous posterity.

EDWARD ROWSE sold a house and land to Robert Tucker in 1651.

JOHN SADLER was one of Mr. Blynman's company. He was made a freeman in 1642 and was one of the first selectmen. The name disappears quite early from local history. Abial Sadler had land here in 1689.

JAMES SAWYER, a weaver, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Bray. He may have been a son of William Sawyer, who came to New England in 1640. He had a numerous family of sons and daughters who have perpetuated the name. James, a son, settled at Freshwater Cove, and the place greatly beautified was the country seat of the late Samuel E. Sawyer, a direct descendant and a prominent Boston merchant. Many descendants of this settler are to be found in Portland, and a number of the Gloucester Sawyers are scattered over various sections of the United States.

WILLIAM SARGENT had grants of land in 1649. He was a selectman several years and a representative in 1671 and 1691. He married Abigail Clarke, by whom he had a large number of children.

WILLIAM SARGENT, 2d was a native of Bristol, England, and first appears here in 1678, and had grants of land at Eastern Point. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Duncan. He had fourteen children, one of whom, Epes, has perpetuated the name. The family took high rank in mercantile and literary life from the first. None of the descendants of William Sargent, 2d, bearing the name, are in town.

JAMES SAYWARD was here in 1696, and built a house on a piece of land granted him at Cripple Cove. He occupied prominent positions as selectman and representative. He was married twice and left descendants who perpetuate the name in town.

ROBERT SKAMP was granted land in 1674. The name disappears before 1700.

THOMAS SKELLIN was one of the first settlers. He removed to Falmouth, where he died in 1667.

THOMAS SMITH was an early settler and a commissioner for ending small causes in 1645. He remained in town but a short time. Richard Smith appears on the early records. James Smith was given land in 1642, but

soon disappears from local history. Between 1692 and 1702, three persons of the name were in town. One settled at Eastern Point about 1700. All married here and had numerous children.

MORRIS SOMES, one of the earliest settlers, was proprietor of land on the easterly side of Mill river. He was married twice, his second wife being Elizabeth Kendall, of Cambridge. He had numerous children, his first child, Mary, being born in 1642. Descendants still perpetuate the name, the present efficient city clerk, John J. Somes, Esq., whose services in preserving and recopying the old town records, have been invaluable to the city, he being a direct descendant.

WILLIAM SOUTHMEADE, one of the earliest settlers, had a grant on the lot on which Mr. Thompson's fishing stage had been erected. He married Millicent, daughter of William Addes, leaving three sons, one of which settled in Middletown, Conn.

PHILLIP STAINWOOD (or STANWOOD,) as the name has been written since the third generation on Cape Ann, was here in 1653 and next year purchased a house and land of Robert Tucker; also had a grant at Lobster Cove. He was a selectman in 1667. He died in 1672, leaving four sons and four daughters. Many of the descendants emigrated early to different sections of the country, and all of the name throughout the United States, are probably descended from this settler. Descendants are among the business men of the town to-day.

WILLIAM STEVENS, was in New England before 1632, and a very prominent shipbuilder. He came to Gloucester about 1642, when he was appointed one of the commissioners for ordering town affairs. He occupied the office of selectman, commissioner for ending small causes, town clerk and representative. His progeny occupied high rank in the commercial and social life of the state.

STEPHEN STREETER, whose stay was short, may have resided here before 1642. He removed to Charlestown in 1644.

JOHN STUDLEY, another transitory settler, owned land here in 1649.

HARLAKENDEN SYMONDS, son of the deputy governor, bought land near the "green." He removed from here after a few years' residence.

GEORGE STOVER had a grant of land at Cripple Cove in 1698. He married Abigail Elwell, but removed from town some years afterwards.

RICHARD TARR, the first settler of Sandy Bay, now Rockport, and the founder of one of the most prominent families in the social and commercial life of the cape, came from the west of England to America about 1660 and settled in Marblehead, at which place he married his wife Elizabeth. The precise date of his coming to Cape Ann is not known, but he was here in 1690. He had a grant of land near "Davidson's Run," Sandy Bay, 1697. He died in 1732, leaving an estate of £399. His children comprised seven boys and three girls, from whom a numerous progeny have sprung.

JAMES TRAVIS (or TRAVERS) had land near the Poles in 1667, but removed from town shortly afterwards.

SOLOMON MARTIN, a ship carpenter, owned a house and several house lots, which he sold to Richard Beeford in 1652.



X ROBERT TUCKER probably came here from Weymouth, where a party of the same name lived in 1639. His first appearance here was in 1651. He was selectman in 1652 and town clerk until 1656, after which he returned to Weymouth.

JOHN TUCKER is mentioned on the records. He married Sarah Riggs in 1681 and had several children, who have perpetuated the name.

WALTER TYBBOT was another of Mr. Blynman's band. He was made a freeman in 1642 and was a selectman the same year. No male issue, if any were in existence, remained in Gloucester.

BRIDGET VARNEY owned house and land here in 1699. She had several sons and daughters.

THOMAS VERY (or VERREY), a fisherman, was in town before 1650. He had land near the harbor. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Giles, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. The name died out in town early, but is found in other sections of the county.

WILLIAM VINCENT (or VINSON), as the name was commonly spelled, resided in Salem in 1635 and came to Gloucester shortly after. Francis Vincent married Sarah, daughter of Sir Francis Paulet, maid of honor to Queen Anne, wife of James I. William, who first came to Salem, then to Gloucester, was the son of this couple. He married Rachel Varney in 1661. He built three houses near Vincent Spring. He was admitted a freeman in 1643, and was elected selectman in 1646 and for several years afterwards. He was the first person who received a grant of Five Pound island. He was married twice but the name became extinct here after the second generation. Sarah married a Parsons as before related. Abigail was united in marriage to Jacob Elwell, July 5, 1666.

THOMAS WAKLEY was in Hingham in 1635. He was a selectman in 1646. The name early disappears from local records.

HENRY WALKER had land here in 1650. Walker's creek at West Gloucester, where he had his residence, was named for this settler. He had no children.

JOHN WALLIS appears here first in 1678, removing to Falmouth and then returning. Descendants still perpetuate the name.

SAMUEL WEBBER, an inhabitant of Falmouth, Me., in 1681, appears in town in 1695. He probably left town for York before 1700. Michael Webber was a householder in 1704, and in 1725 received a grant of land at Freshwater Cove, where the family has since resided and the name is borne by descendants.

WILLIAM WELLMAN, a sojourner, went to New London about 1651.

NATHANIEL WHARF came from Falmouth, Me., and married Ann, daughter of Thomas Riggs in 1684. Descendants perpetuate the name in town.

WILLIAM WHITTRIDGE appears here in 1684, where he married Mary Roberts. Name disappears here early.

RICHARD WINDOW, carpenter, had a house and land in 1651 near Walker's creek. He was selectman in 1654. The name disappears with the first generation here.

HENRY WITHAM probably lived near Lobster Cove. He married Sarah Somes in 1665, and at her decease was again married to Lydia Griffin in 1691. He left several sons and daughters and the name is perpetuated in town by descendants.

HUMPHREY WOODBURY, grandson of John the early settler mentioned previously, came from Beverly to Gloucester about 1677, and resided on Biskie, now Rust's island. He left a number of sons and daughters and the name survives in town today.

SAMUEL YORK appears in town in 1695 and he became a land owner in 1700.

PHILIP YODALL is mentioned in the town records and in 1648 in court records.

JOHN PEARCE had land on Pearce's Point, opposite Pearce island. He was made a freeman in 1651. He was twice married and disappears from town after disposing of his property at Goose Cove to Francis Norwood in 1682.

THOMAS HARVEY, a fisherman, is mentioned in 1666, as part owner of a sloop, but nothing more is mentioned concerning him. The name is kept alive, however.

GEORGE HARVEY had a child born here in 1678, and others followed. The name is perpetuated in town today.

HENRY MUDDALL was here early. An inventory of his estate was presented to the Probate Court in July, 1663. A Philip Muddel is mentioned in 1679, once for not living with his wife.

A gentleman in Gloucester, England, who has examined this list says that the names of nineteen of these early settlers will be recognized at once as appertaining to the English city and its neighborhood. "The place of settlement," he continues, "appears to have been as unlike our own as possible. It was no beauteous inland vale, watered by one broad stream, bounded by fair hills, carpeted by verdant meadows and embroidered with fruitful orchards and cornfields that tempted them."





## CHAPTER VI.

From 1700 to 1750.

EXODUS FROM THE OLD VILLAGE. SECOND PARISH. PHILLIPS' PIRATICAL GANG CAPTURED. DIVISION OF WOODLAND IN 1723. THIRD PARISH. EMIGRATION TO FALMOUTH AND NEW GLOUCESTER. KING GEORGE'S WAR AND GLOUCESTER COMPANY AT LOUISBURG. PEG WESSON. OLD DEFENCES AT FORT SQUARE. LIST OF SETTLERS WHO CAME HERE BETWEEN 1700 AND 1750. FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

THE year 1700 marks the commencement of a period of thrift and enterprise in local history which has continued to the present time, receiving its severest interruption during the dark days of the Revolution and a less serious but depressing set back in the war of 1812. The first settlers were amply occupied in establishing the town on a secure and firm foundation, and had but little time or means to pursue the fisheries or foreign commerce to any marked extent. The new generation began where the fathers left off, in the onward march of endeavor and success. They branched out, finding the evident destiny of the town lay in a marine direction. At the very first a lively domestic trade was plied with Boston in supplying wood and lumber, and it is estimated that some 50 craft were engaged in this business as freighters. The extent of this traffic soon produced a scarcity of timber and the fisheries were given almost exclusive attention. We know that as early as 1711 our fishermen worked on grounds as far distant as Cape Sable. The number of vessels steadily increased and in 1716 we note the first of those sad occurrences that has often plunged the community into mourning. In October of that year four out of a fleet of seven vessels went down at sea while on the passage homeward from the Banks and 20 men perished. Despite occasional mishaps of this nature less serious in results, the community prospered and grew until the opening of hostilities in the war for Independence, and throughout the length and breadth of the Massachusetts colony it would have been a hard task to select a more prosperous

and thrifty town. Progress and success were steady. Indeed with the exceptions noted the statement will apply to the town during its entire history. There have been no spasmodic booms, no unhealthy mushroom growth, and if in the usual course of business a halt has been called temporarily in the onward march, the ground won has always been firmly held and after a short respite, rank and file, with renewed vigor, have pressed forward toward the goal of success.

The inhabitants of the town commenced the year 1700 with a day of fasting and prayer. At that time they were without a minister, and after several attempts to fill the vacant pulpit, finally chose the Rev. John White, of Watertown. He graduated at Harvard in 1698, and was ordained here in April, 1703, his salary for the first year being £65, afterwards increased to £90 with £100 for a settlement. In 1750, Rev. Samuel Chandler was appointed as colleague to Mr. White who was then in failing health. The latter died in 1760, aged 83, leaving a reputation which still survives as a faithful and energetic divine. Some years after his settlement here he received a grant of land below the meeting house green and erected the dwelling still standing and now known as the Ellery house.

#### EXODUS TO THE HARBOR.

As has been previously noted the greater part of the population at first were clustered in the territory now comprised in Ward 6, "up in town" as it is still called. Shortly after 1700 the great increase of the fisheries and commercial interest, and the desire of the people to reside near the harbor led to a general abandonment of this part of the town and a removal to land contiguous to the water front. In 1738 the harbor settlement had so increased in numbers and influence that it erected a new meeting house on Cornhill, now Middle Street and installed Mr. White as pastor. The old organization resisted this action, but matters were finally compromised by the harbor parish being set off as a distinct organization in 1742, taking precedence as the First Parish, while the parent body was reduced numerically in rank to the Fourth Parish. A church was formed by the latter in October, 1743, and Rev. John Rogers of Kittery, Maine chosen as pastor. He was a Harvard graduate, and was ordained over the Fourth Parish February 1, 1744. He continued his ministry harmoniously for 38 years, passing away October 4, 1782. During the Revolutionary period the number of his parishoners became depleted to a great extent, perishing at sea

or in captivity during the struggle, which reduced a once prosperous community to dire poverty. The parish worshipped in the old meeting house on the green, a new edifice being erected in 1752. This in turn was demolished in 1840.

#### THE SECOND PARISH.

In 1710 the inhabitants residing at the west parish petitioned the town for land in their precinct upon which to erect a meeting house. As has been shown they were obliged to travel from three to five miles via the ferry to attend religious services. In March, 1716, they petitioned to be set off as the second parish and in June of the same year they were incorporated as such by the General Court. They erected a meeting house in a commanding spot and November 28, 1716, Rev. Samuel Tompson, of Newbury, a graduate of Harvard in 1710, was settled as their pastor. He married Hannah Norwood by whom he had several children and died December 8, 1724, aged 83. He was laid to rest in the old burial place of the parish and his tomb stone is still standing.

#### CAPTURE OF PHILLIPS' PIRATICAL CREW.

In 1723 and 1724 a gang of pirates and freebooters under command of the notorious John Phillips infested the New England waters. During their first season of marine depredations they had taken 34 vessels, which they looted, killing or maltreating crews. In April, 1724, the sloop Squirrel of Annisquam, commanded by Andrew Haraden, while engaged on a fishing voyage was taken by Phillips. The Squirrel was a fine new craft, therefore Phillips abandoned his own vessel and appropriated the fisherman for his piratical purposes. The vessel had been sent to sea so hastily that the craft had not been finished inside, consequently tools were left aboard to complete the work when the conditions were unfavorable for fishing. Phillips employed Haraden and the other prisoners in the finishing of the craft. One of the men, Edward Cheeseman planned a recapture. Midnight of the 18th was the time appointed. The vessel was ploughing through the water at a lively rate when Cheeseman seized John Nott, one of the pirate chiefs, who was on deck and threw him overboard. At the same time Haraden despatched Phillips with a blow from an adze, James Sparks the pirates' gunner suffered the same fate as Nott, while a man named Burrell, the boatswain was killed with a broad axe. Capt. Haraden sailed home to Squam with the heads of Phillips and Burrell fixed at the mast

head of the recaptured craft. A number of prisoners were brought in, but on trial at Boston all but two were acquitted on the charge of piracy, it being held that they were forced men. Four, John Rose Archer, William White, William Phillips and William Taylor were found guilty of piracy and were sentenced to death. The first two were hung at Charlestown Ferry and White's body was suspended in irons on Bird Island. The last two were reprieved for a year and a day to be recommended to the King's mercy. It is said that Hangman's Island in Annisquam river, now covered by the railroad bed received the name from the fact that two of the bodies of the dead pirates were suspended from gibbets erected in its center. The General Court granted Haraden, Cheeseman and Philmore £42 each, and £32 each to five others concerned in the recapture and breaking up of this dangerous gang of buccaneers.

#### DIVISION OF WOODLAND IN 1723.

Notwithstanding the parcelling out of the land in 1688, an extensive area remained unassigned. Before 1661, the proprietor of every dwelling-house was a commoner, or entitled to a right in the common land. In 1757 there were 145 claims to these privileges acknowledged as valid. Shortly after 1700, numerous grants of land were voted to new comers. Several sub-divisions of their holdings were made by these commoners, the last apportionment of woodland being in 1723, when 217 lots within the bounds of the town were disposed of, the terms being such that about every male citizen who had attained his majority received a certain tract. In 1725 the unoccupied herbage land, amounting to 1325 acres, was distributed among the commoners.

The names of those receiving woodland in 1723 furnishes a good directory of the male inhabitants of the town in 1704, all who were residents at that period being included in the list of grantees as follows: Joseph Allen, Joseph Allen, jr., Ralph Andrews, Benjamin Averill, John Babson, Richard Babson, Anthony Bennett, Richard Byles, Thomas Bray, Nathaniel Bray, John Bray, John Brown, John Burrell, John Butman, William Card, Ezekiel Collins, Nathaniel Coit, John Curney, Elisha Curney, James Davis, Lieut. James Davis, John Davis, Jacob Davis, Ebenezer Davis, Aaron Davis, Samuel Davis, Anthony Day, Nathaniel Day, Ezekiel Day, Joseph Day, Timothy Day, John Day, John Day, jr., Thomas Day, Joseph Day, jr., Nicholas Denning, Richard Dolliver, John Dolliver, Peter Duncan,



Moses Durin, Richard Dike, John Durgee, Robert Elwell, John Elwell, John Elwell, jr., Isaac Elwell, Elias Elwell, Jacob Elwell, Ebenezer Elwell, Eleazer Elwell, Nathaniel Ellery, Isaac Eveleth, Job Eveleth, Peter Emons, John Fitch, Samuel Foster, James Gardner, Joseph Gardner, John Gardner, George Giddings, John Gilbert, James Godfrey, Richard Goodwin, Samuel Gott, Samuel Griffin, Daniel Guttridge, John Hadley, Edward Haraden, Joseph Haraden, John Haraden, Benjamin Haraden, John Harris, George Harvey, William Haskell, William Haskell, jr., Henry Haskell, Joseph Haskell, Joseph Haskell, jr., Joseph Haskell, 3d, John Haskell, Benjamin Haskell, Benjamin Haskell, jr., Benjamin Hoppin, Nathaniel Hadlock, John Hammons, Samuel Hodgkins, Joseph Ingersoll, Samuel Ingersoll, Charles James, Francis James, Henry Joslyn, Josiah Kent, John Kent, Thomas Lufkin, Ebenezer Lufkin, John Lane, Thomas Millett, Thomas Millett, 2d, Nathaniel Millett, William Manning, John Newman, Francis Norwood, Francis Norwood, jr., Joshua Norwood, Joseph Page, William Pain, Jeffrey Parsons, James Parsons, Nathaniel Parsons, John Parsons, Ebenezer Parsons, John Pool, Thomas Prince, John Prince, John Pulcifer, Thomas Riggs, sr., Thomas Riggs, jr., John Riggs, Andrew Riggs, William Ring, John Ring, David Ring, John Roberts, John Roberts. jr., Abraham Robinson, Abraham Robinson, jr., Stephen Robinson, Andrew Robinson, Stephen Row, Abraham Row, Isaac Row, Samuel Row, Thomas Sanders, Nathaniel Sanders, William Sargent, William Sargent, jr., William Sargent, 2d, John Sargent, Nathaniel Sargent, Samuel Sargent, Thomas Sawyer, John Sawyer, Nathaniel Sawyer, Abraham Sawyer, James Sayward, Morris Smith, John Smith, John Smith, jr., Timothy Somes, Timothy Somes, jr., Phillip Stainwood, John Stainwood, Jonathan Stainwood, Samuel Stevens, David Stevens, Jonathan Stevens, George Stover, Richard Tarr, John Tucker, James Wallis, Michael Webber, Nathaniel Wharf, William Whittredge, Rev. John White, Thomas Witham, Humphrey Woodbury, Ezekiel Woodward, Samuel York, Joseph York, Benjamin York.

### THIRD PARISH.

At Rev. Mr. Thompson's death the second church chose Rev. Richard Jaques of Newbury as its pastor. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1720 and was ordained in November, 1725, receiving £100 settlement and £100 as salary. He continued in this relation until his death in 1777, not without differences with his people at

the latter end of his pastorate when he suffered an attack of paralysis and became feeble and infirm. He then accused his people of ingratitude and the parishoners relieved his mind on this score by voting him 20 shillings extra each month. In 1769, Rev. Daniel Fuller was appointed his colleague. Another evidence of increase in wealth and material resources is presented in the fact that a new parochial division was made in 1728 when the third parish was set off as a separate precinct the General Court incorporating it as such in June of the same year. Rev. Benjamin Bradstreet of Newbury, the latter place a prolific mine for ministers for the town, a graduate of Harvard in 1725, was chosen as minister, beginning his duties in 1728, continuing until his death in May, 1762. The meeting house of this parish was erected at Lobster cove. The covenant of this church was signed by Benjamin Bradstreet, Edward Haraden, Samuel Lane, Joseph Thurston, John Lane, Samuel Gott, James Lane, Jethro Wheeler, Daniel Collins, Anthony Bennett and Benjamin Davis. The bounds of this parish included substantially what is now known as Squam, Lanesville and Bay View. Robert Dutch was the first to settle in this vicinity. He sold his holdings to Edward Haraden in 1656 and the latter was probably the first permanent settler in that locality. Before 1700 the Day, Norwood, Lane, Davis, York, Sargent and Butman families had located within the precinct and the names survive today. Others followed soon after 1700 and the place became quite a thriving little settlement from which fishing was energetically and profitably pursued.

#### EMIGRATION TO FALMOUTH AND NEW GLOUCESTER.

The natural increase in population together with the constant stream of new comers produced a scarcity of farming land. Consequently in 1727 and 1728 a tide of emigration set toward what is now Maine, then a part of Massachusetts. The motive to better material conditions prompted their ancestors to make the uncertain venture in America, and today, the ruling passion, strong, impels their descendants to seek new and enlarged fields of endeavor.

Thus in the year mentioned Richard Babson, John Brown, Anthony Coombs, John Coy, Ephriam Foster, Thomas Haskell, Benjamin Ingersoll, Thomas Millett, John Millett, Joseph Pride, Thomas Redding, Jeremiah Riggs, Ebenezer Roberts, John Sawyer, Isaac Sawyer, Job Sawyer, Jacob Sawyer, Jonathan Stanwood, John White, William White, Benjamin York, John Curtis, John Dolliver, William



Davis and William Elwell, emigrated from Gloucester and were admitted inhabitants of Falmouth, now Portland. John Haskell, Phillip Hodgkins, Jedidiah Hodgkins, Robert Nason, Thomas Sargent, William Stevens and James Stanwood of this town were also admitted as inhabitants of Falmouth, but it is not certain whether all these latter took up their residence in that town.

Another wave followed about 10 years later when in 1736 a grant of 3040 acres of land lying in the rear of North Yarmouth was secured from the General Court. In February, 1738, this tract was divided among 60 proprietors, three lots being reserved for public purposes. Work was begun a year after the apportionment and two years later some £500 had been expended in laying out a well constructed road of 12 miles, and in building houses, a sawmill, bridges, etc. The promoters freighted settlers by water as far as North Yarmouth, voted to build a meeting house, and indeed "boomed" their new town with much of the same energy and spirit as is displayed to-day in like enterprises in the west and south. Indian raids, however, interfered materially with operations and in 1744 the settlement was abandoned from this cause. The work of re-settlement was commenced with renewed vigor in 1754. All that had been accomplished during the first years had been destroyed by the red men. In 1753 a blockhouse was built, some twenty families residing in its vicinity. The General Court, on account of the exposed condition of the town made it a garrison. The fear of incursions by savages gave the place a precarious existence until the end of the French and Indian war in 1763 removed this dreaded and menacing obstacle to the progress of the new town. From that time it began to increase in population and prosper in material affairs. Among those who went from here to New Gloucester were: Benjamin Roberts, Nathaniel Eveleth, William Goodrich, Nathaniel Bennett, Ebenezer Collins, Perkins Eveleth, Job, Israel, John, Nathaniel, Jacob Haskell and Jacob Haskell, jr., David Millett, Isaac, Samuel, David and Edward Parsons, John Prince, Jonathan, Zebulon and William Rowe, James, Roger, John and John Stenchfield, jr., William Warner and Davis Woodward.

New Gloucester is in Cumberland County, Maine; has fine farming land, a large portion of which is intervale. The Maine Central railroad connects the town with the outside world.

The writer passed through the place during the two preceding

years while on a trip in this section of Maine. Everywhere were evidences of thrift and prosperity. Substantial dwellings, large and commodious barns, well kept and neatly painted, gave evidence that the citizens of today had lost none of the thrift and energy which characterized the parent stock.

#### KING GEORGE'S WAR AND GLOUCESTER COMPANY AT LOUISBURG.

In 1744, what is known as King George's war, between France and England began in Europe and extended to the New World. The objective point of England in America was the reduction of Louisburg in Cape Breton. This place, "the Gibraltar of America," had been strongly fortified, the best engineering talent of France being employed in constructing its defences. At that period a fleet of French vessels, equal in tonnage and producing about the same amount of fish annually as Gloucester at the present time, made the place its headquarters. The presence of the French in these waters was a constant menace to the rapidly growing industry of Gloucester on the Grand Banks, and perhaps some of the home fishing vessels had already been captured and destroyed. Although Louisburg was deemed almost impregnable, yet the New England colonies considered its destruction of vital importance. Accordingly, 4000 troops, mainly from Massachusetts, under Sir William Pepperell, embarked for the place in March, 1745. At Canso they were joined by a British naval force, and such was the vigor and bravery displayed in the campaign that the hitherto invincible fortress was captured and the French flag levelled. The fruits of this victory were lost, for in 1748, by the terms of peace drawn up at Aix-La-Chappelle, Louisburg was restored to the French. In 1750, Generals Amherst and Wolfe once more compelled the commander of the place to capitulate, and reduced the whole island. Thus, on the return of peace, this danger spot to the American fisheries, then the basis of a great French marine industry, was wiped out. To-day the graceful Gloucester fishing clippers anchor unharmed hard by the scene of these conflicts, and their crews roam unmolested over the deserted ramparts of this once grand fortress, speculating perhaps on the impotency of even powerful kingdoms to change the manifest destiny of a future nation.

Gloucester was well represented at the reduction of the place in 1745, furnishing a company of 45 men under Capt. Charles Byles. Capt. Thomas Sanders, of this port, who for some years had been in

command of a provincial government cutter, also rendered valuable services during the expedition. Among those of Capt. Byles' company wounded during the progress of hostilities was Job Stanwood, who lost his left arm. The Provincial government granted him an annual pension of £15. David Stanwood was also wounded, for which he received a pension, a son of Thomas Ayres is said to have been lost while engaged in the expedition, and James Parsons and Samuel Goodwin contracted a sickness from which they died on their return. The locally famous Peg Wesson story comes in here. Notwithstanding the severe lesson of the witchcraft delusion, belief in the existence of witches had by no means died out. The woman Wesson lived in what was then called the Garrison house, standing on the spot now occupied by the Catholic parochial residence, removed a few years since to Maplewood avenue, where it serves as a tenement house. Wesson was accounted a witch. Shortly before departing, several of Capt. Byles' company visited Peg and so exasperated her by their conduct that she threatened them with a visitation of her wrath at Louisburg. While encamped before the latter place, the attention of the Gloucester men was attracted by the peculiar actions of a crow which circled just above them. Fruitless endeavors were made to shoot the bird of ill omen. Finally a soldier suggested that the crow must be Peg Wesson transformed, according to the belief concerning the supernatural powers of witches. In this event, no bullet except one cast from silver or gold would possess the properties sufficiently potent to puncture her skin. A silver sleeve button was hastily rammed into a gun, and discharged at the bird, which fell wounded in the leg. Upon their return to Gloucester, the soldiers learned that at the precise time when the crow was wounded, Peg Wesson fell near her house receiving a fracture of the leg, and furthermore, that the doctor, on dressing the limb extracted a foreign substance from the bone which proved to be the same sleeve button fired at the crow before Louisburg. The truth of this happening as recounted was generally accepted at the time.

#### OLD DEFENCES AT FORT SQUARE.

In 1743, what is known as the old fort on Commercial Street, now encroached upon and surrounded by buildings, was completed. On this point, well selected strategically, is a hill which effectually commands the inner harbor. In 1741 and 1742, the General Court

appropriated £527 to defray the cost of fortification. Breastworks were thrown up and eight 12-pounders placed in position in the fort. The immediate cause of its erection was the fear of French incursions, but these fears were never realized. An effort had been made as early as 1703 to fortify the place, but the petition of the selectmen to the General Court for an appropriation for the purpose was refused. The petition shows that the harbor, even at that early date, was extensively frequented for shelter, and was "very seldom free from vessels."

#### LIST OF SETTLERS BETWEEN 1700 AND 1750.

The following settlers, as far as known, comprise those who came here before 1750. The persons bearing the same names in town to-day trace their descent in a direct line from these founders of their families on Cape Ann. Only those are mentioned whose descendants, except in a few instances, live in town at the present time.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN appears in town on the occasion of his marriage to Elizabeth York, December 15, 1703. He probably came from Ipswich, where Humphrey Griffin settled in 1641. Samuel had a grant of land on the road leading from Lobster Cove to Sandy Bay. His numerous descendants are among the active and energetic business men of the town.

SAMUEL GOTT came from Wenham in 1702, finally locating near Rockport.

JOHN GILBERT came from Wenham in 1704. He was the ancestor of Addison Gilbert, who died a few years ago leaving a fortune of some \$250,000, which he bequeathed to various charitable institutions of the town.

THOMAS AND NATHANIEL SANDERS appear in town in 1702.

PETER LURVEY removed here from Ipswich in 1710.

PAUL AND PETER DOLLIVER came to town early in 1700. Paul settled at Freshwater Cove, Peter locating on what is now Main Street, on the lot still in possession of a descendant.

PHILEMON WARNER came from Ipswich in 1710. His son Nathaniel commanded a company at Bunker Hill, and was afterwards in Washington's army.

SAMUEL PEARCE first appears here in 1713. His immediate descendants became the most prominent men in commercial life of the community, two, David and William, accumulating large fortunes for the times, although business reverses in later life reduced both from affluence to poverty.

ICHABOD YOUNG appears here in 1716.

NATHANIEL RUST had a small tract of land near Little River, West Gloucester, in 1729, and his marriage is recorded in 1717.



RICHARD LANGSFORD had land near Pigeon Hill. He married Mary Row in 1719.

JOSIAH GROVER married Hannah Dolliver in 1719. About the same time EDMUND and his family came from Ipswich and settled at Sandy Bay. Their ancestor EDMUND came to Salem in 1637.

EBENEZER MARCHANT came from Yarmouth in 1719, a JABEZ MARCHANT soon following. The latter married Abigail Babson.

JOHN WILLIAMS was here early in 1700.

JOHN WONSON located in Sandy Bay, married Honor Wise in 1720, and had secured a house by 1726. Samuel, one of his sons located at Eastern Point, where his descendants have increased and multiplied, and is to-day prosperous and energetic among the business men, respected and honored in the community.

DR. NICHOLAS WEBSTER, the town's first regular physician, appears here in 1712.

DR. EDWARD TOMPSON was here in 1717, and removed from town in 1725.

DR. DAVID PLUMMER settled permanently in town, marrying Ann Newman in 1723.

WILLIAM FEARS is first mentioned on the occasion of his marriage to Monie Stanwood in 1721.

JONATHAN TRASK removed here from Salem in 1722.

WILLIAM TRASK was one of Conant's settlers at Salem in 1628, and may have come originally to Cape Ann under the auspices of the Gloucester company in 1623.

THOMAS SAVILLE came from Malden, and married Mary Haraden in 1722.

WILLIAM COAS, a noted privateering captain in the Revolution war, came from England to Gloucester in 1723, and settled at Eastern Point.

JOHN STACY first introduces the name to Gloucester in 1723. He was licensed as an innholder. He came from Salem, and was the son of Thomas Stacy of that town.

GEORGE DENNISON married Abigail Haraden in 1725, when he is first mentioned.

WILLIAM STEELE and wife are first mentioned on the records in 1732. Five sons were born to them.

JONATHAN FELLOWS came from Ipswich, and settled at Annisquam about 1740.

EBENEZER CLEAVES appears here in 1774.

JOHN HALE of Newbury came here in 1746.

JOSEPH CLOUGH appears in 1748 on the occasion of his marriage.

JOSEPH EVERDEAN also appears in 1748, when he married Anna Broom,



one of six daughters of JAMES BROOM, a famous tavern-keeper at the corner of Middle and Pleasant Streets. Broom left no male issue.

Others who settled permanently here between 1700 and 1750, the greater part of whom have descendants residing in town are as follows :

John Andrews, Phillip Bayley, Benjamin and Enoch Boynton, Stephen Butler, William Burns, Jacob and Stephen Burnham, John Choate, Samuel Clark, Thomas Cotton, John and Anthony Coombs, John Curtiss, Felix Doyl, Thomas Foster, Edward Fearing, Charles Glover, Andrew Grimes, James Hardy, Joseph Herrick, William Hilton, John and Solomon Howard, Robert Honnors, Joseph Killam, Nathaniel Kinsman, John Knight, Nathaniel Low, Isaiah and James Marsh, William Moore, Thomas Oakes, James Pearson, John Redding, George Tappan, Jethro Wheeler, Benjamin Winter, William Younger.

William Pew came from Virginia after 1750, and founded the family on the Cape. The Presson, Prindall, Proctor, Friend, Watson and other well-established Gloucester family names first appear in town between 1750 and 1800.

#### FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS.

The growth of the town from 1700 to 1750 had been vigorous. At the first mentioned date, the harbor front and what is now the heart of the city was covered with an almost unbroken stretch of wood. Fore, now Main Street, was a mere path through the forest with a few settlers' houses abutting near its course. The contrast fifty years later was quite marked. A number of wharves broke the regularity of the water front, a respectable village, with its church on Cornhill Street, and tidy well kept dwellings had come into existence, and a general air of content and prosperity prevailed on every hand. Fore Street had assumed the position it has always retained, that of the principal business thoroughfare of the town. The growth of trees with the exception of a few isolated clumps and noble specimens left for ornament had disappeared. Everywhere was thrift and life. Where but a bare dozen of small craft were owned in 1700 there were some 70 or 80 large fishing vessels. These were sent to the Banks during the summer and in the winter the fares of fish, together with the produce from the farmers of the adjacent towns, were dispatched in the larger craft to the West Indies where the cargoes met a remunerative market. Such is the pleasing picture at that period of colonial life. The causes which contributed to this result may be profitably reviewed.

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

The British, Spanish and French had large possessions in the West Indies. It was the policy of the home governments to restrict the

dealings with these colonies by passing stringent laws, compelling the inhabitants to trade exclusively with the mother country. Prior to the Revolution, New England merchants, being subjects of Great Britain, had unrestricted trade with the British West India ports. Notwithstanding the rigid laws of non-intercourse of the French and Spanish, illicit voyages were often made to the West Indian ports of these governments. In fact there was an enormous smuggling trade carried on at this period. At times the pressing need of supplies, obliged these governments to suspend the provisions of their prohibitive laws, and the governors were given discretionary powers to allow the vessels of the North Atlantic Colonies licenses to trade, discharge cargoes, repair, etc. Indeed, these officials could be approached by the payment of a small fee, the requisite license generally obtained, and during the greater part of the period, traffic regular and clandestine, was carried on with all these islands virtually without restriction. Various sections of New England participated in this profitable trade. A general cargo of fish, produce, live stock, etc., could be sold in the English islands for money; the vessel would then go to Trinidad or the Dutch possessions, buy molasses, spices and coffee at low figures and return home with the cargo and in addition quite an amount of hard cash. In this trade Gloucester participated, reaping a goodly return, and the large fleet of vessels and ensuing prosperity were the tangible evidences of results achieved.

This commerce, locally considered, was the direct offshoot of the fisheries. The nearest market was sought for the product of sea and land. A coasting trade also sprang into existence quite early. These latter voyages were made in winter, the bays and rivers of Maryland and Virginia penetrated and a profitable trade established with the inhabitants, mainly barter. A staple part of the outward cargo was New England rum which met with a brisk demand. The northern traders interfered so much with the business of the local dealers that in the course of time laws were passed which, in the long run, compelled our merchants to abandon the business. Under these adverse circumstances, some shady transactions with slaves for stolen goods were reported and other proceedings of a like dubious nature are recorded. The Gloucester maritime interests escaped the French men-of-war during the early colonial struggles and also the buccaneers of the Spanish main, two only of the local craft being captured.

## CHAPTER VII.

From 1750 to 1800.

ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN FRENCH WARS. AT CROWN POINT. UNFORTUNATE ACADIANS. AT TICONDEROGA. TOWN PROSPEROUS. SMALL POX PREVAILS. DENOUNCES STAMP ACT AND TEA TAX. OVERT ACTS OF DISLOYALTY. TOWN PREPARES FOR IMPENDING CONFLICT. BOYCOTTS TORIES. GLOUCESTER TROOPS AT BUNKER HILL. YOUNG WEBBER KILLS MAJOR PITCAIRN. LINZEE'S ATTACK. PRIVATEERING OPERATIONS. IMPOVERISHED CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE. RETURN OF PEACE. REVIVAL OF COMMERCE. DIFFICULTIES WITH THE FRENCH. JOHN MURRAY'S PREACHING. SHAY'S REBELLION. CONSTITUTION RATIFIED. NEGROES. SELECTMEN, POOR HOUSE. EVENING OF THE CENTURY.

THE year 1750 marks the commencement of a new era in colonial history, and from this date may be traced the beginning of the feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction which ultimately led to the war of the Revolution and Independence. At that period Gloucester contained about 2700 souls. The community was in a thriving condition; the Bank fisheries were firmly established and profitably pursued, and as has been said foreign commerce added to the town's revenues.

Four generations, and perhaps more had been born on the soil since the early settlers came over from England. The ties which bound the first comers to the old home grew weaker with each succeeding generation until at the date under consideration the sentiment of loyalty had been well nigh extinguished. Climatic, and other influences had worked the inevitable result. The people had become thoroughly American, needing only the opportunity to demonstrate the intensity of their devotion to their native land. In Gloucester as much as in any other community in Eastern Massachusetts the warlike spirit was early fostered and developed. The attempts of the French to firmly establish themselves in the territory adjacent to the great fishing grounds was looked upon with alarm. The fishing interests frequently suffered annoyances at the hands of French cruisers and their allies, the Indians.

Therefore, Gloucester having a vital interest in asserting what the citizens assumed to be their rights, more so perhaps than non-maritime communities of the provinces, assumed a prominent part in the early conflicts with the French and Indians. Accordingly, when a union of the English colonies in North America for mutual defence was suggested, William Stevens, representative at the General Court, was sent to Albany, where a convention of delegates conferred and adopted the scheme as proposed. Troops were also sent to the front.

One company from Gloucester was in the expedition against Crown Point. Its officers were as follows: Capt., Jonathan Fellows; Lieut., John Row; Ensign, Samuel Fellows. Little is known of its record while in service.

About 50 of the unfortunate Acadians, ruthlessly torn from their homes during the expedition against Nova Scotia in 1755, were quartered for a short time in town but were removed to other places.

#### AT TICONDEROGA.

Up to 1758 the French had waged the more successful campaign in America, but the undaunted hand of Pitt, the friend of the colonies, was at the British helm, and active preparations were made to renew the contest. The military spirit ran high and in May of that year about 80 men were enlisted in town for the service under the command of Capt. Andrew Giddings. They participated in the abortive attempt on Ticonderoga. In July, Louisburg, C. B., one of the French strongholds in America, once more capitulated to the English forces and the news was received here with especial satisfaction. This good tidings was followed by the equally pleasing information of the fall of Quebec the next year. If any part was taken in this last event by Gloucester there is no record of the fact, but tradition credits the town with a small number of soldiers in Wolfe's army at the Plains of Abraham.

#### TOWN PROSPEROUS.

With the defeat of the French came peace and renewed prosperity. The town continued to grow and thrive, the people being in comfortable circumstances, but nine paupers being "on the town" at this period. Commerce with the West Indies was in a flourishing condition. The Bilboa trade was also very profitably pursued. In 1767, there was sent to that port from the towns of Essex county



fifty thousand quintals of fish of which Gloucester contributed a goodly share. The merchants commenced to live in fairly comfortable style, although no great fortunes had been accumulated up to that time. Some half dozen of the wealthiest men had acquired from \$8,000 to \$10,000 each, and the riches of the community were distributed on substantially the same basis as at present. The town expenditures in 1757 were \$1070, increasing to about \$2250 from 1767 to 1775.

#### SMALL POX PREVAILS.

Town affairs went quietly on in the even tenor of their way until 1764 when the small pox became epidemic, eight deaths resulting before it ran its course. A guard was established at the Cut and at the Battery to prevent strangers who might communicate the disease, from coming into town before receiving a vigorous disinfecting.

#### DENOUNCES STAMP ACT AND TEA TAX.

In 1765 came the Stamp Act, the opening act of oppression by the British Parliament, which paved the way for revolution. The people, October 7, in town meeting assembled, unanimously expressed their disapproval of its passage, and instructed their representatives in the General Court to exert every lawful effort against its enforcement. The year 1766 was dark indeed, being notable for one of those marine calamities whose sad recurrence has so often brought mourning and sorrow to Gloucester homes. In March of that year a violent gale arose on the Banks, and nine vessels out of nineteen foundered or were wrecked, with the loss of all their crews. In consideration of this great infliction, the General Court abated the town tax £50. The odious Stamp Act was repealed, but the act imposing a duty on tea and other articles imported by the colonies passed in 1767, met with as strenuous opposition, and in town meeting the citizens adopted resolutions of a character previously passed by the people of Boston, pledging themselves to abstain from the use of the taxed articles, and to take measures to foster home industries.

At a town meeting held December 25 and 28, 1772, a committee of correspondence, consisting of Daniel Witham, Peter Coffin, Jacob Parsons, Jacob Allen, Solomon Parsons, Joseph Foster and Samuel Whittemore was chosen to confer with similar committees in Boston regarding the tyrannical measures of the governor, the resolu-



tions adopted by the Boston citizens denouncing the arbitrary acts of the crown officials were fully endorsed, and the representative to the General Court was instructed to use every lawful effort to obtain a redress of grievances. Next year, 1773, three cargoes of tea were sent to Boston by the East India Company, and the indignation of the populace was aroused to the highest pitch in protest against the payment of the obnoxious duty. Gloucester, from the first, a hot bed of patriotism, strengthened the hands of the Boston compatriots by adopting a set of resolutions in town meeting assembled, December 15, declaring in the strongest possible terms "that they viewed with the greatest satisfaction the action of Boston in gloriously opposing this pernicious innovation" pledging themselves to use the most "strenuous exertions" not only that there should be no teas landed in town, but to have no commerce with any person identified in any manner "in buying or selling that detestable herb;" declaring that they would "oppose every species of tyranny and usurpation, and, if we are compelled to make the last appeal to Heaven, will hold ourselves in readiness to join the town of Boston in all measures to extricate ourselves from tyranny and oppression," and that "the thanks of the town be presented to the town of Boston for the vigilance and activity they have always discovered in guarding against the subtle machinations and in combating the open outrages of our enemies in Great Britain, and in this country and this town shall always record them the friends of human nature and guardians of that heavenly palladium—the liberties of America."

These resolutions were published in the "Salem Gazette" and forwarded to Boston. From their tenor can be judged the intensity of the popular feeling against the imposition of the obnoxious duties. The times were indeed ripe for a revolt. On the next day occurred the famous "Boston Tea Party" and its destruction of the "detestable herb."

#### OVERT ACTS OF DISLOYALTY.

The Boston Port Bill, closing that port, was the answer of the home government, and other measures seriously restricting the liberties of the people soon followed. The example of the merchants of Newburyport in agreeing on a policy of non-intercourse with Great Britain or her West India possessions was unanimously adopted by the citizens in town meeting assembled, and a committee including the principal business men of the place, was chosen to confer

with the merchants of other maritime towns in regard to measures most expedient for the occasion. The greater part of the citizens also signed a covenant not to trade with the inhabitants of Great Britain. In order to relieve the destitution occasioned in Boston by the enforcement of the Port Bill, contributions were solicited from the outside. Gloucester's response was 120 sheep, contributed in November, 1774, together with £117 in money, which were duly forwarded to Boston in March, 1775. In that year the General Court held its session at Salem, when the delegates were chosen to the Continental Congress, at which the Governor dissolved the house. The delegates again assembled at Salem and constituted themselves a Provincial Congress, Peter Coffin and Daniel Witham, a venerable patriot, being chosen members from this town. The citizens held steadfast to their compact in declining to have commercial dealings with Great Britain, or the British West Indies. In November, at an adjourned town meeting, a vote was passed guaranteeing an indemnity to the constables if they turned over the Province tax into the town treasury. This was done, the money being deposited with the treasurer, who in turn was directed to pay it to the receiver appointed by the Provincial Congress, the amount remitted being £136. This was certainly a most substantial and overt act of disloyalty. Another Provincial Congress assembled at Cambridge, February 1, 1775, Peter Coffin and Samuel Whittemore being the town's representatives.

#### TOWN ARMS FOR IMPENDING CONFLICT.

The breach between the colonists and mother country became wider each succeeding day until the "irrepressible conflict" seemed close at hand. March 6, 1775, it was voted, by the advice of the Provincial Congress, that the military companies with arms and ammunition should be inspected on the following Thursday and a report of their condition submitted to the town. Again the Provincial Congress sent forth a recommendation, which was virtually a call to arms and every preparation was made in the way of securing supplies of arms and ammunition in order that all might be in readiness when the first clash should occur between the troops of the King and the Provincial soldiery. A company of minute men was formed under the command of Nathaniel Warner. The Sixth Essex regiment at that time consisted of six companies belonging in Gloucester and one in Manchester.

## TOWN BOYCOTTS TORIES.

The sympathizers with the crown, the Tories, were unpopular, and, at the town meeting held March 6, a committee was appointed to interview suspects and report at a future time. They attended to that duty designating Epes Sargent, Esq., the only person who declined to furnish the satisfaction demanded by the town and give proof that he was a harmless citizen. He was a prominent merchant largely engaged in the fisheries and foreign commerce. Thereupon the town voted to forbid all persons to have any commerce with him or his abettors. He was compelled to remove to Boston where even greater indignation and obloquy were heaped upon him on account of his loyalist sentiments. He finally returned to Gloucester where he was coldly received. He died from the effects of inoculation in 1779, on the occasion of a small pox scare. He pleaded in vain for exemption from this medical treatment, having a dread that the operation would prove fatal. The authorities were inexorable and the result was as he had apprehended. There is no doubt, judging from his commercial prominence in the community that, if he had embraced the patriotic side, his request for exemption from inoculation would have been granted.

Dr. David Plummer was also suspected of sympathizing with the crown at the outbreak of the Revolution and nothing but a public declaration of sympathy with the patriots appeased the people. It appears that there were quite a number of Loyalists in town. A large grant of land in Nova Scotia was given the Cape Ann Association in 1784, to William Clark and Associates. About 150 families from Cape Ann and other towns of Essex county under the leadership of Clark settled in New Brunswick. The tract now bounded by Middle, School and Church Streets is said to have been owned and abandoned by refugees.

## GLOUCESTER TROOPS AT BUNKER HILL.

In the midst of this fever of unrest came the tidings of the conflict at Lexington and Concord. The town was wild with excitement and but one sentiment animated the citizens, the spilling of patriotic blood must be avenged. An attack was expected on Gloucester inasmuch, as has been pointed out, the town had been one of the most aggressive in the province on the patriotic side and the place had attracted attention from the fact that the acts of Parliament regulating the trade of the colonies had been wilfully viola-

ted, the ships fitted for foreign commerce from the port were engaged in smuggling and their owners evaded the payment of duties by false entries, being aided and abetted by the custom house officers, who, for a consideration, overlooked these delinquencies. Now that hostilities were commenced the citizens expected an early attempt on the part of the British forces to inflict castigation upon them for sins of omission and commission. The town was easily accessible from the sea, had but slight defences and a sufficient naval force could bombard the place with comparative ease even if repulse was sustained in an attempt to land. Accordingly many of the inhabitants on a peaceful Sabbath day as a measure of safety removed their women and children in haste to West Parish and Ipswich.

Prompt action was taken by the town. The representatives to the Provincial Congress were instructed to act as their judgment dictated on the momentous question of a change in governments.

Firearms and ammunition were secured, and a committee of safety, consisting of 31 of the most prominent citizens, was selected. The minute men were mustered out, and enlistments for the regular service actively prosecuted, the town agreeing to support the families of such soldiers as so desired during their absence, and to furnish arms and blankets for those who were not provided with these necessities. Recruits came forward rapidly, and five companies were dispatched to join the patriotic forces encamped around Boston. The total number from the town in the field was 225, besides those who were engaged in naval service. Two of the Gloucester companies were in the fight at Bunker Hill. One was commanded by Captain Nathaniel Warner, who enlisted his men in four days. Captain Warner made hot haste to the scene of the battle. Arriving on the ground, he applied to General Putnam for instructions, and was told to go to the fort, but for some reason the company divided in two sections. One squad, under the captain, proceeded to the redoubt; the other, commanded by Lieutenant Burnham, marched on and took a position near the southwest corner of the fort, delivering a sharp fire into the enemies' flanks. Two men of this detachment were killed and three wounded, when the provincial troops fell back. Meanwhile Captain Warner's portion of the company had been ordered out of the redoubt, and quickly took a position where the firing was hottest—at the rail fence. A gun



barrel in the hands of Captain Warner burst, several shots struck his person, but were deflected by some metallic substance, so that he escaped uninjured. The provincial troops fought bravely, but were at length compelled to retreat.

The men killed in this company were Benjamin Smith and Daniel Callahan. Smith was standing close to Benjamin Webber when shot and expired almost instantly. Webber was wounded in the right arm while in the act of firing his last charge. Alexander Par-ran was also hit in the right arm, which was injured so badly that it became useless.

#### YOUNG WEBBER KILLS MAJOR PITCAIRN.

Benjamin Webber, referred to above, performed an act during this conflict which deserves more than passing mention. News came of the conflict at Lexington, and was followed by the enlistment of Captain Warner's company. Webber was then a mere boy, engaged on his father's farm at Freshwater Cove. Imbued with patriotic ardor, he determined to enlist. The family, however, had no suitable musket, and such was the scarcity of arms at that immediate period that none could be obtained. Webber, however, heard of an old Queen's arm to be had at Lanesville, and set out on foot for that locality, where he procured the piece, which had been lengthened with a section of barrel tubing, brazed on. He enlisted and went to the front. At the rail fence, young Webber's attention was drawn to a British officer on horseback actively engaged in directing the movements of his troops. It was Major Pitcairn, brave, but somewhat boastful. "Do you see that officer on horseback?" remarked Webber to a comrade, "Well, I am going to try and bring him down." Raising on his knee, the young farmer took unerring aim, fired with deadly effect and Major Pitcairn fell mortally wounded. Some time afterward an effort was made to secure this musket as a historical souvenir, but it had disappeared and could not be traced. Some curiosity seekers desirous of obtaining the weapon broke into the Webber residence at the Cove, and stole an old weapon used by Mr. Webber in his gunning expeditions, under the impression that it was the arm used at Bunker Hill. But in this they were mistaken. Such is the story told the writer some eight years ago by the late Mr. Benjamin Webber, a man of the highest respectability and veracity, whose descendents still occupy the old homestead erected on the



land granted to their ancestor Michael, at Fresh Water Cove. This account is here given to the public for the first time.

Capt. Row's company marched from Gloucester, June 12, and on the evening of the 16th reached Breed's hill where they assisted in throwing up the redoubt, a part of the company afterwards being directed to carry off the intrenching implements. On their return this section was placed on the extreme left wing of the Provincial forces, being separated as in the case of Capt. Warner's command. They were engaged at the rail fence, which they helped to construct, and bore the brunt of the battle and fought with as equal valor as Capt. Warner's men. Three of these men were killed and two wounded. Francis Pool and Josiah Brooks were slain at the rail fence and William Parsons at the redoubt.

Daniel Doyle was hit by a ball and William Foster wounded in the wrist, but both without serious consequences.

Following is the roster of these two companies.

#### CAPT. WARNER'S COMPANY.

Nathaniel Warner, captain; John Burnham, lieut; Daniel Collins, ensign; Jonathan Woodman, sergeant; William Kinsman, sergeant; Alex Parran, sergeant; Jarrus Lincoln, sergeant; Richard Simpson, corporal; Nathan Glover, corporal; Jonathan Butler, corporal; Nymphas Stacy, corporal; John Warner, fifer; Jonathan Somes, Andrew Kelcy, Nathaniel Bennett, Moses Ring, Daniel Callahan, Benjamin Clark, Andrew Bray, Josiah Brown, Levi Lane, Moses Bennett, James Preastly, Josiah Burk, Benjamin Smith, Vinson Elwell, William Averill, Robert Callaghan, Thomas Ayres, David Row, Benjamin Webber, Samuel Marshall, Josiah Ingersoll, Joshua Day, Joshua Polen, Zerubbabel Allen, Isaac Bray, Larrey Trejay, Solomon Parsons, John Andress, William Segurs, William Grimes, Aaron Stevens, Peter Seavery, Jeremiah Burnham, John Chaplen, William Grover, Thomas Millett, Joseph Somes, Ezekiel Woodward, Eliphalet Wharf, Ebenezer Tarbox, Jonathan Pike, Ebenezer Goslen (or Joslyn), William Johnson, Nathan Brown, Joseph Howard, Lemuel Collins.

#### CAPT. ROW'S COMPANY.

John Row, captain; Mark Pool, lieut; Eben Cleveland, ensign; Daniel B. Tarr, sergeant; William Haskins, sergeant; William Davison, sergeant; William Foster, sergeant; Jonathan Row, corporal; Thomas Finson, corporal; John Gott, corporal; William Low, cor-

poral ; Benjamin Davis, drummer ; Isaac Haskell, fifer ; Jacob Allen, Obadiah Atkins, David Averill, Eleazer Butman, Daniel Butler, David Crage, Henry Clark, Daniel Doyl, Dominicus Davis, Samuel Clark, Joseph Dresser, Richard Dresser, Thomas Dresser, Caleb Elwell, James Phipps, Ebenezer Gott, Joshua Gore, Bennett Haskins, William Jumper, John Clark, Joseph Lane, James Lurvey, Francis Lane, Samuel Low, Henry Morgan, Henry Parsons, Hugh Parkhurst, Joseph Parsons, Jeffrey Parsons, John Row, junior, Joshua Row, Peter Richardson, William Row, Daniel Somes, John Smith, Ephraim Sheldren, John Tarr, John Tarr, junior, Jabez Tarr, James Tarr, William Woodbury, Ebenezer Witham, Spencer Thomas, Jonathan Parsons, Peter Emmons, Thomas Edes, John Youlin, John Parrott, Joseph Low, Aaron Riggs, Francis Pool, Josiah Brooks, William Parsons.

#### ATTACK OF CAPT. LINZEE.

The fears of the inhabitants that an attack would be made on the town, presumably from the sea, were realized in August, 1775, when the sloop of war *Falcon*, Capt. Lindsay (or Linzee) appeared in Ipswich Bay, hove to, and sent a barge containing about 50 men ashore to secure a supply of mutton from the flock of sheep grazing on the Coffin farm at West Gloucester. Major Coffin observed their movements and anticipated their design. He hastily gathered some half dozen men, armed them with rifles and, concealed behind sand mounds, kept up such a brisk firing that the sailors in the barge, supposing that a large company were ready to receive them, thought it prudent to desist from their sheep foraging intentions. On returning the barge's load captured a sand lugger, supposing the craft to be from the West Indies. Linzee continued to cruise in Massachusetts bay and on the 8th of the month intercepted two West Indianmen bound for Salem. He captured one and chased the other into Gloucester harbor, the craft being run ashore on the flats near Ten Pound island.

This episode, of course, had been observed from the shore and a large concourse of citizens had assembled near the spot where the schooner lay. They resolved to defend the craft at all hazards. Linzee anchored his ship and prepared to take possession of the prize. He sent in three barges containing 22 men armed with muskets and swivels. These boarded the craft but had no sooner reached the deck than a sharp fusilade was opened upon them from two

old swivels and a company of men with muskets stationed at Vinson's Cove. Three of the boarding party were killed at the first volley, and the lieutenant in command wounded in the leg, the fierce fire compelling the detail to return to their ship. Linzee then sent in a small schooner and a cutter, armed with a full complement of men, to secure the merchantman. He also dispatched a boat load of men ashore at Fort Point to fire the town, at the same time directing a vigorous bombardment at the center of the village, one shot taking effect in what is now the Unitarian church, where, suspended above the entrance to the vestry it may be seen to-day. A detail of the citizens observing the boat load of men headed for the fish sheds on Fort Point, quietly repaired to the place, and made the firing party prisoners before they could execute their designs.

A fierce fight took place for the possession of the beleaguered ship. Finally the villagers triumphed and captured the entire party, several of whom were wounded severely, one dying a short time after. Twenty-four of the company were sent to the American camp at Cambridge, and a number of impressed men to their homes. Two of the citizens, Benjamin Rowe, who was killed instantly, and Peter Lurvey, mortally wounded, comprised the number of the town's loss in the affray. The centennial of this event was observed in 1875 by a grand patriotic celebration at Cape Pond grove at which Governor Gaston and other notables were present and made fitting addresses. The sword of Captain Linzee crossed with that of Colonel Prescott, a Revolutionary patriot, may be seen at the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.

#### PRIVATEERING OPERATIONS.

In order to be better prepared for future assaults breastworks were thrown up at Stage Fort, the Cut, Duncan's Point and Fort Point. This, however, was the last attack by sea or land that the people experienced.

After the battle of Bunker Hill the greater part of the companies from this place returned, and soon after Linzee's repulse, commenced to annoy the enemy from the sea by conducting privateering operations from their fishing boats. An important capture brought to port this year was the ordnance ship "Nancy," from London to Boston, loaded with articles of the greatest value to the Continental army. Privateering thus commenced, grew in importance. During

the year 1776, the privateer "Yankee Hero," of Newburyport, reinforced by twenty men from Sandy Bay, was decoyed off the latter place into an attempt to take the disguised British ship "Milford," the crew made prisoners, taken to New York and confined aboard a prison ship.

In 1777, a bounty of £6, increased afterwards to £14 was paid each soldier who enlisted in the continental army. Recruits came forward very slowly, a company for three months' service under command of Mark Pool joined the northern department of the American army. The privateering fever, however, was strong, and the first important venture of this kind was that of a converted fishing schooner named "Brittannia," changed to the more appropriate designation, "Warren." She was commanded by Capt. William Coas and captured two very valuable English merchantmen, the "Picary," of 400 tons, bound from Tobago for London, and the "Sarah and Elizabeth," from Jamaica to London. She was captured, on her third cruise, under command of Silas Howell, and taken to New York.

The "Langdon" was another fisherman converted into a privateer, but she never returned to port. The "Union," under the command of Capt. Isaac Somes, captured a ship bound to Lisbon with fish, and a brig with a cargo of salt. The latter was fitted for privateering, renamed the "Gen. Mercer," and cruised with a Philadelphia privateer about the coast of France, taking several brigs. Besides these there was a number of small craft which cruised about during the day, pouncing upon any incoming British merchantman, returning to port at night. These were kept under a sharp surveillance by the British frigate "Milford," which patrolled the bay.

In 1777, the "Gloucester," a new brig owned by David Pearce and others, was fitted out for privateering under command of Captain John Colson. Her crew, including officers, was composed of 130 men, and she mounted eighteen carriage guns. High hopes were built on the success of her cruises, as this project was by far the most expensive of the kind in which the citizens had yet embarked. She sailed in July, and when a few days out, captured the brig "Two Friends," with a cargo of wine and salt which was sent into port under command of Captain John McKean; also a fishing brig, the "Spark," brought into port by Isaac Day. Nothing was ever heard after this from the craft, the loss of which is said to have made



sixty widows, and plunged the town into the deepest misery and gloom. The privateer "Speedwell," commanded by Captain Philemon Haskell, captured three fishing brigs during the year, two of which, refitted here for the West India trade, were retaken by the British cruisers with cargoes. In 1778, nothing daunted by past misfortunes, the ship "General Starks" was fitted out, some Ipswich people lending aid. This craft measured 400 tons and mounted eighteen guns. She was commanded by Captain William Coas, but met with ill success. The "Speedwell" was again put into commission this year, but met with a poor run of luck, and was obliged to return to port empty handed.

The next year, 1779, the "Gen. Starks" was once more fitted for a privateering cruise under command of Coas. She sailed in April, and on the tenth day at sea captured a brig from Limerick with a cargo of provisions, which were sent home and most joyfully received by the people, who were in dire need at the time. After engaging in a hot contest with two British cruisers off the Azores, from which he escaped, Coas captured the British ship "Porcupine," mounting fourteen guns. With unexpected magnanimity, he restored the defeated captain his ship, after helping himself to her guns, provisions and light sails. He next captured a brig from Bristol with an assorted cargo which was sent to port, and a few days afterwards a sloop bound out, which was sunk. While refitting at Bilboa, thirty of his crew were down at once with yellow fever, several of whom died. The authorities at Bilboa offered Captain Coas a reward of \$1000 if he would capture an enemy's cruiser then in the bay. He proceeded to sea, decoyed the craft with a crew of sixty men within gunshot, captured and carried her into Bilboa, receiving \$1600 for the ship, besides the reward. On the cruise home, after a hot fight of two hours, an English packet from Jamaica was taken and sent to port. Next in order was the capture of three fishing brigs, after she arrived home in September with 84 prisoners. During her cruise in the succeeding winter, under command of James Pearson, she captured three ships at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, six more being taken by a Newburyport and a Salem privateer, the Newburyport craft being commanded by John Somes of Gloucester. The season's work of the "Starks" had been highly successful, but on Captain Coas' venturing out in the craft for another campaign, he was captured by a British frigate



and taken to Halifax with his crew, where they were confined as prisoners. He was lost at sea, with some of his officers, while on the passage from Boston to Halifax. A second cartel with some of the "Starks" crew came to Gloucester, where the men, sick, and in some cases unable to walk, were landed.

Among other privateers that were commissioned from this port was the "Wasp," Isaac Somes, master. She took a brig laden with provisions, which was sent home, and, in conjunction with the Salem privateer "Harlequin," a ship laden with rum; the brig "Wilkes" was built by Daniel Pearce for the merchant service, and fitted out for privateering under the command of Job Knights. She met with poor success, being taken, recaptured, again falling into the enemies' hands in West Indian waters; the brig "Success," owned by David Pearce, was taken and carried to Halifax; the brig "Friendship," built by William Pearce, captured a ship and a cargo of rum; "Gloucester Packet," a converted prize taken by the "Starks," was purchased by David Pearce, and while commanded by John Beach, captured a brig with a cargo of flour; schooner "Union," owned by William Gee, commanded by Daniel Parsons, with a crew of thirty men, captured a brig from Ireland with provisions and clothing; shallop "Speedwell," commanded by Thomas Saunders, was chased ashore near Canso and lost; ship "Tiger" of sixteen guns, John Tucker, captain, was captured and taken into Halifax; brig "Ruby," Solomon Babson, commander, took a brig from Ireland laden with provisions; brig "Robin Hood," Sargent Smith, captain, took a British packet mounting sixteen guns, with a crew of one hundred men and forty passengers. These prisoners were exchanged for the crew of a local privateer which had been made captive; the "Civil Usage," Captain John Smith, with sixty men, engaged in a fight with an English packet ship of greatly superior force, until Smith was obliged to haul off. He received a wound in the throat, from the effects of which he died; ship "Tempest," supposed to have sailed about 1782, commanded by Isaac Somes, was accompanied by the ship "Polly." Both were in the Gulf Stream when a terrific thunderstorm arose, and when the gale abated, the Tempest was no where to be seen. Her name and decorations were greatly disapproved of by the religious people, who saw in her fate a retributive act of the Omnipotent One, for such an overt act of sacrilege.

It will thus be seen that the town's efforts during the war, after the opening struggle at Bunker Hill, were mainly directed at preying upon the commerce of the enemy, a form of warfare for which the people, by their environment and occupation, were peculiarly fitted.

#### GREAT POVERTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The constant drain of resources and men for privateering, the great losses thereby, and the cutting off of the foreign commerce during the war engendered poverty and want. In 1775 the town dispatched two vessels to Virginia to buy grain, but so pressing were the necessities of the case, that the town authorized the selectmen to buy or borrow 200 bushels of corn. The extreme destitution prevailing attracted attention from outside, and donations came forward, notably from the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania. In 1776 at the annual town meeting it was voted to petition for the abatement of the Province tax for the year. The town remained patriotic to the core in spite of these adversities, and on the 24th of June, at a largely attended town meeting voted unanimously to support the Declaration of Independence with their lives and their fortunes if the resolve should be passed, and on the receipt of the news of the passage of the document it was read from the pulpits and copied into the town records. In 1777, the extreme poverty which fell mainly with its attendant hardships upon the shoulders of the female portion of the community was intensified by the appearance of that dread scourge, the small pox. A pest house was built near the premises of Richard Varrell on what is now known as the old Pest House road near Bond's Hill, but happily the disease did not become epidemic. In this year at a town meeting the committee of safety was directed to let the lands belonging to refugees and to sell their buildings, indicating that there must have been a number, who from various causes, sought royalist protection. In 1778 small pox again prevailed to an alarming extent, and hospitals were built in various sections of the town to accommodate those who had been inoculated, although this form of treatment was at first vigorously opposed by the citizens. The year 1779 was characterized by the reappearance of this disease, spreading on every side to an unusual degree. In fact, it became so virulent that the prejudice against inoculation was overcome and the practice became general. The social condition of the town grew rapidly worse, although the community met every demand and furnished its proportion of men and clothing.

The year 1780 opened gloomily. Over 400 of the town's best men had fallen on land, perished at sea or in prison. The people were in a truly woeful condition, nearly one-fifth of the population being dependent almost wholly on charity. The paper money issued by the Continental Congress had long before depreciated extensively in value and in this year the town voted to borrow \$120,000 for the purpose of furnishing 32 soldiers, its quota for six months' service in the Continental army and \$6,000 was paid to three men who enlisted, the town offering that sum to each man as bounty for the remainder. Over \$300,000 was voted in this year to pay soldiers and furnish supplies for the army. In 1781, the town's quota for the Continental army was 48 men and by August it had complied with the demand, together with its share of clothing and provisions for the army. In March, 1782, the ship "Harriet," owned by David Pearce, loaded for a foreign voyage, was boarded during the night by a party of British coast skirmishers, who got the craft under way. The owner, on arising in the morning, was astonished to see his ship sailing away in the offing. He immediately gave a general alarm by vigorously ringing the church bell, collected a large force of volunteers, and gave chase in the ship "Betsey," overtaking and recapturing the Harriet the next day without a struggle. Light winds prevailed, or the craft would probably have reached a place beyond the power of the people to retake her. The brig of 14 guns, whose crew had taken the merchant ship out, was also captured and brought to port at the same time. Great was the rejoicing of those on shore when they saw the Harriet and the captured brig stand up the harbor. The declaration of peace between Great Britain and the United States reached here October 22, 1783, and was received with great rejoicing. An enormous oak some 23 feet in circumference, was standing on the hill at Duncan's Point where a seven-gabled stone residence has been built. To this the people repaired and illuminated the tree in honor of the great occasion. Thus transfigured in its old age it became a prey to waste several years after. In 1782, Jacob Allen, town treasurer, was accused of irregularities in office, and was superseded by Nehemiah Parsons. Allen turned over a balance of \$34,000 to the town in depreciated paper money when it was claimed that fully one-half the amount was due in silver. An attachment was put on his estate but the matter was quietly dropped.



The pastor of the First Church through these trying times was Rev. Eli Forbes, D. D., a native of Westborough and a graduate of Harvard. He was installed June 5, 1776, and died December 15, 1804, leaving a reputation as a zealous and faithful servant.

#### RETURN OF PEACE.

The effects of privateering on the community were most deplorable. Indeed the same may be said of the history of the business in any of the seaports whose citizens were engaged in its pursuit. Briefly stated, the many risked their lives for the gain of a few; in Gloucester the Pearces being the main promoters of these schemes. However, the war left no other avenue of employment for shipping and sailors. The sum total of British ships taken during the Revolution by the combined fleet of American privateers was over 650, inflicting a severe loss to the British mercantile interests. The desertion of that part of the village known as Dogtown was no doubt greatly accelerated by the enormous drain of the male members of that section who shipped aboard the privateers, losing their lives beneath the waves or in prisons, leaving mothers, wives, children and the aged in dire destitution to eke out an existence as best they could. The deserted dwellings, the half-filled cellars marking their site, perpetuate a mournfully pathetic tale to those who follow local annals and recall vividly the sufferings entailed on the innocent by the operations of war.

#### REVIVAL OF COMMERCE.

Very soon after peace was declared foreign commerce began to prosper anew mainly with the British West Indies, but despite the fact that a treaty of peace had been made with Great Britain, the latter refused to enter into negotiations for a commercial treaty until near the close of the century, although the United States was extremely anxious to conclude a treaty of trade. This West Indian traffic was by far more profitable than any other branch of business pursued. Just after the Revolution there was great poverty, the country being heavily in debt with an almost worthless Continental paper money. As before the Revolution there was a great demand for our goods in the British West Indies because we could supply them more cheaply and with better quality than any other nation. Then again, our captains had made friendships with the merchants of these islands, which even the events of war could not dissolve.

The Yankee and the Englishman in the islands were kith and kin and congenial in business relations. Although the home government passed restrictive navigation acts the people and governors of the British West Indies totally ignored these laws as far as American vessels were concerned and we had practically free entry to their West Indian ports. It was the duty of the commanding officer of the British fleet stationed there to see that the navigation laws were enforced, but when Nelson, in 1783, endeavored to break up the connivance between our captains and the British custom officials he met with such determined opposition from the inhabitants of the islands that he was compelled to desist from his attempts. Indeed the captains of American vessels which he had taken, aided and abetted by the merchants of the islands, brought suit for damages against Nelson, on the ground that he had seized their vessels after they had been entered by the custom authorities, and so unpleasant did they make it for him that he was afraid to leave his ship for eight weeks, fearing arrest on a civil process. There is little sentiment in trade and it is always seeking to sweep away restrictive barriers to its greater freedom, as this incident of history plainly teaches.

We had plenty of fish and produce and gladly jumped at the opportunity to renew old and profitable commercial associations. As a result, foreign commerce quickly revived and obtained an importance it had never before reached. In 1790, as a result of the condition above outlined, Gloucester had over 40 ships and schooners employed in this interest, the amount of tonnage registered during the year under the acts regulating commerce, being 4018 tons, comprising four ships, nine brigs, 23 schooners and seven sloops. For the next 20 years foreign commerce was at its zenith and ships belonging to the town in common with those of Salem, Boston and other New England maritime cities visited the principal European, and in some cases East Indian, ports, besides engaging in the regular traffic with the West Indies.

#### DIFFICULTIES WITH THE FRENCH.

France and the United States, at the close of the Revolution, made a treaty of alliance, whereby the latter was to assist the former in defending her West Indian possessions. Between 1790 and 1800, France and England were at war, and England captured those islands. Instead of assisting France, our government, in 1794,



entered into a commercial treaty with Great Britain. This greatly incensed the French. They charged us with being ingrates, inasmuch as they had helped America achieve her freedom, although her assistance was rendered more from a desire to annoy England than any abiding faith in the principles for which the colonists were fighting. Accordingly she entered upon a course of reprisals, and French privateers began to prey upon American shipping. Gloucester suffered from this to quite an extent, seventeen ships, valued with cargoes at \$175,000, being taken. In 1798, the relations between the American and French governments became strained in consequence, and when hostilities seemed imminent, fifty-two men of Cape Ann shipped on board the sloop of war "Herald," to participate in what was thought to be certain war. Happily, another conflict was averted. The French spoliation claims arose from these depredations, inflicted prior to September 30, 1800. Demand was made by the United States on France for indemnification, but the latter government urged as a set off, broken faith in violating the treaty of alliance. This was acknowledged by the United States, and it was agreed on our part, to assume the payment of all claims arising from French depredations, and the matter was thus settled. Claimants have frequently petitioned Congress for reimbursement. Bills to this effect passed during the administrations of Polk and Pierce, but were vetoed. Efforts are being made at the present time, by the heirs of original claimants, for the allowance of these sums so long unpaid which have been acknowledged as valid, settlement having been made in a few cases, and it is probable that in the course of time, the government will discharge all its obligations in this respect. During the warfare the French cruisers destroyed over 1500 American merchantmen with cargoes.

Among the ships taken was one owned by David Pearce, the cargo of which, as entered at the Gloucester custom house, was valued at \$19,000. He, at this time, was considered worth nearly \$300,000, an enormous fortune for the times. This proved to be the beginning of a series of reverses. Shortly after, one of his ships, valued at \$10,000, was lost in the Indian Ocean. Misfortunes came thick and fast, reducing him from affluence to poverty, in which condition his last days were passed.

#### JOHN MURRAY'S PREACHING.

A notable event during this period was the advent of the Rev.

John Murray in town and his vigorous arraignment of the tenets so dear to the followers of John Calvin and Jonathan Edwards. He came to Gloucester in 1774, and amid great opposition preached the doctrines of Universalism, founding the principles which he preached as firmly as the granite rock of the storm-beaten Cape. Elsewhere will be found a more extended notice of this noted man and his work.

#### SHAY'S REBELLION. CONSTITUTION RATIFIED.

At the breaking out of Shay's rebellion in Rhode Island in 1787, a company was raised by a vote of the town and sent to the front under command of Capt. John Rowe, but the insurrection quickly subsiding, the troops were disbanded some six months after. December 18 of the same year Daniel Rogers, John Low and William Pearson were chosen as delegates to the State convention for the purpose of ratifying the Constitution of the National Government adopted at Philadelphia. So well were the citizens pleased with the services of their delegation and all it implied that they were given a grand reception and banquet at Somes' Tavern on Front Street, which was a notable event in the annals of even that hostelry famed for the superior excellence of the punches brewed there.

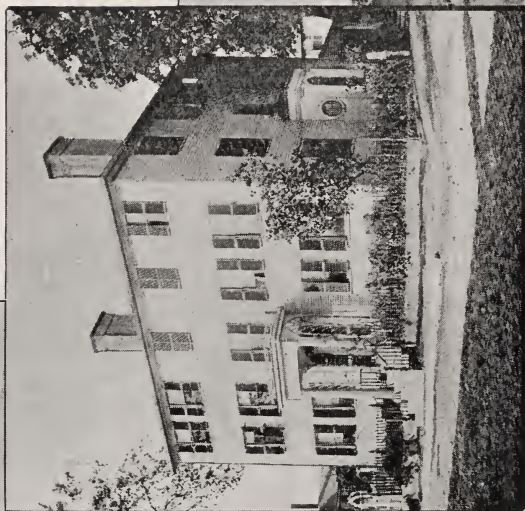
#### NEGRO POPULATION.

At this period there was quite a number of negroes held here as slaves, nearly three hundred in number. They were probably brought here from Virginia during the period when active commercial intercourse was held with that state and may have been exchanged for merchandise. Col. Coffin at his farm at Coffin's Beach held a large number of these, as did Nathaniel Ellery and other prominent merchants of the town. Some of the attics of the large houses were fitted up with slave pens for the accommodation of the blacks. These negroes, as was characteristic of their race, were very convivial and once each year were granted a holiday when they held a merry carnival at the Pine Tree Tavern which stood on the right of Western Avenue, about 100 yards this side the bridge. Slavery, however, did not flourish in northern soil and shortly after the Revolution the negroes disappeared. But two families of the descendants of these first colored people reside here, in West Parish, to-day. It is curious to note that since that time Gloucester has presented no attractions for the colored race, and the two

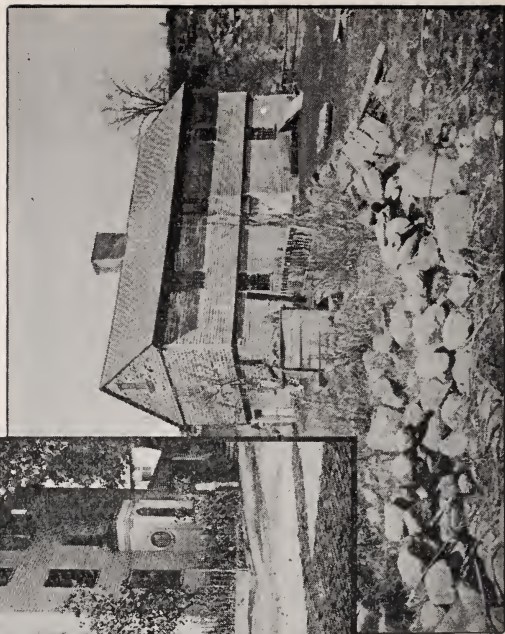




OLD BABSON HOUSE.



GILBERT HOME.



FREEMAN HOUSE, WEST GLOUCESTER.



families above named constitute the only representatives of the race who have lived here sufficiently long so that they come within the category of permanent residents. Many of the very eldest remember a venerable ex-slave, Bacchus, whose appearance was a terror to the children of the town and the mere mention of his name has lulled many a restless little one to quietness when all other means had failed.

#### SELECTMEN. POOR HOUSES.

In the early days of our town government, the selectmen held their meetings at the various taverns for the transaction of public business. From the records we should judge the dinners and drinks were quite an event in connection with the day. Landlady Judkins entertained the selectmen in the first part of the eighteenth century, the amount of her bill in 1704 being £1, which the town voted to pay. After her, George Harvey, John Day, Thomas Millett and John Stacy severally appear to have furnished entertainment for the town fathers, and the bill appears to increase. In 1740 James Stevens furnished the refreshments and "licker," his tavern being what is now the old Ellery house, and the bill was about four pounds. After that time these bills seem to have been unsatisfactory to the voters, for in March, 1745, it was voted: "That the selectmen should be allowed for the ensuing year, a salary of £5 for doing the town business, and find themselves." All of the above taverns were situated "up in town." James Broom and Jonathan Ingersoll also kept houses of entertainment in those days on Middle Street. Later, in 1749, Mrs. Mary Perkins, a widow, obtained a license to keep tavern and draw spirits.

The first poor house was erected by the town in 1719, but was never very popular. It had only one occupant, Ruth Miller, for a number of years, and was called her house. In 1733 the town voted to instruct its selectmen to let the same, and board out the poor. In 1748 the expense was about one hundred and fifty dollars for the maintenance of seven individuals. In 1757 the number boarded had increased to nine, and the expense was about two hundred dollars. The poor were annually let out until 1796, when the almshouse was erected on Granite Street, which served the town about fifty years, until the present structure was built.

#### EVENING OF THE CENTURY.

The man who viewed the town from East Gloucester in 1775 and



in 1799, would probably have noted no material difference in the general outlook. Up to the time of the Revolution, three-quarters of a century of unceasing prosperity had left its impress. Cornhill, now Middle Street, was laid out in 1735 as the principal street of residences in the town. After 1750 began the erection of those large square and gambrel-roofed edifices so much affected by the prosperous merchants of the olden time, an account of which is given elsewhere. Indeed, the greater part of the substantial looking structures, which still predominate on the street in question, were erected before the Revolutionary period. The war cut the source of the town's prosperity sharply off for the time being, and inflicted a blow from which it was just beginning to recover in the last decade of the century. But the hundred years of progress had indeed been marvellous. Where, at the beginning of the century, had been a thickly wooded plot, was a thriving town. The most conspicuous objects were the meeting house and the large residences of the merchants. In those days these houses had extensive grounds and terraces; later, these areas have been built upon, and the space closely occupied. For example, the grounds of the mansion, now the Gilbert Home, included a large space westward and southward to the Pavilion and the sea, with fine carriage drives, and the residences on Middle Street, in many instances, had terraces extending to Front Street, while the houses of the humbler citizens on the Back and other rear streets, smaller gambrel-roofed edifices were clustered as reasonably near as was compatible with the maintenance of a generous-sized kitchen garden. "Up in town" were erected several of those large-sized structures by the more prosperous residents, which still remain. While the houses of the wealthy classes, large and solidly constructed, still stand, the smaller dwellings of those of humbler station have fast disappeared before the march of improvement. Still a comparatively accurate picture of the town's appearance at the time may be obtained, if one will eliminate from his mind the modern structures when drawing this mental picture. The principal wharves were located in the harbor cove, the great scene of marine activity being centered at the Pearce wharf, between Boynton's coal pocket and Andrew's spar yard. Here was the headquarters of the Pearces, those local commercial princes, who had ventures in every sea, and whose argosies, richly freighted with the products of two hemispheres, landed the stores in their generously propor-

tioned warehouses, and here, getting down to a lower flight, it may be mentioned in passing, were ample facilities used for converting the cargoes of molasses into that delectable decoction, New England rum.

With the exception of the old fort but one wharf and building of any consequence had been erected on Fort Point. From Duncan's Point, on the spot now occupied by the buildings and wharves of the Atlantic Halibut Company, down the water front to the head of the harbor, but a few small and unpretentious piers met the eye. Two or three large firms monopolized the commercial business, their wharves being centered in harbor cove.

Population in 1765, 3762 ; in 1775, 4945 ; in 1790, 5317 ; in 1799, about 5300.



## CHAPTER VIII.

From 1800 to 1860.

SKETCH OF FRONT, NOW MAIN STREET. OPPOSITION TO THE EM-BARGO ACT. UNWELCOME WAR OF 1812. ATTACK ON SANDY BAY. PRIVATEERING. SANDY BAY UNIVERSALISTS. SPLIT IN THE FIRST PARISH. FORMATION OF THE EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY. THE UNITARIAN CHURCH. SLOW GROWTH IN POPULATION. VIEW IN 1817. IN 1830. FISHING AND COMMERCE. THE DR. MORIARTY EPISODE. HISTORY OF THE FISHING BOUNTIES. FORTY NINER'S. ACCESSION TO POPULATION. OLD TRAINING DAYS.

**R**OUNDING into the present century, we may, at the beginning of the year 1800, make a short review of the town at this stage of its history. Wonderful indeed were the changes that had been made during the past hundred years. In no section was this more marked than along what is now Main, then Fore or Front Street, since 1700 the principal thoroughfare of the town. The traveller through its precincts in the latter named year, would have plodded along through a winding and thickly wooded lane, the only residents at whose abode he would have tarried to exchange friendly greetings being the Babsons, Princes, Elwells and Collinses.

If his years had been prolonged and his faculties active, enabling him to make the journey once more through its length, he would have failed to recognize the place were this his first view of the highway since 1700 so great had been the march of improvement,

Our present Main Street was the first avenue laid out as a public highway. According to the old town records of Sept. 11, 1642, "It is ordered that the highwaie should be laide out through the lots of Mr. Fryer, Walter Tybbott and Hugh Calkin, who shall have consideration out of Henry Felch, his six acres of hoed ground, for that which the town takes from them, the town giving Henry Felch such satisfaction for his labors as is thought fit by four men as are chosen to see his labor." By tracing the records of land owned it appears that this was Fore or Front and what is now Main Street, and was the first highway laid out; Back, afterwards High, now Prospect

Street, following May 20, 1646. There are no ancient houses at present standing on Main Street. The march of progress on this, our principal business thoroughfare, has not allowed the few old structures which escaped the flames of the two great fires to remain.

The appearance of this street at the beginning of the century was substantially as follows: Commencing on the westerly or Gilbert Corner, now occupied by Bott Bros., was the tavern kept by Jonathan Low who furnished entertainment for man and beast. A large stable was situated in the rear to accommodate the stage business which he established in 1788. Two trips were made to Boston each week. This was quite a journey to undertake in those days of these old fashioned lumbering vehicles, and was not accomplished with the ease with which we of to-day step into the nicely furnished and heated steam cars and are landed in the Hub in about 80 minutes. Then, three days were consumed to make a business trip to Boston, now easily accomplished in ten hours.

The tavern, of course, was the principal rendezvous. At night, the citizens assembled in the spacious bar-room to exchange news, relate jokes and experiences, and to partake of a mug of the famous "flip," for which the house was noted. In winter, the large fire-place was heaped with logs, which crackled merrily and threw out its genial warmth upon the gathered throng. Mr. Low, the tavern keeper, died in 1815. He witnessed the peace procession at the close of the war of 1812, after which he affirmed that he should die happy as our cause had been successful and peace reigned once more. The house was carried on after his death as a hotel with but indifferent success, and was destroyed in the great fire of 1830. Adjoining the tavern was a two-story gambrel-roofed building occupied by John Logan, as a bakery, his bread being carried in paniers on horse back, a baker's cart being then unknown. Logan was a bachelor and was assisted by his sister Peg, who "tended shop." She was thrifty and shrewd and together they accumulated quite a sum of money for the times. A similar building came next, occupied by James Mansfield junior, who kept a grocery store. Then came an alley-way leading to the wharf. The residence of James Mansfield, a two and one-half story building, came next. To the eastward of this house was a lane leading to Long Wharf which was the scene of liveliness in those days, but afterwards fell into decay, and is now the easterly part of Mansfield's wharf. Next came a two-



story building, the residence of Cyrus Stevens, who had a store in the lower part where for years he carried on the hat making business. Then came a three-story building owned by Zachariah Stevens. Next followed the large house and shop of S. & G. W. Dexter and a small two-story house belonging to Mrs. Sally Allen, all of which were wooden buildings. Where the Savings Bank edifice is now situated was a large flat ledge and, close at hand, was a blacksmith's shop, the business being carried on for years by a man named Gould. A large three-story house was afterwards built there by Dr. Coffin which was rented to various families.

On what is now the easterly corner of Boynton's wharf stood an old building occupied by Abel Lincoln as a cabinet manufactory. From this building to the corner of Porter Street, on which was situated the residence of Eli Stacy, were four or five small buildings, then christened Hell Row. All of these went in the fire of 1830, except the Stacy house, which was originally built by that old time merchant, Capt. David Pearce, and is now standing in the rear of its first site, occupied by the Odd Fellows' building. Several large trees in the yard of the residence arrested the progress of the flames. The residence of Abraham Sawyer and the Kinsman house came next and the land at present occupied by the Center and Rogers' block was a mowing field. On the corner of Sea Street, now Hancock, was a small gambrel-roofed building belonging to Aunt Mayo and by her occupied as a grocery store, and at one time used by Master Saville as a schoolhouse. Aunt Mayo kept an assortment of cake, pies and beer and her stock found a ready sale to the young men of the day, as she had four charming daughters who constituted quite an attraction. In the course of time they all married and moved away, and Aunt Mayo, in her last years, resided with one married daughter in Boston, at which city she died. On the opposite corner stood a small building erected by John Dane and utilized by him as a shoemaker's shop. This building was removed to where it now stands on Beacon Street. When Captain Linzee with the sloop of war Falcon bombarded Gloucester in August, 1775, a stray shot struck this building. Mr. Dane was a very eccentric man, and was accustomed to keep his memorandum of events on a shingle. In time, quite a pile of these were collected, which, no doubt, would be very interesting reading to-day.

Below this small building was a large old-fashioned house kept by



Mrs. McCann, and used as a recruiting office for privateersmen during the war, and it was quite a resort for sailors who wished to obtain their toddy. In later years it was owned by Jonathan Parsons who carried on the baking business. Returning to Main Street, on a corner of a lane leading to the wharf was a long gambrel-roofed house occupied by William Haskell, and on the other corner was the James Haskell house afterwards owned by William Williams who conducted an ice cream and confectionery establishment. Then came a building which at one time was the residence of Joseph Foster, who built a residence below for his son Benjamin. Next came a three-story house which was kept in 1750 as a tavern by Mrs. Mary Perkins, who was granted a license by the town to sell strong drink. Below was a small building at one time occupied by Aunt Becca Ingersoll, barberess. She cut the hair of customers with great skill and if her razors were sometimes dull the keenness of her tongue furnished in some degree a certain compensation. She kept chalk accounts on beams and it is said that when the building was torn down Aunt Becca's chalk scores were still there. Next to the Perkins Tavern was Capt. William Pearson's house, and then came Fitz Sargent's residence which was afterwards moved across the street and used as a tallow chandlery by Mr. Winchester. Richard G. Stanwood finally altered it into a dwelling.

On the corner of Duncan and Main Streets was Winthrop Sargent's house, afterwards the residence of his son Fitz, who was engaged in the West India trade and owned a number of vessels, among which was the brig Corp. Trim, a very fast sailer for those days. In the vicinity of Ferguson's block was the house of Ignatius Sargent, afterwards owned and improved by Theodore Stanwood. Next to this came the little church built by the followers of that noted divine, Rev. John Murray, who as much as any one man was instrumental in revolutionizing the religious ideas of those times. Returning to the northerly side of the street on the corner of Pleasant and Main Streets was a dwelling house at one time the residence of Capt. Epes Sargent, collector of customs who had an office in this building. In the rear was a large garden filled in their season with choice fruits and flowers. The Hon. Robert Rantoul at one time resided there, and it was afterwards opened as a public place by John Peabody, later known as the Webster House. Then came several buildings owned by Capt. Stanwood, another by Mr. Douglass or "Old

Douglass," as he was called, a painter by trade and he monopolized about all the business in this line at the time. He frequently became intoxicated and at such periods abused his better half. On one occasion Dr. Pearson being in the vicinity and overhearing the trouble gave him quite a severe lecture. Douglass heard the doctor through and as he was about to leave said, "Doctor, I hope you won't charge anything on your books for this visit." The old *Somes Tavern* was the next house and was kept by Capt. Benjamin *Somes* during the war and for years following. Capt. *Somes* received his title from being master of the sloop *Swallow* engaged in carrying freight between this port and Boston. He was nicknamed "Old Toby." It was here that February 7, 1778, the notable reception was given the delegates of the town on their return from the convention at which the Constitution of the National Government was ratified. The hotel was afterwards occupied by Master Johnny *Rogers* who taught school. The next residence was the *Friend* house, and then came Deacon Hubbard *Haskell's* residence on the corner of *Hancock Street*.

On the opposite corner, now the site of *Bergengren's* block was a very ancient building occupied by David *Plummer*. It was said to have been erected by Nathaniel *Ellery* and was the house in which the first store was opened in Gloucester. Then came a two-story building which was used as a custom house for many years. Capt. Samuel *Babson's* house, then Mr. *Hodgkins*, who kept shop in his residence, and the *Dane* house brings us to the "Old Corner" building, originally owned by Deacon *Kinsman*, who was a joiner by trade and had his shop in the rear. On the opposite corner was the Dr. *Kittredge* residence. The doctor was quite a prominent man in those times, being appointed collector of the port in 1805. Then followed a building in which Aaron *Plummer* kept store, and one in which *Eliphalet Davis* had a dry goods establishment, then one which was the residence of Capt. William *Warner* for many years. Following this was a structure owned by "Uncle Joe" *Sargent*, as he was called, the lower part being occupied by *Eldad Prindall* and his son *Eliakim*, who carried on the tailoring business. Their shop was a little below the ground, and was reached by a few steps. Next was a vacant space, part being used as a common thoroughfare to *Middle Street*, until Capt. James *Babson's* residence was reached. Next was a small house used for a dry goods store by William *Dane*,

and a long gambrel-roofed building, the dwelling of "Dicky" Lincoln with a grocery store in the lower part.

On the corner of Main and Short Streets was the residence of Dr. Coffin, a three-story building with a long row of steps. In front was a large garden. He had an extensive practice and was highly respected. He is said to have owned the first piano brought into town, and his house was the resort of the musical people of those times. The Ober dwelling was on the opposite corner, some distance back on Short Street, and then a vacant space until the shop of Capt. John Low, who kept West India goods for sale was reached. The site of the Mason House was a small wooden building in which Col. James Tappan kept a grocery store, which was afterwards moved to the rear, when the present brick building on the spot was erected during the year 1810. The erection of such a large building was quite an event. After the brick hotel was erected, Col. Tappan occupied it a few years, when he removed to the West Parish and engaged in farming, the building passing into the hands of Dr. Dale and then to Alphonso Mason, who perished by the burning of the steamer Lexington, on Long Island Sound, January 13, 1840. Since that date the hotel has enjoyed the distinction of a variety of names and proprietors. This brings us to the end of Main Street of to day. The road was then about twenty-one feet wide, winding along the shore, this width having been established by the town in 1698.

The space in front of the Mason House and the tavern was called Market Square, and was the principal rendezvous of the county marketmen when offering their produce for sale.

The death of Washington, "Father of his Country," veiled the community in gloom. At a town meeting held February 5, 1800, a committee was chosen to wait upon Rev. Eli Forbes, and request him to hold requiem services in memory of the deceased patriot. On the 22d, Washington's birthday, the church was draped in mourning, and the large gathering of citizens testified to the depth of the common bereavement.

Rev. Dr. Forbes, pastor of the First Parish church, died in 1804, and Rev. Perez Lincoln of Hingham, a graduate of Harvard, was chosen as his successor. He served acceptably until the end of 1810, when lung trouble compelled him to desist from work. The disease became deep seated, and he died in his native town in June,



1811. The salary of the parish at that time was \$1000. There was a four years' interregnum in the pulpit, when in June, 1815, Rev. Levi Hartshorn, of Amherst, N. H., a graduate of Dartmouth, was called to the pastorate at a salary of \$700. He was twenty-six years of age when he commenced his duties here. He died of typhus fever in September, 1819, while on a visit to his father. He was greatly beloved by the parish and community.

#### OPPOSITION TO THE EMBARGO ACT.

The Embargo Act of 1808 was bitterly opposed by the town, in common with the maritime communities of New England. A meeting was called to consider the matter in August, and voted to petition the President to suspend the act, or those sections relating to Spain, Portugal, and their colonies, as it interfered with the commerce with those countries. A deaf ear was turned to this appeal, much to the distress of the people. Denunciatory resolutions concerning the national action were adopted in town meetings, but the town, with the others along the coast, was forced to make the best of the situation. Quite a number of the fishing boats were fitted out, and voyages were made clandestinely to the West Indies. The wonder is that these illegal voyages were conducted in such little craft, none of which were over twenty tons, and some much smaller. Their principal cargo was fish, and the owners generally disposed of the boat with the cargo.

In 1790, by the government census, the population of the town was returned at 5,317, showing a slight gain from the figures in 1775, when it was estimated at nearly 5000. In 1800 the United States count gave 5,313, showing no increase during the decade. In 1810 the national census of the place was 5,943, and in 1820 the figures were 6,384. These statistics tell the tale of the prosperity of the place during any given period very intelligently. The distinguished French scientist, Cuvier, has said that if he had but one bone of an animal of by-gone ages long since extinct, he could draw a life-like appearance of the creature. Perhaps this saying applies no more forcibly to a local historian than in the consideration of the statistics of population.

At the first establishment of the government, there was scarcely any division as regards local politics. With the advent of Jefferson's administration, however, came a parting of the ways, and a violent

opposition to his policy arose. The early political controversies are alluded to more fully in the special article on the custom house and post office.

#### UNWELCOME WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812, declared by Congress against Great Britain was deemed inopportune, unnecessary and unjust. The people still retained a vivid remembrance of the sufferings entailed during the struggle for freedom and were just beginning to reap the full fruition of an extended peace. They publicly denounced the men in official position responsible for the measures leading up to the war. Unwise or unjust in opening hostilities, however, a war administration always attracts strong support, and the government received the hearty indorsement of that large class who are for "my country, may she always be right, but my country, right or wrong." Therefore, at a town meeting where the opposing clans mustered every man for the fray, 494 votes were cast for a moderator who was against the war policy, to 401 for a candidate who championed the acts of the administration. This vote was a fair test of the sentiment of the town.

War meant another paralysis of the town's only revenue, that from the ocean, and a long and slow recovery on the return of peace. However, preparations for the unwelcome event must be made. The old forts, long since abandoned, were repaired, quarters erected, guns placed in position, a supply of ammunition secured, and two companies, one under the command of Capt. Benjamin Haskell, and the other under command of Capt. Widger of Ipswich, stationed at the Stage Fort, together with a draughted company of United States regulars under command of Capt. Abraham Williams at the fort erected by the government.

#### ATTACK ON SANDY BAY.

The expected happened: the fisheries and commerce were well nigh broken up. Vessels were apprehended and men taken prisoners. The British ship *Nymph* cruising in our waters in the summer of 1813, captured quite a number of coasters and fishing craft which were ransomed by their owners at the uniform rate of \$200 each. The British cruiser, *Commodore Broke*, stood into Sandy Bay in August of the same year and when near the shore fired a broadside into the town. The men of the village soon mustered in force on the Neck and trained an old cannon and musketry upon the cruiser



so effectually that her captain headed to sea as quickly as possible. This act of bravery on the part of the people, undoubtedly saved the village from being pillaged and burned or prevented the exaction of a heavy ransom. In 1814 a British squadron cruised off the coast and so alarmed the people that fear of pillage induced many to remove their more valuable property to inland villages for safe keeping.

A British cruiser appeared off Squam harbor in June of that year, and sent barge loads of sailors to destroy the small coasting and fishing craft anchored there. A lime coaster was set on fire, two schooners loaded with fish taken and one sloop sunk. The commander however showed some consideration in sparing the sloops of two fishermen of the place, at their earnest solicitation. A coaster laden with flour was driven ashore on Eastern Point by one of the enemy's frigates, but the latter's crew were prevented from landing and securing or destroying their prize by the activity of Col. Appleton, the commander of the Gloucester regiment of militia who were promptly on the scene. Another schooner was driven ashore on Norman's Woe, but although the soldiery hastened to the relief of the craft, she was successfully gotten off and carried away by the enemy.

On the 8th of September of that year the British frigate *Nymph*, took one of the fishing boats belonging to Sandy Bay. Coming to anchor at night near the town, thick fog prevailing at the time, two barge loads with muffled oars, with the skipper of the captured boat for a pilot, rowed silently ashore. One barge landed at Long Cove, surprised and captured the sentinel, made prisoners of the small garrison, spiked and dismantled the guns. The second barge's crew proceeded to land on the western side of the Neck when they were observed by a sentinel about daybreak. He immediately gave the alarm by ringing the church bell. The members of the local company, the Sea Fencibles gathered quickly at the spot and directed a fire of musketry at the barge, the latter returning a fusilade of grape shot. No injury was effected on either side. In order to silence the alarm bell the barge crew fired a solid shot at the belfry of the church. The ball took effect in one of the timbers of the steeple. The recoil of the gun, however, started the timbers of the boat to such a degree that it began to fill rapidly with water. There was no alternative. The men were obliged to land, their boat sinking just as they reached the shore. The officers and some of the men ran

across the Neck and jumping into a boat, made good their escape. The remainder were taken prisoners. The barge load that had captured the fort, deemed it prudent, in view of the constantly increasing force to put back to their cruiser. In the meantime the news had reached Gloucester, and Col. Appleton, with 1500 men, was soon on the spot, but not in season to take part in the fray. An exchange of prisoners was contemplated but Col. Appleton would not consent to this arrangement. He detailed a squad to take charge of the captured men until they could be removed, but anxious for the return of their townspeople held on board the frigate, a number of the villagers disguised, rescued the British prisoners and made the exchange. Another frigate appeared off the place a few days afterwards, but on the appearance of Col. Appleton and his force withdrew. The outcome of the matter was that the captain of the *Nymph* promised that the fishing boats would not be molested while engaged in fishing during the rest of the season, and to his credit let it be said he kept faith with the townspeople.

#### PRIVATEERING.

The old privateering spirit was revived, and this was the only venture of the town on the seas during the war. The first vessels fitted out were two pinkey boats, the *Madison* and *Little Madison*. The *Madison* was commanded by Capt. William Parsons and took two prizes on her first voyage, one an English ship loaded with government stores and a ship with a cargo of lumber. The second voyage, however, was unsuccessful. The *Swordfish* was another cruiser of 100 tons, owned in shares and commanded by Joseph Foster. He captured two vessels, one of which was retaken and the other abandoned. Foster was succeeded in command by Capt. Evans of Salem but the craft was captured soon after leaving port and the crew sent to Dartmouth prison. The *Thrasher*, mounting 14 guns, Capt. William Parsons, took one prize, the *Tar Abbey*, loaded with fish, which was purchased by Capt. Mackey and James Mansfield who had the name altered to the *Strong*, the craft being put into the merchant service. Capt. Robert Evans took charge of the *Thrasher* on the second voyage and captured a valuable prize, an East Indianman, whose captain was unaware of any declaration of war. This feat was accomplished within sight of the British fleet. An English frigate started in pursuit, overtook and overpowered the *Thrasher* and her crew. The vessel was sent to Gibraltar and the crew to

Dartmouth prison. It is said that if the captain of the Thrasher had used good judgment he could have escaped with his prize.

The brig Pickering of this port was taken by a British frigate and sent to Halifax with a prize crew. When near the latter port, however, her Capt. Elias Elwell, devised a scheme through which he recaptured his craft and brought her safely home to port.

But few, if any of the actors in these stirring scenes of local history survive. The writer had the pleasure of an extended conversation with one of these veterans a few years since, Mr. Thomas Thompson, who at his home in Rockport chatted very pleasantly concerning his experiences. He recollected very well the stirring scenes at the Neck, being one of the company of Sea Fencibles engaged in the defence of the town on that memorable day. His reminiscences of privateering of that date are quite interesting and are here given substantially in his own language. After recounting the deeds at the Neck he said :

“Shortly after this took place I shipped aboard the privateer Orlando of Gloucester, to prey on the enemy’s commerce. We went out in her, and somewhere near the Grand Banks captured a topsail schooner from Jamaica and put a prize crew aboard. We had not been aboard of her twelve hours when it set in thick fog. During the time we thought we heard the rustling of a vessel’s sails, and soon voices could be distinguished. The fog lifted up a bit and disclosed an English frigate close alongside. They soon had their boats out and our prize was retaken; we were carried aboard and put down in the lower hold and the gratings fastened down over the hatchway. There was also another frigate accompanying her.

“This was on Friday and the two ships were cruising on the American shore. The recaptured prize was sent to Halifax. On the following Saturday the ship struck on the Brazil rocks off Cape Sable and began to fill rapidly with water. The hatchways were knocked off and the prisoners clambered to the decks, and victors and vanquished with common zeal did everything to save themselves. The ship could not sink below the deck, however, because the rock upon which she lay prevented her foundering.

“It was thick fog at the time, and the companion ship had come to anchor near by. We cut away her rigging and let the masts go over the side, and hove her guns overboard. We fired minute guns as signals of distress, and the boats of both ships were soon en-

gaged ferrying the crew of the wrecked ship to her companion. Each vessel had 100 men for crew, with 100 prisoners. We were carried into Halifax, not into the harbor, but up a river which runs to the westward of the city and up at the head of the river is a great basin of water; in the center of the basin was an island on which a prison was built. We were marched up there by the soldiers, carried into a counting-room and every name taken down. There were 1600 American prisoners there then and about 500 Frenchmen. They were parted off, the Frenchmen living in one end and the Americans in the other. The officers lived in the attic. When we were cast away we lost everything we had but what we stood in and that was a very slim costume I assure you. The water around the island flowed into the prison and we used to go down and take our shirts off, wash and hang them up, and, stripped to the skin, watch them until they were dry and then put them on again.

"We were there 60 days, and they were pretty lively days, too. The officers organized a band of music, and they would go upon a platform and deliver patriotic orations. Once in a while the music would strike up 'Yankee Doodle,' to the great amazement of the soldiery. You know the Constitution sank the *Guerriere*, and the crew of the latter was taken to Boston. A ship from the latter port exchanged 507 prisoners, among whom were the *Guerriere's* crew, after which we came to Boston.

"I came home and stayed a few days, then went to Gloucester again and shipped aboard the *Macedonia*, a schooner privateer of about 300 tons. She carried one 24-pounder, mounted on a pivot amidships, and 12 nine-pounders. The 24 was mounted about six feet high. On the carriage there were four falls. When not in use the gun laid on deck, but when wanted we hoisted it by the falls to its position with the aid of a white oak beam.

"We had orders to burn, sink and destroy. We took a new schooner bound to England, which we burned. We captured a ship in ballast, bound to the Provinces, and we scuttled her because she would sink easily. After the crew came aboard they said there were 20 cannon under the ballast. Then we took another ship loaded with Newfoundland dried codfish. We then had so many prisoners aboard that we made a cartel of her, putting the prisoners on board and let them go off where they wanted to. We captured and destroyed quite a number of small vessels. Then we took a ship



named the Somerset of Bristol, England, bound home, loaded. I was put on board as one of the prize crew. We were aboard of her 20 days and we had a hard time, experiencing head winds all the while making but little progress. During the last gale the ship was knocked down. We were laying under a storm stay-sail at the time. I was on deck and on looking up saw a sea coming almost overhead. I jumped into the hatchway and hauled the slide over. The force of the sea hove the vessel down almost on her beam ends, swept the decks clear, tore away the railing and broke off the gratings which were oak standards. It looked as though the ship would never right, and as if all on board were doomed. All stayed below till finally the ship began to right and we came on deck. We repaired things as best we could. Not even a belaying-pin was left, the sea having made a clean sweep. In a few days we were retaken again by an English frigate and carried to Portsmouth, England, and put aboard a prison-ship, where we were kept 70 days after peace had been declared. Captain William Rogers of Gloucester was in command and he went to London before the courts and got his ship and crew clear, as she had been captured after peace had been declared. We got under way and sailed for Boston and then I came to Rockport. The rest of my life I have followed the sea.

"When we got to Boston I started about the middle of the day over the road for home, and walked all day till night, till I reached Deacon Poole's rock in Rockport. It was midnight and the clock was striking 12. Since then my way in life has been in more peaceful scenes, following the sea till recent years."

Peace came in 1815, the news reaching the town in February. As in the Revolution its advent was joyfully hailed, the people at the harbor holding a gratification meeting, if the term may be coined, in the First Parish Church, when the old walls of the edifice resounded with exultation and rejoicing quite unusual and unlike the decorous services to which it had been consecrated. A peace ball was held a short time afterwards, when people, regardless of political affiliations, met once more on common ground, and joy was unconfined.

Thus it will be seen these privateering ventures were very unsuccessful and these losses effectually crushed out any further desire to embark in this business.

#### SANDY BAY UNIVERSALISTS.

Murray's teachings were spreading and taking root. A Universa-

list society was organized February 7, 1821 at Sandy Bay. Rev. Thomas Jones from the harbor and other preachers supplied the pulpit. In conjunction with another religious body they erected a house of worship, but litigation arose as to tenancy and ownership, and the society were deprived by law of its rights in the edifice. In 1829 it erected a new meeting house and has since had a prosperous growth.

#### SPLIT IN THE FIRST PARISH.

After the death of Rev. Mr. Hartshorn there was an interval of six years before the First Church had a settled pastor. During this period one of those religious waves which agitate the theological sea arose in New England. Its effects were perceptible in Gloucester, and the old historic church, one of the bulwarks of Calvinism, was rent in twain by the conversion of many of the parish to the Unitarian belief. Rev. Hosea Hildreth was ordained pastor of the church, August 3, 1825. He was born in Chelmsford in 1782 and graduated from Harvard in 1805. Although thoroughly equipped in every respect for a successful pastorate, yet the disintegrating forces alluded to sapped the vitality of church work and prevented anything like concerted religious endeavor. Membership fell off and dissatisfaction prevailed. Finally he asked to be relieved of any further connection with the society and the request was granted December 31, 1833. He died in 1835. Two of his sons, Richard, the eldest, author of the History of the United States, and Charles H., a physician who settled in town, were men of marked literary ability. The latter died May 18, 1884, aged 57 years. He was a leader in social and political concerns of the town, serving acceptably on the school board for years, and died lamented and respected by the community. His picture hangs in the room of the school committee.

The next minister of the First Parish was Rev. Luther Hamilton, who was a staunch Unitarian, the greater part of the parish holding the same views. A majority of the church, however, were Calvinists. A controversy arose and the church party voted that all connection between church and parish should be severed. Mr. Hamilton was installed November 12, 1834, closing his ministry here about a year after.

#### EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Meanwhile the dissenters had formed a new church, on November 18, 1829, the society being formed March 13, 1830, Andrew Parker

and Nathaniel Babson being the prime movers. These took the name of the Evangelical Society, their first pastor being Rev. Charles S. Porter who was ordained August 1, 1832 serving until 1835. He was followed in the latter year by Rev. Christopher Nickels. He served 12 years, being succeeded in 1848 by Rev. James Aiken, he in turn by Rev. J. L. Hatch, 1853 to 1856; Rev. Lysander Dickerman, 1858 to 1860; Rev. I. C. Thacher, 1860 to 1871; Rev. F. B. Makepeace, 1873 to 1877; Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., 1877 to 1878; Rev. J. O. Means, D. D., 1878 to 1879; Rev. F. G. Clark, 1879 to 1888; Rev. R. P. Hibbard 1888 and at the present time.

The first meeting house of this society was built on the site of the present commodious structure on the corner of School and Middle Streets.

#### THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The First Parish, weakened in numbers, but united in spirit, comprised strong Unitarians. They chose as a successor to Mr. Hamilton, Rev. Josiah K. Waite, 1837 to 1849; in turn succeeded by Rev. William Mountford, 1850 to 1853; Rev. Robert P. Rogers, 1854 to 1869; Rev. Minot G. Gage, 1870 to 1878; Rev. John S. Thompson, 1879 to 1884; Rev. John B. Green, 1885 to 1890. At the present time Mr. Green's successor has not been appointed.

In 1830 the first great fire in the town's history was experienced which is treated at length under the chapter on fires.

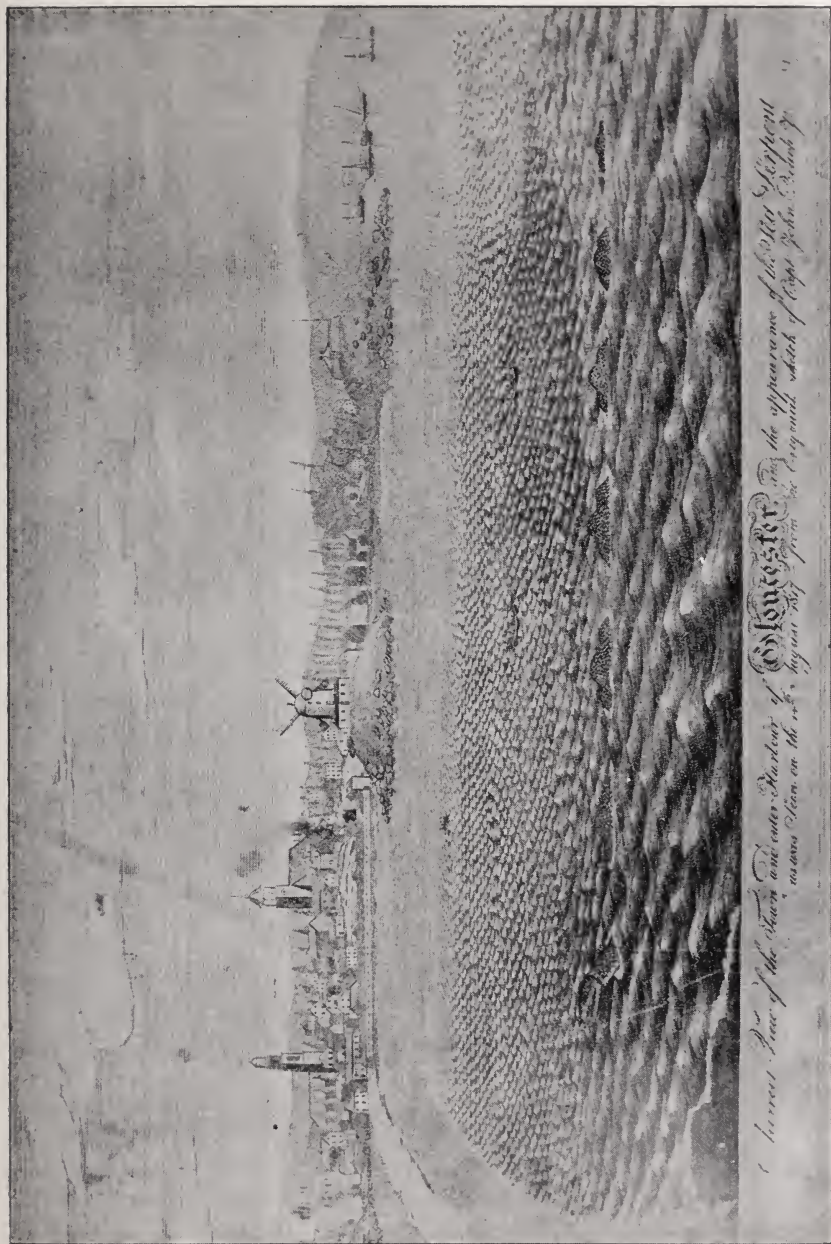
#### SLOW GROWTH IN POPULATION.

The population in 1810 was 5,943; in 1820, 6,384; in 1830, 7,510; which included the entire cape. In 1840 when Rockport was set off as a town the population of Cape Ann was 9000 of which 6,350 was included in Gloucester and 2,650 in Rockport; in 1850 the population had increased to 7,786 and by the state census in 1855, had 8,935 inhabitants and Rockport 3,498. It will thus be seen by these figures that from 1810 to 1846 the increase of population was quite small, outside of what would be expected in the natural course of events. At that period, what is now known as Rockport was undergoing the most vigorous growth.

#### VIEW IN 1817.

A sketch of the town in 1817, was drawn by Capt. John Beach, from a point in the harbor opposite Ten Pound Island, off Pavilion Beach. Standing out prominently in the foreground was an eight-sided





GLoucester IN 1817. From the Original Sketch in Possession of Mayor Andrews.





wooden windmill erected on the site now occupied by the Pavilion Hotel. This had been built in 1814 by Ignatius Webber, and its long arms, fitted with sails, made it a conspicuous object, and gave the town quite a foreign aspect. It was subsequently removed to a position on Fort Square, where it became a familiar landmark, being destroyed by fire several years ago. Running along Pavilion Beach from the windmill, a narrow passage only intervening, and extending nearly to the public mall, was a long rope walk which had been built by Capt. Webber and Aaron Plummer in 1803. Conspicuous in the view on this side of the fort were two large houses, one with a gambrel roof, then used as the residence of prominent people now long since given over to tenement house purposes, with no reminder of past glories. The church steeples were also prominent. The Universalist edifice, as it stands now, the old First Parish church, with its pagoda like steeple, and the old Collins school house, standing on the site now occupied by the building of the same name, and the pride of the town, Tappan's Hotel, were among the more noticeable features. The large square and gambrel-roofed structures along Middle Street, also stood out conspicuously and altogether showed the town at its bravest from the harbor. The most prominent object on Fort Point Hill was the whitewashed ramparts of the old fortification. A considerable cluster of evergreen trees stood on what is now Commercial Street, spared monuments, even at that day, of the woodman's axe.

IN 1830.

In 1830 the view was substantially unchanged, with the exception that the old First Parish church had two years previously been torn down, and the present structure, with its square English like tower, immediately erected. The Baptists in 1822 had also erected a meeting house which appeared in the landscape. The increase of population, as will be seen by reference to the figures given, was very small during that period, consequently building operations were on a limited scale.

Along the water front in the years 1825 to 1835 there was a noticeable change. Instead of three or four large establishments, others, encouraged by the fisheries, had begun to erect modest wharves and store houses. Beginning at Fort Point, there was a tumbledown wharf owned by Gorham Parsons, and farther on was the caulking and graving establishment of the Gaffney Bros., then

came the fishing establishment of Ellery & Gaffney. Mechanic's wharf, now occupied by L. B. Nauss, was the headquarters of Proctor & Johnson, Samuel Gilbert, on the present town landing, James Mansfield & Sons, the oldest firm in the business, at the present location, Zachariah Stevens and others came in turn, until Central wharf, recently Porter's, the scene of lively distilling operations, was reached, William Parsons, Jr., John Smith and F. S. Low at the head of the Cove followed, then came John Honnor's. Three or four minor establishments were passed; Samuel Caswell had a wharf at Vincent's Cove, Caswell & Leighton had quite a fleet fitting from their place at Vincent's Point, while Brown & Woodbury did a lively business on the large tract now occupied by John Pew & Sons. Farther down, near Todd's coal wharf, was another large fishing outfitting establishment, Richard Friend & Sons. Then came Epes Marchant, at what is now the property of Sylvanus Smith & Co., William Parkhurst, at the head of the harbor, Daniel Sayward & Sons, at Sayward Bros., and at East Gloucester, Benjamin Parsons, John Wonson, Giles & Wonson, and a few others. Altogether there were owned over 100 fishing craft, the majority of which were pinkeys averaging forty tons, costing about \$1700 each. The growth of the town was steady, the fisheries and foreign commerce up to 1860 were pursued, although the large profits of ante and post Revolution days were no longer made. Yet the wealth secured in the early periods named, had, in the majority of instances, been well invested, the descendants of the sailors on the merchantmen were now branching out in the fishing business for themselves, and, generally speaking, prosperity reigned.

Refinement usually accompanies wealth, especially in the second generation, and lyceums, public entertainments of a high character, were encouraged and fostered. Many of the prominent features of social life between 1830 and 1860 will be found treated elsewhere under special chapters.

#### FISHING AND COMMERCE.

During the first half of the present century, there was a gradual decline in the fisheries so much so that the once important Bank fishery had almost been abandoned, and for some years, less than a half-dozen vessels were engaged in this business. The high prices paid for fish after the Revolution, during the wars between

England and France, when a dried fish sold on the continent for a French crown, \$1.20, it being used largely for army supplies, no longer prevailed. Low prices and various causes operated on the fishing industry, which gradually assumed smaller proportions. The principal branches were the shore cod fisheries, and mackerel catching, which then began to be profitably pursued.

The attention of our merchants was directed almost exclusively to foreign commerce, and Gloucester ships bore the stars and stripes to all quarters of the globe. This business increased until it became of great importance to the town. The principal firms were those of Daniel Rogers, David Pearce, Winthrop Sargent, and others. In 1825 the two large firms of Winthrop Sargent and William Pearce & Sons made business lively. In 1827 Mr. Sargent imported sixteen cargoes from foreign ports. In 1829 he failed, and it was a serious blow to the town, as money in Winthrop Sargent's hands was considered as good as if it were in the Gloucester Bank. Many of the townspeople lost largely in the crash.

An association of merchants called the India Company was formed for the purpose of carrying on a trade with Calcutta, comprising the following citizens: Ignatius Sargent, William Pearson, John Somes, David Plummer, James Hayes, Joseph Foster, Fitz W. Sargent, Aaron, Thomas and Nehemiah Parsons. The Surinam trade was also carried on very extensively, commencing with Col. Pearce, who sent the first vessel to that country in 1790, and ending with the firms of George H. Rogers and a company comprising Sargent S. Day, John Somes, Capt. Charles Fitz, Obadiah Woodbury and Benjamin H. Corliss. At one time Gloucester almost entirely controlled this trade, an occasional Boston or Salem vessel only arriving from that port. In 1857 this traffic was at its zenith when 20 barques and brigs arrived with cargoes valued at \$400,000, sixteen clearing for Surinam with cargoes valued at \$300,000. Like Salem, Newburyport and other New England maritime ports, the foreign commerce was transferred to Boston and became a reminiscence in local history. Unlike the towns mentioned, its departure did not involve the loss of maritime supremacy. While the deserted wharves of other New England ports were rotting and grass grown, eloquent reminders of former commercial glories, in some instances inspiring the pen of genius, the men of Gloucester turned their attention entirely to the great ocean fisheries, then becoming of much



importance with the rapidly increasing population of the country. Therefore when, about 1860, George H. Rogers transferred his headquarters to Boston, and the company referred to also closed its business, these men true to their energetic past, wasted no time in retrospection, but passed quickly from the deck of the square rigger to the taut and trim fishing craft, and as man, master and owner, have achieved success and carried the town forward on the high road to prosperity.

Thus ended the foreign commercial enterprises which had been carried on so successfully for over a century. Some very large fortunes had been made in the business. Retired sea captains were plenty, and it is said that India Square received its name from the number of India captains who erected dwelling houses in that vicinity. These ancient mariners are fast passing away, but a few of those engaged in the Surinam trade still remain, Captains King, Tucker, Cunningham, Plummer and Pulcifer, being of these.

#### THE DR. MORIARTY EPISODE.

In the spring of 1840 the town was thrown into a ferment of excitement by the publication in the *Telegraph*, the local organ of the Whigs, of a letter written by Dr. John M. Moriarty, to Senator Thomas H. Benton, which stated that fraud, deception and perjury were being practiced on the government in the matter of collecting fishing bounties. At that time a discussion was pending in the Senate relative to the abolishment of these bounties, and Senator Benton, one of the advocates of repeal, read this letter in reenforcement of his views. When the tidings reached Gloucester, popular indignation was unbounded. A large assemblage gathered about his residence, broke in the windows and threats of personal violence against the doctor were freely uttered. The outbreak finally culminated by hanging the offender in effigy.

Dr. Moriarty was a large man, weighing 300 pounds, very generous, gentlemanly and of marked geniality. The people abbreviated his name to "Dr. Moriart." He was quite a successful physician and a hard worker in the political ranks, being a member of the Democratic party. He resided in the house now standing on the corner of Elm and Main Streets. The feeling against him became such as to necessitate his removal from town. He was afterwards appointed physician at Deer Island in Boston harbor.

There can be no doubt that the motives which actuated Dr. Moriarty were patriotic, and the letter written from a high sense of public duty. What excuse can be offered for Senator Benton in thus violating the sacredness of private correspondence, would be hard to conjecture. These fishing bounties had been granted by the government before 1800 to encourage the cod fisheries. That this matter was abused was a matter of common knowledge. The law required that a journal be kept of the voyage on board ship, and that essential facts be sworn to. It was a common practice to procure a journal three or four days after the season's work, make up from memory the log and take what was called a "custom house oath" that a mackerel catcher was engaged in the cod fisheries. In the matter of measurement the custom house officer generally held the reel and the owner or his agent the end of the tape and vessels were known at the time to have gained singularly in depth and length from what was originally paid and contracted for, in many cases the tonnage being increased one-fifth. This is a matter of antique history and as such may be safely related if for no other purpose than that posterity, may have all the evidence to review, before passing judgment on Dr. Moriarty.

In later days the ports "down east" engaged in a more flagrant deception on the government and one that Gloucester never resorted to. In fact, bounties paid here went to operative fishermen, only the men themselves were unable to see the fine distinction between a cod fisherman and a mackerel catcher, even if they measured their craft generously. As has been said, the "down east" men gathered together pinkeys and other craft long past their usefulness which were anchored in some cove for a short time, and then a claim was made for bounty. As a matter of inside history, the Cape Ann fishing interest was secretly pleased when the bounty law was abolished in 1866, as the continuance of the subsidy might prove a stimulus in building up a dangerous rival to Gloucester, and as business is governed largely by selfish motives, no very strenuous opposition was made against its termination. Indeed the rebate of the duty on salt and other articles amply compensated for the loss of this income. The bounty was paid, one-half to the craft, one-half to the fishermen.

The excitement over this question continued for some time an absorbing topic of discussion for the town. The Whig party in

their big parade here in the 1840 Harrison campaign made a point on this matter by having a large banner painted by Artist Lane, on which was depicted a huge sea serpent with its head reared from the water with the inscription: "The Deep has Felt the Attack Upon her Interests and Sends Her Champion to the Rescue." An element of humor also spiced the affair. There were three excellent maiden ladies who resided together somewhat as the ballad goes in "The Three Old Maids of Lee." They were evidently in sympathy with the Whigs for they displayed a transparency which bore this device, "Hope On, Hope Ever." Some affected to believe that this epigrammatically expressed the secret aspirations of these worthy ladies.

#### HISTORY OF THE FISHING BOUNTIES.

By an act of Congress in 1789, five cents per barrel on pickled fish and salted provisions and five cents per quintal on dried fish exported from the United States were granted in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt used in curing such fish and provisions, the duty on salt at that time being six cents per bushel. These bounties on exported fish and provisions were increased by a series of raises. In 1792, instead of the bounty on fish, an allowance of \$1.50 per ton was granted vessels engaged in the cod fishery between 20 and 30 tons with a limitation of \$178 for the highest amount to any vessel. A supplementary act of the same year added 20 per cent. to each of the allowances. The act of 1797 increased the bounty on salted provisions to 18 cents per barrel, and on pickled fish to 22 cents per barrel, and added 33 1-3 per cent to the subsidy in favor of cod fishing vessels, at the same time the duty on salt was raised to 20 cents per bushel. In 1799 the bounty on pickled fish was raised to 30 cents a barrel, provisions 25 cents. These continued until 1807 when all laws laying a duty on imported salt and for paying bounties on the exportation of pickled fish and salted provisions were repealed, and, instead, making allowances to fishing vessels. The act of 1813 gave a bounty of 20 cents a barrel on pickled fish exported and granted to cod fishing vessels \$2.40 per ton, for vessels between 20 and 30 tons, \$4 per ton for vessels above 30 tons with a limitation of \$272 for the highest amount with a proviso, that no bounty or allowance should be paid unless it was proved to the satisfaction of the collector, that the fish was wholly cured with foreign salt, and the duty on it secured or

paid. The salt duty, 20 cents per bushel, was revived as a war tax at the same time. This being for the war only, the act of 1816 continued these provisions which otherwise would have expired. The act of 1819 increased the allowance to vessels in the cod fishery to \$3.50 per ton on vessels from five to 30 tons, to \$4 per ton on vessels above 30 tons, the maximum allowances being \$360. The act of 1828 authorized mackerel fishing vessels to take out licenses like the cod fishing vessels, under which it was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury that money illegally drawn by the mackerel vessels "the newspapers say, to the amount of \$30,000 to \$50,000 per annum." Senator Benton's great hobby, amounting almost to a mania, was the reduction of the duty on alum salt. No one can read his speeches on the subject in his "Thirty Years View" without becoming convinced of this fact. "I look upon the salt tax as a curse, as something worse than a political blunder, as an impiety," he vigorously declared in the senate.

#### FORTY NINER'S.

The excitement aroused by the discovery of gold in California, extended to Gloucester and a fever of unrest and anxiety to reach the New Eldorado pervaded the breasts of many of the more youthful and enterprising. The schooner "Sea Serpent" owned by a company of 10, in shares of \$350 each, was purchased and set sail November 1, 1849, for the Golden Gate, arriving there in due season. The following were the members of the company: James Marchant, captain, Charles Saville, mate, James Dennison, steward, James Fields, David Allen, Jr., Henry B. Shute, Pettingell Hinckley, Theodore Brown, all of Gloucester; Solomon Smith of Rockport, Francis Burns of Manchester, C. T. Oakes of Boston.

The first craft to depart from here was the "Paragon," a Banker forty years old. The date of sailing was February 18, 1849, the trip, via the straits of Magellan, consuming 206 days. The crew numbered fourteen, four of whom are now living, namely, George and James Nickerson, Jason Williams of Hamilton, and James Rollins of Seattle, Washington.

The captain was Timothy Healy; first mate, Mr. Dawson; second mate, Mr. Coleback. Rufus Low of Essex, was also a member of the crew. The schooner "Loo Choo," brig "Eagle," Captain Charles Davis, schooner "Astoria," built especially for the voyage, under command of Captain Charles Parkhurst, and the schooner



"Billow," were each dispatched to the Pacific, with crews eager to acquire some of the wealth concerning which fabulous stories were rife. Of these none amassed large fortunes.

#### INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Down to this date the town had retained its individuality as regards the homogeneous character of population. A small number of Provincial fishermen had removed to town, and helped man the fishing fleet. Previous to 1840 there were few of foreign birth or parentage in this town. Some half-dozen Irish families, at the most, constituted the local representatives of the Emerald Isle. After 1850 quite a number came to town, and the total foreign population of the Cape in 1855 was about 1500, including several Portuguese families from the Western Islands. The year 1860, then, may be said to mark the line of demarcation between the old and the new town. Old customs and pleasant associations are rapidly becoming dim in the dissolving view of time, but the disposition ever has been, and, we trust, ever will be, to hold fast to the many excellent principles and institutions so firmly founded by the first settlers and their descendants.

A brief sketch of the town at the end of 1859, shows a population of about 10,000, clustered mainly in the central portion. Front Street, now Main, boasted but few pretentious business edifices. It was much narrower than at present and the shops were mainly small one-story wooden edifices. The street was unpaved, and remained in this condition for many years afterwards. The great fire of 1864 swept it clean from the Sawyer Block, on both sides of the street to the Custom House. This gave an opportunity for a much needed widening, which was taken advantage of at the time, and at various subsequent periods. Frequent fires along the business section have constantly changed the character of the architecture, so that above the Sawyer Block, on either side to the Custom House, all the edifices are of comparatively recent construction. Even the most valuable portion of the street opposite the Belmont Hotel was a field, fenced with pickets. The houses even on Front Street were set in generous tracts of ground, affording opportunities for lawns and gardens which, especially in spring and summer, gave the town a pleasant, pastoral appearance. Beyond the line of the railroad was considered quite far "up in town." Dale Avenue, Railroad



TOWN OF GLOUCESTER, 1855.



Avenue, and other central thoroughfares were not laid out until after the war, while Beacon Hill, "The Oaks," and the Maplewood district, now thickly covered with residences, were considered as altogether too far from the central portion of the town to be ever available for building purposes. At the time all these tracts could have been purchased "for a song," as compared with their present valuation. About 1875, these districts began to attract attention for residential purposes. The many vacant spaces in the central section have also been utilized and the grounds of the old residences are now a thing of the past.

#### OLD TRAINING DAYS.

Among the picturesque features which fade from sight is the muster or training day, which was held annually for forty years. This was the great occasion for the town. Old and young eagerly anticipated its arrival, and it became a general holiday. The training grounds were generally on the Old Meeting House green, although Burnham's field and other localities were utilized for the purpose. Booths for the sale of gingerbread and root beer were erected hard by, the evening previous, and the event was in many respects a counterpart of the English country fair.

The local soldiery were, of course, the great center of attraction. They performed the various military evolutions with all the pomp and glory of peaceful warfare. Every able-bodied man was liable for this duty. A ludicrous incident in this connection is related as occurring in 1816. A large number of fishermen were ashore, and were accordingly warned for military duty. One company, under command of Captain Haskell, of Sandy Bay, were composed entirely of fishermen who had their "sea legs" well on. A sham battle was on the programme, and, at the command to attack, Captain Haskell said, "Off with your mittens and go for 'em." The fishermen charged with fixed bayonets, and so terrified the rest of the regiment that all, including officers in their fine regimentals, beat a hasty and disorderly retreat. However, no one was hurt. The "Honeypinks," the crack local company of West Parish, whose advent into town, headed by fifer and drummer, set many a feminine heart in a flutter, still lives in a social organization. Many are the amusing stories told concerning the incongruous appearance of some of the rustic soldiers.



## CHAPTER IX.

From 1861 to 1866.

MINUTEMEN OF '61. PATRIOTIC WOMEN. CO. G HELPS SAVE OLD IRONSIDES. FIRST THREE YEARS' MEN. PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. CO. G GIVEN A GRAND RECEPTION ON ITS RETURN. ROCKPORT'S "KIMBALL GUARDS." FISH BUSINESS INCREASED. DISASTROUS GALE. STATE AID AND BOUNTIES. PIRATE "TACONY" DESTROYS FISHING VESSELS. GOVERNMENT ERECTS FORTS. RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY. GREAT FIRE OF 1864. DEMONSTRATION AGAINST DISLOYALISTS. RECORDS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

RUMBLINGS of the distant war clouds which loomed up in the southern horizon began to be heard and, in 1861, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, the conflict, long threatened, was fairly on. The south had thrown down the gauntlet; it was as promptly picked up. How stood Gloucester, with its heroic past, in the national record, when the echo of the last gun in civil strife had died away, and peace once more prevailed?

April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men for three months' service. The response of the town was immediate. The next morning, April 16, Co. G of the Eighth Regiment departed on the ten o'clock train for the scene of hostilities. The citizens were in a ferment of enthusiasm and aroused as never since 1775. Men, women and children alike, were stirred with the all-pervading feeling of patriotism. The town turned out *en masse* to bid these soldiers God speed. They were escorted to the depot accompanied by the Gloucester Cornet Band, where cheer upon cheer rent the air as they took their departure. Owing to a scarcity of uniforms, but thirty-nine men were enabled to proceed, and a portion of these were clad in civilian's garb. However, others of our citizens joined the command in Boston a few days later, after which it proceeded to Washington with full ranks. The reception of the regiment, as it marched through the principal streets of New York, was one continuous ovation, and its journey forward an uninterrupted triumphal progress.

## PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

The women were equally as patriotic. The ladies of Wingaersheek Division, Sons of Temperance, procured a fine American flag and, accompanied by the Gloucester Cornet Band, paraded the streets to the old fort, where they raised the stars and stripes in triumph.

The first companies to respond to the call for troops have been aptly termed the "minute-men of '61." Co. G, Eighth Regiment, the Gloucester organization, had for the five years previous, been under command of Captain Andrew Elwell, and was called the "American Guard." In the fall of 1860, Captain Elwell resigned his captaincy, and Addison Center was elected to the position, Captain Elwell being chosen first lieutenant. The officers of this company at the first call for men were: Captain, Addison Center; first lieutenant, Andrew Elwell; second lieutenant, James A. Cunningham; third lieutenant, Edward A. Story; fourth lieutenant, David W. Low. Mr. Cunningham, however, never served with this command.

On the 17th, at an election of officers in Boston, Lieutenant Elwell, who had obtained leave to go home for the day to close up some business affairs, was elected Major of the Eighth Regiment. On May 6th, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and as such served through the campaign. On the expiration of his term of service, he re-enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment as Major; was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1862 was advanced to a Colonelcy, holding the highest commission of any officer from Gloucester.

The roster of this company in the civil war was as follows: Captain, Addison Center; first lieutenant, David W. Low; second lieutenant, Edward A. Story; third lieutenant, Henry Clark; first sergeant, Stephen Rich; first sergeant, Alfred F. Tremaine; sergeants: Westover Greenleaf, William A. Marshall and Samuel Fears; corporals: Abraham Williams, Jr., George Fears, George Clark, 3d, Adolph F. Lindberg; privates: George E. Allen, William Bushy, George C. Carleton, William F. Carleton, John S. Carter, Samuel L. Clark, Edward Cookson, Joseph A. Daniels, Jonathan Douglass, Solomon Friend, Michael A. Galvin, George D. Gardner, John E. Gilman, William A. Gove, Charles H. Gray, Charles A. Hall, Nathaniel Haskell, John Hinsch, Augustus M. Howe, Jr., Maverick M. Jamison, John W. Johnson, Elias D. Knights, Edward Knights, James W. Lovejoy, John W. Martin, Thomas Matchett, Arthur C. Millett, William A. McKinney, Benjamin F. Morey,

Peter Murphy, Alonzo A. Nye, John P. Ober, John J. Parker, Paulino Peroni, Octavius Phipps, George F. Robie, Edward Rowe, George Shackelford, Adrian Steele, Robert Stevens, Charles L. Stevens, Frederick Stokes, Calvin W. Swift, Samuel Tarr, Herman Utpadel, William Vincent, Henry Walker, Henry Williams, John Williams, John W. Witham, Joseph W. Woodbury, Jabez F. Wonson.

#### CO. G. HELPS SAVE OLD IRONSIDES.

As in the Revolution the soldier sailors won renown by their skill and bravery. The honor of preventing the frigate "Constitution" (Old Ironsides), from falling into rebel hands, belongs to the men of Co. G., with those of Lynn, although the credit of the achievement has been appropriated unjustly by others. The fact that the greater part of the Gloucester men were well versed in nautical matters, and by the application of this knowledge the preservation of the glorious old frigate from the traitor's hand, is undoubtedly due. The facts are as follows :

When the Eighth arrived in Philadelphia, they heard the news of the firing upon our troops in the streets of Baltimore. Volunteers were called to form a "Sappers and Miners' Corps" to go ahead of the regiment and remove any obstructions which might be found in the streets of that city. A sergeant and nineteen men from Co. G, nearly two-thirds of the number required, were accepted for this detail, the remainder being obtained from Lynn companies. Lieutenant Thomas Berry of Lynn was selected to command them. They were supplied with axes, crowbars, picks and shovels for this purpose. Gen. Butler, however, changed his plans, reaching Annapolis on the steamer "Maryland," and caused the "Sappers and Miners" to be sent on board the ship "Constitution," then aground in Annapolis harbor, where "they worked hours, hoisting the cannon out before any other troops came on board, and they did the real hard work on board ship, some working as sailors and the rest detailed to the ship's guns, etc." (Butler's Book incorrectly gives "the men of Marblehead" credit for this work.)

In the Gloucester Telegraph of May 8, 1861, Charles L. Stevens, private, who was one of the "Sappers and Miners" from Co. G, and afterwards first lieutenant in a Maine regiment, killed while leading the "forlorn hope" at Port Hudson, gave an account of this occurrence, which was also accompanied by a copy of a letter that the

Lieutenant Commanding "Old Ironsides" wrote to Captain Berry when discharged from the "Constitution" in New York harbor. Referring to the credit then being given in the New York papers to others, and ignoring the services of Co. G, he says:

"As the executive officer of the ship I am unwilling that such injustice should be done those who, perhaps from the nature of their previous calling, were able to render us the most effective service. The officers commanding the gun division spoke with great praise of the willingness and efficiency of your men, and I had occasion to notice them aloft in reefing, etc."

This certainly is good testimony, regarding the services of the men of Co. G, on this occasion. Following is the roll of the Gloucester men who were on board the "Constitution": Henry Clark, John C. Carleton, William F. Carleton, Philip Babson, Paulino Peroni, Charles L. Stevens, James Donahue, Thomas Merchant, Henry Walker, Isaac W. Elwell, Edward Cookson, John P. Parker, John P. Ober, John Johnson, Charles A. Hall, Frederick Stokes, James Murray, J. W. Witham, Charles Littlefield.

#### FIRST THREE YEARS' MEN.

In the meantime, David Allen, Jr., one of the selectmen, was actively engaged in raising a second company, securing authority April 19. It became attached to the Twelfth Regiment as Co. K, and was the first body of three years' men enlisted in town. With a few exceptions they were mustered into service June 26, 1861.

As in the case of the three months' men who had gone to the front, this company was composed of the flower of the town, and right well did it acquit itself in the desperate conflicts in which it was engaged during the progress of the war.

Its departure was attended by a grand public demonstration. A stand of colors, donated by Eben Dale, Esq., was presented the company by Miss Mary Elizabeth Center in an appropriate speech, Capt. Allen making a fitting response. The presentation took place from the Old Town House steps in the presence of an immense throng, and, in recognition of the generosity of the donor, the company became known as the "Dale Guards." They left town May 4, by the steamer "Mystic," and were escorted to the place of embarkation by a large body of men and women, each soldier being presented with a bible just before leaving.



Of the hundred men who served in the company during the war, 10 were killed in battle, one missing (supposed dead), 36 wounded, six died and three deserted. It was officered when mustered in as follows and the names of the members of the company appended are taken from a list made up at their close of service:

Captain, David Allen, Jr.; first lieutenant, Benjamin F. Cook; second lieutenant, Gilman Saunders; first sergeant, Edwin Hazel; second sergeant, Charles W. Fader; third sergeant, Edward W. Doten; fourth sergeant, Thomas Raymond; fifth sergeant, John Kenney; corporals: Calvin Walker, Sargent L. Saville, Edward K. Coas, Hezekiah Colby, Julius Rabardy, George F. Friend, John Trask, Frederick A. Johnson; musician, Rufus S. Wadleigh; wagoner, Thomas R. Hicks; privates: William Allen, Isaac F. Allen, Alonzo J. Allen, Adolphus Aymar, William N. Atwood, George T. Bailey, William A. Clark, Joseph Carter, Frank J. Carr, Clement C. Cole, Laban T. Cushing, Michael Cotter, James T. Crouse, Patrick Cullen, David E. Clifford, David Crowley, John B. Dennis, John O. Driscoll, Charles B. Dyer, Isaac C. Dowling, Rodney A. Douglass, James Forsyth, Andrew J. Farnsworth, George W. Glenn, Luke Gilmartin, Charles C. Guppy, William B. Haskell, Edward Haskell, Timothy Hodgkins, George R. Hooper, William H. Hooper, Simeon F. Haywood, George Hatch, Amos M. Ingersoll, John L. Keating, Samuel Knowlton, Thomas Keefe, John Kelley, Edward H. Lane, Charles H. Lane, John Lane, George W. Lewis, Fitz O. Lufkin, John L. Logan, William D. Lander, Fred. A. B. Lowe, Lawrence L. Lively, Sherburne F. Morey, Jr., James M. Morey, Edward Murphy, Michael Murphy, Samuel W. Mess, Hardy P. Murray, Charles L. Maxwell, David W. May, Hugh McGuire, William McGrath, Josiah Ober, Jr., William M. Osgood, Calvin Patterson, Benjamin Parker, George W. Parker, Daniel S. Pert, John Price, Levi Robinson, George D. Story, William E. Swazey, Henry Staten, John Stuffle, John S. Symonds, William F. Sard, William S. Todd, Charles Tracy, James Tanner, George Tanner, John D. Thompson, George W. Wright, George Wilson, Christopher T. Weldon, Oliver Younger, Barnabas Young.

#### PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The town was prompt to act in its official capacity. A meeting was called on April 24th to consider the situation, and was largely attended. The serious crisis in national affairs was the all engros-

sing topic. But one feeling prevailed. Past party differences were relegated to the background, and on every hand came the expression that Gloucester should be true to its past, and do its duty in sustaining the national government. The following resolutions were reported and adopted with much enthusiasm :

“Resolved, by the town of Gloucester in legal town meeting assembled, while we are utterly and unalterably opposed to oppression in all forms and circumstances, and especially the holding of human beings in bondage, we nevertheless fully recognize the compromises of the constitution of the United States, and ever have and now do fully and freely accord to those states in which slavery exists by law all their constitutional rights and privileges IN THE UNION.”

“Resolved : That those states which have adopted ordinances of secession have violated their plighted faith to the Union, and in making war upon the Federal Government, and by armed force prevented it from furnishing to those employed in its service the means of subsistence, and by their proclamation invited the indiscriminate destruction of property, they have exhibited all their meanness and cowardice, without any of the better qualities of the REBEL, the TRAITOR, and the PIRATE.”

“Resolved : That the threat that the Palmetto Flag shall yet wave over our “Cradle of Liberty,” partakes of the same qualities which threatened the roll call of the slave-master, shall yet be heard in the shadow of the monument on Bunker Hill ; which threatened the assassination of the President-elect ; which has threatened to destroy the capital ; which has bombarded Fort Sumter ; which has excited the mob to resist the passage of the military through the city of Baltimore, though its mission was only to assist in defending the capital against the invasion of rebel forces.”

“Resolved : That the blood of our murdered fellow-citizens calls loudly and imperatively upon every lover of his country and of liberty to rally to the support, maintenance and defence of all those who are or may be engaged in defence of the Federal Government.” Therefore, be it

“Resolved : That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated by the town of Gloucester, to be expended in providing for the clothing, support and maintenance of such of our fellow-citizens as have enlisted, or may enlist, in the service of the

Federal Government, and of their families who remain among us."

"Resolved: That we hereby, one and all, pledge ourselves to support the Federal Government at all hazards."

A committee of five consisting of John S. E. Rogers, Charles Fitz, John W. Lowe, Eben H. Stacy, and George W. Plummer, were appointed to disburse the funds appropriated under the resolution. A communication was received from Mrs. Serena P. Dale, stating that she stood ready to give \$200 for the relief of the needy friends of the soldiers, and three cheers were accordingly given Mr. and Mrs. Eben Dale, and three more for Mr. William Parsons, who donated \$100 for the ladies' relief work.

During this time the latter had been busy in making underclothing, bandages, etc., which were dispatched to the Gloucester companies at the front. They were assisted with donations from patriotic citizens, a check for \$250 being received from Samuel E. Sawyer for the aid of soldiers' families.

#### COMPANY G RETURNS.

August 2, Co. G arrived from the front, their time having expired, and they were given one of the grandest receptions ever accorded any body of men in the town's history. They were met at the depot by a combined military, civic and firemen's procession, and escorted through the principal streets.

The patriotism of this company is shown from the fact that all but two of the members reenlisted, either for three years' or nine months' service. There were 17 fishermen in this company, the highest number following any single occupation, while the carpenters and teamsters divided second honors, having six members each.

#### "KIMBALL GUARDS."

Rockport early manifested its patriotism by street parades with the national banner as the conspicuous emblem. At a town meeting \$3,000 was appropriated for the relief of soldiers' wives and relatives and a company was recruited, but was disbanded owing, as the Rockport correspondent of the *Telegraph* somewhat naively says, that "all could not be captains." Later a company known as the "Kimball Guards" was enlisted under the captaincy of David Tarr and dispatched to the front.

Eight members of the Gloucester Cornet Band, namely, Kneeland Wing, George Elwell, Jr., Reuben Perry, John Clark, Joseph

S. Mess, David Pierce, Jacob Lord and Robert W. Burnham were mustered in June, as musicians, one of their number, E. B. Center, having already enlisted on the frigate *Minnesota*.

Gloucester's response during the last eight months of the year 1861, from the first call to arms had indeed been generous. About 800 of her sons at the beginning of 1862 were serving either in the army or navy.

#### FISH BUSINESS INCREASED.

In a business sense the war proved to be beneficial to the town and helped it materially instead of inflicting the disastrous blow to its commercial interests, as was the case during the Revolution and in the war of 1812. An increased demand made fish a valuable commodity and prices went up with a bound. During the last three years of the war, fish became a staple article in the army diet. There was a lively call for this product in the Confederacy and, among the prize goods sold at New York, taken from a captured blockade runner, was a lot of Gloucester mackerel. The prices of all goods were greatly advanced, especially cordage and material entering into the construction of vessels.

#### DISASTROUS GALE.

Besides the drain of men for the service, the town was deprived of a large number of its best fishermen by one of those events so sad a feature in its history. On February 24 and 25, 1862, a tremendous gale raged on Georges Banks. This is usually the month when good fishing is to be had and quite a fleet were pursuing operations on those treacherous shoals. When the storm had abated, 13 staunch fishing schooners with 168 men had sunk beneath the ocean wave. Anxious hearts, hoping against hope, waited for their arrival, but by degrees the unwelcome fact forced itself home on the community, that they had sailed never to return. The double affliction of war and the elements cast a gloom over the town which saddened many a household for years. The total value of the vessels lost was \$54,000, on which there was an insurance of about two-thirds this amount.

#### STATE AID AND BOUNTIES.

At a town meeting held March 21, 1862, it was voted to appropriate \$20,000 as state aid to soldiers' families. July 23, the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of \$150 to each volunteer who should enlist for three years service and to be credited to the town.



On August 20, this was followed by an offer of \$100 to all volunteers who should enlist for nine months and be credited to the quota of the town, the treasurer being instructed to borrow money for the purpose. Every effort was made to obtain recruits. Public meetings were held out-of-doors and addresses of a patriotic order from prominent citizens were delivered, the usual rostrum being the Custom House steps, the adjacent square on these occasions being packed by the townspeople. Recruiting offices were opened on Front Street and, after these forensic appeals, many a young man, fired by patriotic ardor, made haste to enroll himself on the books of the mustering officer. The Pavilion Hotel grounds was another resort for these meetings and on this spot many a graybeard has advised the young men as to the duty and necessity of going to the front.

In 1862 there were 33 firms pursuing the fishing business, fitting 317 vessels, of which 186 were engaged in the Bay St. Lawrence mackerel fishery; 119 on Georges and 12 in other branches of the fisheries. Owners and fishermen experienced a prosperous year.

#### PIRATE "TACONY" DESTROYS FISHING VESSELS.

Depressed by defeat, in as far as the termination of fratricidal war seemed to be postponed, elated as each victory of the Northern forces carried the Union flag the nearer to certain triumph, the year 1863 opened for our people. The war, of course, was the all absorbing topic but business was by no means neglected. Men were constantly going and coming to and from the front, the former, wounded or disabled, the latter, to fill up or augment the ranks. A large fleet of vessels were fitted out this year and were successfully pursuing operations, having escaped disaster from storm and gale, when, suddenly, it became apparent that another source of danger was to be apprehended.

During this period rumors were in circulation that rebel cruisers were to be dispatched among our fishermen, on the Banks, and wreak havoc to the fleet. At first these reports caused considerable alarm but nothing serious having developed, the fears of the people were allayed. But they were destined to a rude awakening. On the morning of June 24, 1863, the schooner "Laurena," of this port, arrived with the rigging and a portion of a burned topmast which was recognized as a new spar recently fitted to the schooner "Marengo," also of this port. The "Laurena" was fishing on Georges Bank at the time and sighted a burning schooner. The craft was headed for the scene but the ves-

sel in the meantime had disappeared. Suspecting that something was wrong, the crew of the "Marengo," after picking up the article referred to, set sail for home, but before she was off the Bank, saw a strange barque with four fishing vessels near by. Fortunately a fog set in, under cover of which the "Laurena" made good her escape. The schooner "Cadet" arrived later in the day and confirmed this report. The "Cadet" was anchored on the Bank, a thick fog prevailing at the time, which, suddenly lifting, disclosed a strange barque, with four fishing vessels in tow. Some distance away they discerned a vessel in flames. The crew, surmising the cause, immediately hove up their anchor, the fog opportunely shutting in again, and, by towing the vessel with a dory, the schooner was gotten to a distance of safety, and when the wind breezed up escaped unharmed.

Later advices gave confirmatory particulars. The marauding barque was the Confederate cruiser "Tacony," and the vessels destroyed belonging to this port were the schooners, "Marengo," "Ripple," "Elizabeth Ann," "Rufus Choate," "Ann" and "Wanderer." They were among the finest in the fleet, valued at \$2,000 to \$5,000 each. Several had good fares of fish when taken.

This news, of course, caused great excitement especially among the fishing owners. On the day the "Laurena" and "Cadet" arrived, a meeting of the fishing interest was held at the office of the Mutual Insurance Company, and a memorial was drawn up reciting the great dangers threatening the New England fisheries from depredations of rebel pirates, and addressed to Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, asking that a cruiser be dispatched to the scene to protect the fishing fleet. Delegations also visited the commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and that official promised to do all in his power to prevent the operations of the rebel cruiser. The schooners "Thomas Woodward," "J. G. Curtis" and "William S. Baker" were fitted with 32-pounders, a full supply of arms and ammunition and, with a crew of 25 men each, were dispatched in search of the piratical craft.

The captain of the "Tacony," suspecting that Federal cruisers would soon be in pursuit, and knowing that he would easily be recognized from the description given by the crews of the burned vessels, resolved to burn his craft. Having transferred everything possible to the captured fishing schooner "Archer" of Southport, he applied the torch June 26, and the "Tacony" was soon burned to

the water's edge. He then proceeded to Portland, anchoring off Victoria wharf about sundown. Two steamers were there awaiting machinery, the "Caleb Cushing" and "Forest City." After dark the pirate's crew, in two boats rowed with muffled oars and boarded the "Caleb Cushing," captured the crew and put them in irons. At about three o'clock in the morning they weighed anchor and worked their prize out of the harbor. The alarm had been given and, through the energetic efforts of Collector Jewett and citizens, the steamers "Forest City" and "Chesapeake" were sent in pursuit. The rebels were overtaken south east from Portland Light. Perceiving that the intention of the pursuing party was to run down and capture his craft, the rebel commander ordered the "Cushing" to be set on fire, the entire crew taking to the boats. They were captured, however, and sent to Fort Preble.

The statements of the captured crews were that a barque, evidently a merchantman bound in, was discerned, alternately shut from view and reappearing in the fog. In a short time the fishermen were boarded by a boat's crew of 10 men. As soon as the Lieutenant in charge was on deck he proclaimed the vessel the prize of the Southern Confederacy, and drawing his revolver threatened to shoot any person who should make resistance. Ten minutes was allowed the crew to get their possessions together, after which they were rowed aboard the barque. Then the torch was applied to their craft. All were treated kindly and some of the captured skippers were invited into the cabin to supper, and offered a lieutenant's commission in the Confederate Navy. This tender was politely refused. Besides the fishermen there were the crews of four ships which had been burned, and as the accommodations were severely taxed, the captain determined to liberate the schooner "Florence," under bond, and send her to New York with the captured men, first putting them under oath not to wage war against the Confederacy. While off Gay Head the "Florence" spoke the schooner "Western Light," of Wellfleet, the Gloucester men were transferred to that craft, landed at Hyannis, thence forwarded home.

But for the fact that a thick fog prevailed on the Bank at the time the destruction of fishing vessels would have been much larger. What further depredations the "Tacony" might have accomplished but for the opportune action of Portland is a matter of conjecture. Gloucester might have been fired from the water or mulcted in

heavy damages as the town was comparatively defenceless. Fear of an attack led the citizens to a realizing sense of their helplessness. A town meeting was held July 13, at which \$3,000 was appropriated for the defences of the harbor, to be expended under the direction of the selectmen, with the approval of the governor and council, and at a meeting held October 27, \$3,000 additional was voted for the same purpose.

#### GOVERNMENT ERECTS FORTS.

Immediate action was taken toward the erection of fortifications. Land at Eastern Point, belonging to Thomas Niles was acquired by the government, an earthwork fort erected and manned. Defences were thrown up at a commanding position on Stage Fort and named Fort Conant in memory of the early settler, Roger, who was a prominent actor in an occurrence, before related, which took place on the same spot where a barricade had been erected. Capt. Thomas Herbert and a company of the 11th Unattached were stationed here for some time, but were dispatched to the front before the close of the war. The platforms of the defences at Fort Point were also reconstructed and guns which had been sent by the government were placed in position behind the ancient ramparts. A company in town was organized to man these fortifications.

#### RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

In the autumn of this year the government war ship "Sabine" made this port headquarters for a while and efforts were made to secure recruits for the navy with little success, a few men only enlisting. Later the war ship "Niagara," one of finest and best equipped in the service, was stationed here and attempts were renewed to secure men. In this endeavor the government was assisted by the local officials and townspeople. At a citizen's meeting held October 24, the sum of \$30,000 was subscribed for bounties to all seamen who would enlist, each to receive not less than \$150. A recruiting office, under the direction of Capt. David Plummer and Capt. Nehemiah Proctor, both well known sea captains of the town, was opened and, through their efforts, nearly 60 men were enlisted. Recruiting for the army went constantly on during the year.

#### GREAT FIRE OF 1864.

The year 1864 is memorable in the annals of the town. Three years constant drain of men and resources, as a matter of course,



left its impress. When devastation by storm and fire are added to the catalogue of disasters, a community indeed, passes under the chastening rod. Such was the experience of the town ere the year had passed into history. February 18, the most disastrous fire the town had ever experienced occurred, destroying 103 buildings on Front Street, valued at \$450,000.\*

In March, a great gale prevailed on Georges and before its force had abated six of the staunchest vessels of the fleet pursuing their calling on those grounds, valued at \$49,000, with their crews, had been sacrificed to the fury of the elements.

As the power of the Confederacy began to wane under the victorious assaults of the Union forces, Gloucester, in common with other towns and cities, redoubled its efforts to send men to the front and bring the rebellion to a close. At a special town meeting held June 27, it was voted to pay a bounty of \$125 to each volunteer who enlisted for three years, to be credited to the town's quota. This bounty continued to be paid until the close of the war.

#### DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST DISLOYALISTS.

The news of the assassination of the President, who had guided the country through the throes of civil war to triumphant peace, spread over the land like a thundercloud, big and black. In every possible manner the great grief of the people was shown for the generous hearted man who had been basely stricken down by the hand of an assassin.

Flags were everywhere displayed at half-mast, except by a certain class, who made themselves conspicuous by unpopular utterances.

The time had arrived when forbearance with these men ceased to be a virtue. Accordingly when the insult to the martyred President became known, groups of citizens debated the propriety of forcibly compelling this element to do honor to their country and its flag. The idea spread like wildfire and in an incredibly short time a throng numbering some 800 resolved to put the plan into effect.

The first person visited was George Steele, Jr., who was accused of alleged treasonable language and a neglect to place flags at half-mast on his vessels. Mr. Steele was accordingly summoned from his Middle Street residence and the crowd in emphatic terms demanded that he should hoist his flags to the proper position. To this was replied that orders had been given the night before that the flags be

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\* See Chapter on Fires.

appropriately displayed, but that his workmen had neglected to do so. He promised to attend to the matter immediately. Having gone thus far the crowd was in no mood to be put off. They demanded that with his own hands he should hoist the national colors. The throng meant business and, seeing that resistance was useless, Mr. Steele, escorted by the multitude, marched through Middle, Front and Rogers Streets to his wharf. The halliards of the craft had been unrove, but were quickly restored to their proper position. Having hoisted his flags and given substantial evidence of his loyalty, the crowd then passed on to another suspect, Epes Porter. He was found at his wharf on Rogers Street, and on demand expressed his willingness to give satisfactory tokens of patriotism. He was wrapped in the American flag from head to foot and made to kiss its folds. They then proceeded to Thomas Hall's net and twine establishment on Duncan Street. Mr. Hall had evidently been forewarned for when his place was reached he was on the roof of his building preparing to suspend the national colors. A flag was thrown him which he saluted and waved to the satisfaction of the people. They next took up the line of march to the premises of William T. Cooper on Jackson Street. A small flag with seven stars draped in mourning was attached to his shop. This was thought to be intended as an insult and, on the demand of the crowd, Cooper promptly pulled the emblem down and tore it into strips and then kissed the flag which was handed him. After this Robert Rowe was visited. He saluted the flag with alacrity and after some friendly admonitions the procession marched to the wheelwright shop of William Cogswell on Mansfield Street. He also honored the flag in a satisfactory manner.

Thus far the actions of the crowd had received the approval and indorsement of the people. But popular uprisings of this sort are apt to end in excesses. So it proved in this case. The throng lost its head and committed a deed disgraceful in the extreme. The residence of John Wheeler, an aged citizen, residing on the corner of Pine and Washington Streets, was visited. The crowd demanded that he give the same satisfactory evidences of loyalty as those previously waited upon. Mr. Wheeler was equally as determined not to be forced into complying with their request. At this he was seized, suspended astride a rail and borne through Washington and Front Streets to the Custom House where, after suffering severe in-

dignities, he was released. There were two reasons why Mr. Wheeler should have been unmolested; his advanced years and the fact that two of his sons served their country in the war.

By this time the crowd had degenerated into a mob. A gang of roughs were making themselves exceedingly conspicuous and had become inflamed with liquor. The people began to be alarmed lest an indiscriminate assault be made on unoffending citizens. Accordingly, Addison Gilbert, chairman of the selectmen, mounted the Custom House steps and counselled the crowd to disperse, alluding to the sacredness of the day, referring to the bells then solemnly tolling for the martyred dead and imploring them for the good name of the town, not to commit acts for which, in future time, they would express regret. Reason asserted its sway and with these words of wisdom the multitude dispersed. Thus ended the most serious popular uprising recorded in the town's annals.

#### TOWN'S RECORD DURING THE WAR.

There were credited to the quota of Gloucester, for the war of the Rebellion, the following :

|                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| Men enlisted for three months, . . . . . | 67   |
| For one hundred days, . . . . .          | 72   |
| For six months, . . . . .                | 3    |
| For nine months, . . . . .               | 106  |
| For one year, . . . . .                  | 129  |
| For three years, . . . . .               | 649  |
| <hr/>                                    |      |
| Total in the army, . . . . .             | 1026 |
| In naval service, . . . . .              | 476  |
| <hr/>                                    |      |
| Total in army and navy, . . . . .        | 1504 |

These figures were more than one-tenth the entire population at the beginning of the war and show a surplus of 168 above all requirements. They by no means include all the Gloucester men who served in the army and navy, as many were enlisted in various other cities and towns.

The draft of 1863 was the only requisition for which Gloucester was called upon to furnish troops. In the draft of 1864, the town had filled its apportionment before the call occurred. Twelve of the citizens furnished men under this, at an expense of between \$500 and \$1000. In the draft of July 10, 1863, a demand was made for 191 men, and 285 names were drawn to secure the requisite number. Of these, only 25 were accepted, 32 furnished substitutes, 56 paid the commutation fee of \$300, and 10 failed to appear.

The total amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for state aid, to the families of the soldiers, which was afterwards repaid by the state, was \$76,064.23.

#### CO. G, EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The first men sent to the front, Co. G, Eighth Regiment, were, as we have seen, stationed at the Relay House, Virginia, guarding the stone bridge, and afterwards, until their muster-out, in holding Baltimore. Their services in saving "Old Ironsides," has already been related. They responded to the President's call for nine months' men, and left town for the front, September 12, 1862, and again in July, 1864.

#### CO. K, TWELFTH MASS.

The next company enlisted was Co. K, Twelfth Regiment, April 19, 1861, for three years. As the history of the companies in most instances is identical with that of their regiments, a synopsis of the deeds of this famous command, than which none is brighter, is given :

The original officers of the company were as follows: Captain, David Allen, Jr.; First Lieut., Fitz J. Babson; Second Lieut., Benjamin F. Cook; Third Lieut., Gilman Saunders; Fourth Lieut., Edwin Hazel.

On being enlisted in the United States' service, which recognized but two lieutenants, Lieut. Babson sought duty in another direction, being subsequently identified with the Twenty-third Regiment. Lieut. Hazel remained as First Sergeant of the company; the officers going away with the company being Capt. Allen and Lieuts. Cook and Saunders. The loyal men and women took great interest in the formation and prosperity of the company, and on their departure furnished them with fatigue uniforms and all necessary conveniences for immediate service in the field; each member was furnished with a dirk knife by the Cape Ann Anchor Works.

In its early days the company was quartered in Boston, but in the first week of May they were stationed at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, in accordance with Special Order, No. 144, issued April 29, 1861. The men were full of patriotic ardor and, on the assurance that their families would be well taken care of, they were enthusiastic to be sent immediately to the front, having enlisted for the war, be the time long or short.



The company was attached to the famous "Webster Regiment," organized and drilled at Fort Warren until the 26th of June, 1861, when it was mustered into service under command of the gallant Fletcher Webster, son of the great statesman, Daniel Webster. The company was composed of 100 true and loyal men as ever shouldered a musket in defense of their country's flag and institutions.

On Thursday, July 18, headed by the band, under the leadership of William J. Martland, of North Bridgewater (now Brockton), the regiment left Fort Warren, on the steamers "Argo" and "May Queen" to be reviewed by the governor and others. Escorted by the Second Battalion of Infantry and Gilmore's Band, they marched through the principal streets of Boston, Col. Webster riding a magnificent horse, the gift of his brother graduates of Harvard University, Class of 1833. The Second Battalion marched to the State House, receiving the Governor and his staff, officers of the Independent Corps of Cadets, and the officers of the State Government and escorted them to the Common. During the afternoon the regiment passed in review three times, in common, quick and double-quick time. The wheel by company front attracted much attention and elicited great applause. After passing in review, the commissioned officers and color guard were called to the front when Hon. Edward Everett, on behalf of the ladies of Boston, presented the regiment with a beautiful flag. Mr. Everett's address was an eloquent effort and has become historical as one of the greatest of his life. The flag was committed to the care of the regiment and Col. Webster called for three cheers in return for the friends of the cause, which were enthusiastically given. The standard was a rich white silk with a heavy gold band, edged with blue; the shield of the Union and the Coat of Arms of Massachusetts resting on each other to represent the mutual support derived. On the scroll, the celebrated Webster motto, "Not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured;" connecting the insignia of State and Union, the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." The palm leaf of victory and an oak leaf of strength completed this side of the banner. Opposite was inscribed "The Webster Regiment, April 21, 1861." A halo of light above was set off by a war cloud below and, nearly surrounding the painting, was a laurel and oak wreath, connecting the first and last words of the motto. The staff was of lancewood, the handle elegantly carved

with the letter W, a golden eagle rested on its top. Lower down, a magnificent fold of satin, bordered with gold and trimmed with fringe of the same material.

After the presentation, the regiment partook of a sumptuous repast served by the city under the trees on the Beacon-street mall. At six o'clock the line was formed for dress parade, after which the regiment returned to Fort Warren. In going through State Street the men marched route-step and sang "John Brown" in a spirited manner, with full band accompaniment.

The Webster Committee, who were instrumental in raising the regiment, were losing patience and for good reason. The command seemed doomed to dwell forever in Fort Warren. So the committee induced Hon. Henry Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, to visit Fort Warren and inspect the regiment. He came and declared it the best drilled he had thus far seen. On his return to Washington the order came, "Add to the seven other regiments the Twelfth," and the Webster Regiment prepared to leave the State.

On July 23, the regiment was reviewed by Brig-Gen. Andrews, Commander of the Garrison, and was escorted by the Fourteenth Regiment to the land. On its way to Boston it was saluted by the school ship "Massachusetts" and the ships "Cambridge" and "Pembroke." The men wore white havelocks and had their overcoats neatly folded on top of their knapsacks, the bright red lining being outward, which contrasted oddly with their tanned faces and blue coats. The strength was 1040, armed with Enfield rifles. The regiment marched in quick time, via State, Court and Tremont Streets, to the Old Colony Depot, singing with much spirit the famous "John Brown" song. The march was one grand review. At every available point the streets and windows were packed. Not a man was left behind. Each one was provided with 10 rounds of ammunition and fifty thousand rounds were carried on the baggage train. The Massachusetts Register says:

"The departure of the Webster Regiment will long be remembered by those who witnessed its birth, growth and education. The relation which it maintained to the city, and the reputation which it achieved, secured to these troops an ovation second to none which preceded it."

The regiment left Boston on the eight P. M. train and the passage to Fall River was marked by bon-fires, fireworks and other illumina-

tions. It was carried from Fall River to New York by the steamer "Bay State." The passage down the Sound was pleasant. From Hell Gate to the landing at New York the regiment was lustily cheered by thousands. A delegation of Massachusetts gentlemen, accompanied by the Seventh New York Regiment Band, were in waiting and escorted them to the Park Barracks where dinner was provided. At 7 P. M. they marched down Broadway to Pier No. 2. At the route-step the band struck up "John Brown," the men joining in singing and the citizens of New York were electrified by the weird chorus which had never before been sung in the metropolis. The regiment was carried to Elizabethport, N. J., thence to Harrisburg, Pa; from Harrisburg to Glen Rock.

Five and one-half hours was taken in traveling from Glen Rock to Hummelstown, a distance of only twenty-five miles. Suspicion being aroused that something was wrong, Col. Webster dismissed the engineer, and substituted one of the members of Co. G, with manifest good results in the item of speed.

At noon the troops reached Baltimore, where a few moments were devoted to a hasty meeting with the Eighth Mass., and quietly and peacefully the Twelfth Regiment passed through that city. At 10 P. M., singing the same old song, the regiment left Baltimore and, packed in cattle cars, rode on past camp and guard, till, on the morning of July 27, Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, was reached.

July 27, 1861, tents were pitched on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, about a mile from Harper's Ferry, and being assigned to Abercrombie's Brigade of Banks' Division, the camp was named in honor of the division commander. The greater part of the Twelfth was then assigned to guard duty along the Potomac. The summer was passed in this manner, picket duty, skirmishing, drill and target practice, interspersed with frequent orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and false alarms that the regiment was to be immediately ordered into action. A diary shows that every other day, on an average, was rainy. On November 4, a member of Co. K was accidentally wounded while on picket. About this time work was begun on the log houses, 16 by 12 feet, 16 feet high, and thatched with straw. November 13, a large box of blankets was received from lady friends in Boston. November 19, the brigade was reviewed by General Abercrombie. The Twelfth wore its new uniforms for

the first time. November 21 was Thanksgiving Day. The bill of fare consisted of turkey, chicken, vegetables, pies and puddings, for most of which, the regiment was indebted to good friends at home.

November 23, Lieut. Cook and twelve men were sent to Darnestown, to picket the fork of the road leading to Darnestown and Frederick. December 2, the regiment marched to within one mile of Frederick, and went into winter quarters at Cantonment, doing guard and picket duty during the winter.

February 24, orders were received to be "ready to march at an hour's notice, with three days' cooked rations in haversacks, with cartridge boxes filled with ammunition, and a full supply of caps." March 2, companies D and K, with a battery, went to an old barn supposed to contain rebel soldiers.

June 26 closed the first year of the regiment's history. During this time it had marched 750 miles and, while the losses had not been very severe, the duty had been most fatiguing. The weather had been uniformly bad, and the roads execrable.

On this day the regiment temporarily severed its connection with the Army of the Potomac, being in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, Army of Virginia.

On August 19, after much marching, the Twelfth reached the battle-field of Cedar Mountain. After the battle of Cedar Mountain, an officer wrote to a friend as follows: "Certainly the Twelfth behaved handsomely in this, their first engagement of any importance, and remained cool and courageous under the most terrific fire of shot and shell, without replying to it, for three mortal hours." The regimental loss was: Killed, officers, 1, enlisted men, 0; wounded, officers, 3; enlisted men, 5; missing, enlisted men, 2; total, 11.

The regiment was engaged at Thoroughfare Gap, and at Bull Run, where the lamented Colonel Webster received his death-wound, and at Chantilly, where the one-armed Kearney met a similar fate. The regimental loss at Bull Run, in killed, wounded, and missing, was 138.

McDowell, in his official report, says: "For 15 days, with scarcely a day's intermission, it was either making forced marches, many times through the night, and many times without food, or else engaged in battle. These fatigues were most severe toward the last,



when, on account of the movements of the enemy, we had separated from our supplies. In all this, the patience, endurance and good conduct of the men was admirable. To fight and retreat, to retreat and fight, in the face of a superior force, is a severe test of soldier-ship."

UNDER McCLELLAN.

During the month of September, 1862, the army was reorganized, and the regiment marched to repel the rebel army that was marching northward under Gen. Lee, to Maryland. September 5, crossed Chain Bridge, and marched via Georgetown and Washington, and bivouaced at Leesborough, being in the First Corps, under Hooker. Marched through Frederick in pursuit of Lee, passing the residence of Barbara Fretchie, made historic by Whittier's poem, then eight miles to Middleton, where signs of a battle became manifest. Participated in the battle of South Mountain, September 14, in Hartsuff's Brigade, which turned the rebel left at that battle. September 16, Antietam Creek was crossed, and the regiment came into an open field whence issued heavy musketry fire, and went into line of battle, where they remained during the night, Hooker remarking, "to-morrow we fight a battle that will decide the fate of the Republic." At early dawn the contest commenced; then began a Titanic struggle: companies E and K were deployed as skirmishers under Capt. Cook, Capt. Hazel commanding Co. K., and the rebel skirmish line was speedily driven in. Gen. Hartsuff was severely wounded; down went officer after officer, until the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. Cook. The dead of the regiment lay in heaps. The Twelfth entered the battle with 340 men; it came out with 32 under its colors. When the regiment was relieved, a few left the ranks temporarily to help their wounded comrades to the rear. Its actual casualty list was: Officers killed and wounded, 12; enlisted men, killed and wounded, 241; missing, 30; total loss during the fight, 283.

Among the wounded was the brave Capt. Allen, and Capt. Hazel, both of Co. K. Gen. Ricketts says of Hartsuff's Brigade, of which the Twelfth was a part, "The brigade moved forward, officers and men displaying great coolness, while exposed to a severe fire of artillery and infantry." Capts. Allen and Cook were mentioned in the report of the commanding officer for conspicuous gallantry under Burnside at Fredericksburg.

November 8, 1862, they marched at 5.30 A. M. From this until November 18, the regiment marched and counter-marched over bad roads, part of the time well blockaded by army wagons, being on very short rations. Thanksgiving Day, November 27, the boys suffered from cold and hunger. December 3, dress parade was held for the first time since July 10. 150,000 men were said to be encamped in this vicinity. December 6, intensely cold; many cases of frost bite. December 9, marched at 7 A. M., camped at 1 P. M., having marched six hours without a halt. December 11, at 7 A. M. the regiment reached the Rappahannock. Fredericksburg was being vigorously shelled and the Confederate lines of battle were plainly visible. The Webster Regiment, with the rest of Franklin's left grand division, waited for the bridges. The engineers lost 90 men while laying a bridge of 19 boats. Crossed the river early in the morning of the 12th, the regiment leading its brigade. Line of battle was formed on the south side of the river and the troops rested on their arms for the night. The weather was cold, the fog seemed to pierce one's very bones; fires and smoking were strictly forbidden on the part of those who lay there that dreary, never-to-be-forgotten night, gloomily watching the bonfires of the Confederate pickets.

The next morning in maneuvering the troops and advancing, the Twelfth became separated from the rest of the brigade, and the regiment advanced till it had expended all its ammunition and was just rejoining the brigade when Gen. Taylor called for a charge. Over the railroad, through the ditch, into the woods rushed the Twelfth, capturing 200 prisoners. No supports coming the regiment fell back slowly and in good order. It was six hours under fire, but its greatest loss had been in the last two hours. Two hundred and fifty-eight men went into action. The casualty list was four officers killed and 19 wounded; 10 men killed and 69 wounded. Capts. Allen and Hazel were again among the wounded at Fredericksburg.

Col. Bates of the Twelfth, under date of December 16, 1862, writes as follows to Gen. Schouler:

"I have the honor to report the particulars of the battle of Fredericksburg, fought on the 13th inst., so far as the Twelfth was concerned.

"Our position at the right of the line was taken at nine o'clock

A. M. The enemy was hidden from sight by a thick wood. We remained lying down till one o'clock P. M., under a brisk fire of shot and shell, the skirmishers being hotly engaged, the balls of the enemy passing over us. During those four hours we had but one man of the Twelfth injured. At one o'clock the signal to advance was given to the whole division. Immediately the advance began, when a heavy firing of musketry broke from the whole line of woods in our front. Gen. Taylor's brigade stood the fire some thirty minutes, when ours was ordered to relieve them. As we advanced our regiment got separated from the brigade by the retiring regiments of the Third, and continued to advance independently, taking a position and firing until our ammunition began to fail. Our brigade had fallen to the rear and we were alone till the third line came forward; our solid ranks broke the right of the line, which opened to the right and left, to get to the front, where it was quickly formed.

"We followed the Sixteenth Maine, now in our front, a short distance, and being out of ammunition were about to join our brigade in the rear, when Col. Root came to me saying, 'Don't retire.' I told him our condition, 'Never mind,' said he, 'I am going to make a charge.' I at once gave the command to fix bayonets and file to the right of this brigade, and charged with them into the woods. About 200 of the enemy rushed through our lines without arms and gave themselves up as prisoners of war. We carried our position and remained waiting some time for a support. It did not come; none was in sight; a fatal fire was still kept up by an unseen foe and our men were constantly falling. Capts. Ridley, Reed, Packard and Clark were already wounded and a hundred of our men had fallen and we were compelled reluctantly to abandon our position.

"I consulted with the officers and they decided it was useless to remain, and the order was given to 'about face.' We marched back slowly and reluctantly, in good order, bearing our tattered banners with us safely. As we emerged from the woods, Gen. Taylor rode up to me saying, 'Colonel, I am now in command of the division,' (Gen. Gibbon having been wounded), 'Keep your position; there is your support,' at the same time pointing to a force just emerging from the woods on our left. This force I had before observed, and informed the general that it was a force of the enemy. He looked again and it proved to be the advance of a portion of the enemy. We were then ordered to the line occupied in the morning to await

orders. As we retired we took with us our wounded officers. After reaching our position, we were supplied with ammunition and rations. We remained under arms during the night, and early on the morning of the 14th were ordered to a new position, where we remained till the night of the 15th, when we crossed the river with the Corps.

"The Twelfth was under fire six hours. Our loss was made with the exception of one man, during the last two hours of the six. During that time we lost one hundred and five out of two hundred and fifty-eight which we took into the fight. And now permit me to bear testimony to the gallantry of both officers and men. Every order was obeyed promptly; and not a man fell from the ranks except the killed and wounded, and a few who were detailed to care for the wounded. Not once did the regiment falter. As soon as one man fell from the ranks they were closed again, and officers and men were enthusiastic. Lieut.-Col. Allen was ubiquitous; Capt. Ripley as firm as adamant; Capts. Handy, Cook, Hastings, Reed, Packard and Clark were all active and faithful in the discharge of their duties. But it is hard to particularize where all discharged their duties so faithfully. Our State flag, which is riddled and torn to shreds, I propose sending to you, to be preserved as a sacred relic, should you approve of my doing so. It can be carried no longer except it be furled."

*The Boston Herald*, of December 16, 1862, says:

"It was a grand sight to see the old and tried Twelfth Regiment, when ordered to the front, nearly in the center of the left wing, led by one of the bravest of men, Col. Bates, and his entire corps of under officers, in command of the bravest boys that ever took the field, march with steady steps and rapid firing to the thicket. They charged into the woods in face and eyes of a perfect shower of leaden hail from the rebels concealed in the trenches and brush. The brave boys never flinched, but fought until their ammunition was exhausted. On this occasion the Twelfth Regiment secured to themselves immortal honors in the manner in which they fought and fell."

December 22, found the regiment encamped one mile from Belle Plain, where they began to build winter quarters. January 1, 1863, dawned bright and cold and brought with it news of the Emancipation Proclamation.

January 20, broke camp and marched in the direction of Bank's



Ford, at 11 A. M. Late at night amid a furious rain-storm, bivouaced in a ploughed field four miles above the Ford. At daylight next morning everything was one sea of mud. Then came the episode known to history as "Burnside's Mud March." The surface of the country was a vast plain of mud, with an occasional hilltop peering above; rain was steadily falling. It seemed as if the whole bottom of the country had fallen out. Through all this, in squads of twos and threes Burnside's unfortunate army splashed, swam and floundered in the endeavor to regain its old camping grounds.

Burnside, at his own request, was relieved of the command of the army, and "Fighting Joe Hooker," who had gained much glory at South Mountain and Antietam, was given the command of the weary, half-clothed and half-fed multitudes that composed the Army of the Potomac. Marching rations only were allowed and, being ordered issued for several days, would frequently be ruined by rain and dampness before others were due. Cold weather and hard work gave the men keen appetites, and three, five and eight days of insufficient rations frequently disappeared from this cause much sooner than intended. Capt. Cook received a pleasant surprise by being presented with a beautiful sword from members of Co. E.

#### UNDER HOOKER AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The Twelfth was now in the Second Brigade, Second Division, First Corps. From now till February 12, the regiment was occupied in drilling, etc. On this date 146 men were called for picket duty. The regiment only had 93; these, therefore, had a 48-hours' tour of this duty. Money was scarce and prices high. Butter, 80 cents per pound; cheese, 40 cents; and tea \$3.00.

An effort was made March 11 to get the Twelfth ordered home to recruit, "being the smallest Massachusetts regiment in the field, its highest aggregate falling short of three hundred men for duty." In a regimental order, issued by Col. Bates, commanding officer, is the following: "The colonel commanding will make the effort to take the regiment to Massachusetts for the purpose of recruiting; should he succeed, he hopes the little band of braves remaining will please their friends at home as much by their gallant and soldier-like bearing as they have by their unflinching courage in the field. If he fails in this attempt, he still would have the Twelfth as marked as it ever has been in all that makes the true soldier and patriot."

JAMES L. BATES, Colonel Commanding.

March 28, the entire regiment was on picket. April 30 found the regiment lying in support on the flats below Falmouth, and vigorously shelled by the enemy. The division suffered considerably. May 2, at midnight, reached the right of the line, 12 miles above Fredericksburg, and deployed as skirmishers through the woods. The next day found the regiment in rear of the rebel line of battle, where it captured 101 prisoners and two commissioned officers, besides inducing a picket line to accept our hospitalities. Skirmished all day and at night-fall, fell back into some strong breastworks.

Hall's Battery, and the Twelfth and Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiments, accompanied by Gen. Robinson, made a reconnoissance near Ely's Ford. Finding the enemy in force, and being under orders not to bring on an engagement, the party retraced its steps and, on May 6, recrossed the Rappahannock, and camped near White Oak Chapel.

Chancellorsville was over; the regiment's loss was slight, but its duty had been wearisome and trying. From April 28 to May 8, it had marched over 100 miles, with less than 48 hours sleep. From May 8 to June 27, the regiment was marching day and night through Virginia and Maryland, reaching Emmettsburg, June 29.

#### UNDER MEADE AT GETTYSBURG.

June 29, after a march of 23 miles, the regiment camped at night a little north of Emmettsburg, Md. July 1, after a march of a few miles, reached Gettysburg, Pa., where the regiment went into action. "At this time no enemy was visible in our immediate front, except a line of skirmishers, whose position behind a stone wall gave them an opportunity to annoy us considerably. They were handsomely dislodged by Co. K, Capt. Hazel, who, deploying his company, moved forward at a double quick, and drove them at the point of the bayonet. The enemy made a demonstration on our left flank, the brigade rapidly changed front, forward on its left, and occupied the crest of the hill; each regiment opened fire as soon as in position, and the whole line was soon engaged.

"A second change of front by the regiment enabled it to deliver a destructive enfilading fire into the advancing lines of the enemy at short range, while the troops on its left received them with a steady and rapid fire in front. This soon brought the enemy to show the white flag, and resulted in the capture of what was left of Iverson's North Carolina Brigade. The enemy was now observed bringing up

heavy re-enforcements and advancing another brigade against our front, made another change of front necessary. This was quickly and handsomely done by the two right regiments, (Ninetieth Penn., and Twelfth Mass.), and we were thus enabled to hold our ground against a vastly superior force for more than an hour. This, when our ammunition was nearly expended."

The regiment's loss at Gettysburg was : Killed, 9 ; wounded, 41 ; missing, 61 ; making a total of 111. The regiment continued in the Army of the Potomac, following up Lee, till the fall of 1863.

This was the first day's fight ; the second and third, the Twelfth was in various parts of the line, acting as support ; on the third, during Lee's famous cannonade, the Twelfth was on Cemetery Hill, and, with the Ninetieth Penn., was ordered to assist in repulsing Pickett's historic charge. The regimental loss during July 2 and 3, was three wounded, making a total for the three days at Gettysburg, 114. The regiment remained on the field till July 6, when it marched to Emmettsburg, eight miles.

#### THE FALL OF 1863. MINE RUN.

From July 18, when the regiment crossed the Potomac, to December 2, it marched nearly 300 miles, and though not actually engaged with the enemy to any great extent, bore its full share of hardship and privation. The Twelfth was continually on duty, picket, skirmishing, railroad-building, marching and counter-marching, and at 11 A. M., November 27, reached Robertson's Tavern, finding Warren engaged with the enemy. The division re-enforced him, and the rebels retreated to a strong position on the west bank of Mine Run. At daybreak on the 28th, marched two miles more, and formed line of battle near Mine Run, where Lee was concentrated and intrenched. At a little after dark, the Twelfth again went on picket. The line of battle was six miles in length. The 29th, the Twelfth lay on its arms all day, and the next, Meade announced his plan of battle. All was ready, when the scheme was pronounced hopeless. December 12, the Twelfth marched at 4 P. M., for Germania Ford, where it bivouaced after a ten-mile march and, on December 2, crossed the Rapidan on pontoons at 5 A. M., marched three-quarters of a mile and stacked arms ; at 10 were sent to support a battery ; at noon marched and bivouaced at Brandy Station, after a twelve-mile journey. Thus ended the campaign of 1863.



## THE LAST WINTER.

At 9 A. M., December 3, the regiment marched without rations and waded Kelley's Ford, water waist deep, and camped on the north side of the river ; on the next day they recrossed and camped on the south side. December 10, orders were received to get ready for winter quarters, and on the 13th, work on the houses being completed, the men occupied them. The mud in camp was knee deep. On the 24th, it marched 24 miles and camped near Cedar Run, and on the 25th, after a hard day's work, got into winter quarters.

January 1, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Cedar Mountain, and the next day, in a driving snowstorm, marched at 6 A. M. On the 5th they were ordered to Culpepper, which was reached at dark, and on the 29th, moved again to Sperryville Pike, where the third winter quarters were established. February 5 and 6 the regiment was under a brisk artillery fire of the rebels, with orders not to bring on an engagement and on the 7th, the artillery fire grew so hot that the regiment shifted camp. During the day the camp was changed three times and marched 20 miles, reaching Culpepper at 9 A. M.

## UNDER GRANT. THE LAST CAMPAIGN. BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

March 1, 1864, Grant was made commander-in-chief. The Twenty-first and the Twelfth were placed on picket. On the 24th, Grant came. The First and Fifth Corps were consolidated. On May 3, the Twelfth received marching orders, and moved at midnight, and at noon of the next day crossed the Rapidan, marched five miles and bivouaced at Old Wilderness Tavern. The Twelfth was sent on picket. The whole distance marched was 17 miles. At 4 A. M., of the next day, they marched in the direction of Parker's Store. After traveling a short distance, Crawford's Division struck Hill's column, which was advancing to meet us. The enemy was found to be strongly posted. On the right the Sixth Corps gave way, but the rebels kept on the defensive. After losing 3000 men, Warren (in command of the First and Fifth Corps), fell back and formed a new line. Wadsworth's Division was sent with our brigade to assail Hill's flank and rear. After a tiresome march, at about dark, we got into position, and then advanced one mile, firing rapidly. At this juncture, some of Co. E, on the right of the line, discovered a column of rebels moving to our right to outflank us. Part of the Twelfth changed front to the right, and delivered a destructive fire,



which broke the rebel line, but it soon rallied. It was now 8.30 P. M. and we rested on our arms for the night, so near to the rebel skirmishers that, as Lossing says, "the combatants drew water from the same brook." Lieutenant-Colonel David Allen, Jr., who was serving on Gen. Robinson's staff, was killed during the day. The total casualties were; Killed, 15; wounded, 42; total, 57.

May 6, at daybreak, the Twelfth was thrown out as skirmishers, and advancing on the double-quick, closely followed by the rest of the brigade, drove the enemy about two miles, gaining possession of the Plank Road. The woods were so thick that at no time were a thousand men visible from one point. Grant issued his famous order, "Attack along the whole line." At five o'clock, and with the Twelfth as skirmishers, the Corps of Hancock and Warren advanced to the assault. The loss at this time, to the regiment, was 4 killed and 21 wounded, a total for the day of 25.

On the morning of May 7, four companies of the regiment were attacked but handsomely repulsed their assailants, two being killed, and four wounded. At 9 A. M., the regiment was relieved, and at 9 P. M., commenced the march to Spottsylvania Court House.

#### SPOTTSYLVANIA.

Near Spottsylvania Court House, a fierce fire was encountered from the woods. The Twelfth was deployed as skirmishers, and drove the enemy's line of dismounted cavalry about three miles. At this time Gen. Robinson, commanding the division, was wounded. The firing was so furious that a Maryland brigade in the Fifth Corps gave way. The Twelfth, by Gen. Warren's orders, fixed bayonets, deployed under a murderous fire, and stopped the flight of the fugitives towards the rear. The Twelfth here lost 5 killed and 11 wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Cook was in charge of the regiment, Col. Bates being in command of the brigade. After several wild attempts to break our line, the enemy desisted from further effort. From this time until the 11th, the regiment was engaged several times. At three P. M., of the 10th, an attack was made upon the enemy's works, which were carried, the regiment being under fire six hours: 23 officers and men were killed and wounded; men in discharging their muskets in the woods set the grass and bushes on fire, and many of the wounded were burned. At 8 A. M. of May 11, the Corps began a series of assaults on the enemy's position. An officer of the brigade says: "Our lines moved to the assault with a

firm and steady tread, but life was completely thrown away. It was madness to attempt the charge. The troops behaved handsomely, however, but none were braver, or faced the deadly shot of the enemy with more heroism than the old and tried Twelfth Massachusetts. A finer body of men never fought the Confederates." The loss of the regiment was 3 officers killed and 4 wounded; 7 men killed and 10 wounded; total loss, 24.

May 12. At noon it began to rain and the rifle pits were speedily filled with water. Being constantly under fire, it was impossible to pitch tents. The regiment went on the skirmish line and at 11 A. M. orders came to withdraw. Capt. Hazel, in command of Co. K, covered the rear, under so hot a fire from the enemy that they were compelled to close up on the center and form line of battle.

May 17, at 7 A. M. the troops moved about two miles to the left and front, under fire, and threw up breastworks. Col. Coulter being wounded, Col. Bates was once more in command of the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Cook in command of the regiment.

May 18 and 19, heavy firing in front of the brigade; at 10.30 A. M. of the 21st, the regiment commenced a forced march, crossed the Mataponi, encountering a rebel cavalry division, which retreated as the troops advanced. The regiment was sent on picket. At 5 A. M., the brigade started on reconnoissance, drove a rebel cavalry regiment about three miles, and gained some valuable information which Col. Bates forwarded, with a batch of prisoners. Advanced detachments were called in and pickets withdrawn, and the brigade started to rejoin its corps, having obtained important information which determined the future movements of the whole army. For this the brigade was complimented in General Orders.

On May 23, the column pushed on to the North Anna and at 3 P. M. formed line of battle. The Twelfth was detailed as skirmishers for the brigade, was posted and ordered to lie down. For three-quarters of an hour shot and shell flew lively, but only one casualty occurred. May 24, on picket. Advanced and captured many prisoners. At 10.30 formed line of battle on the North Anna; entrenchments were thrown up and the Twelfth deployed as skirmishers, becoming engaged immediately. The enemy were in strong force, but being sheltered by thick woods, our loss was slight. Remained on picket all night. May 25, fought alone and unaided for nearly two hours. Re-formed in rear of the brigade, which had

erected breastworks. The losses this day were two officers and one man killed ; officer and 13 men wounded, 17 in all.

May 27, 28 and 29, were devoted to marching, counter-marching and building works on the south bank of the Pamunkey. On the 30th the brigade reported for reconnoitring duty and was soon briskly engaged. After an hour's severe struggle the enemy was repulsed. The loss of the Twelfth was 2 killed and 6 wounded. Remained in intrenchments till June 1. On that date the regiment marched to the Cold Harbor Road, where the night was spent in building works, and on the next day advanced, the Twelfth doing skirmish duty for the brigade. Orders were issued for a general assault at 4.30 A. M. of the 3d, and in the face of a tremendous fire our skirmishers drove the enemy from their rifle pits. The contest lasted without intermission, all day. Early in the morning repulsed an attack made by the enemy's skirmishers in front of our brigade. Regiment's loss was three, slightly wounded.

June 6 an armistice of a few days was arranged to bury the dead, many of whom had been lying between the lines for four days. June 13, the regiment was again on the skirmish line, four men being wounded ; at dark the skirmishers were withdrawn, and followed the corps towards the James river, marching all night, halting at St. Mary's church. Since June 11, they had marched fifty-five miles. June 14, at 5 A.M. the regiment marched and encamped three miles from Charles City Court House. A pontoon bridge two thousand feet long was laid across the James river. June 16, marched to the river and crossed on steamer "James Brooks," reaching Petersburg at dark, finding the Ninth Corps hotly engaged. The division was sent to support Burnside ; advanced through tangled thickets and marshy ground under a heavy fire and captured some prisoners. A general assault was then made and bloodily repulsed. Another assault was made the 17th, the Twelfth being on the skirmish line. Orders were to drive the enemy to their entrenchments on the railroad. Col. Bates, in his report says : "This was performed under Lieut.-Col. Cook in gallant style, advancing so far that the remainder of the brigade thought they had been taken prisoners." Abbot's History of the Civil War says : "The gallant assailants drove the rebels from their position and captured a stand of colors, six guns and 400 men." This capture was made by the forces engaged.

The regiment remained on the skirmish line and with others

"kept matters so hot that in one instance a 'reb' gunner, after loading his gun was unable to withdraw his rammer, and so fired it into our lines."

June 23, the regiment was relieved by Col. Wilcox with the Ninth Corps and moved two and a half miles to the left under a heavy shell fire.

Here ended the Twelfth's actual service. It had been almost constantly on duty in this campaign as skirmishers, having been especially selected on account of its steadiness and reliability. During the advance to Petersburg the regiment captured more than its own strength in prisoners.

According to the memorandum kept by Col. Bates from May 5 to June 25, a period of 50 days, the regiment had been under fire forty-one distinct times. The same authority declared that the regiment never fired into its friends, and always manifested a Prussian stoicism.

The following table shows the losses in the regiment during the same space of time. Officers killed, 5; men, 41; officers wounded, 3; men wounded, 120; missing men, 3; aggregate, 172. One officer and twelve men were taken prisoners.

The re-enlisted men and conscripts were turned over to the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, and at 3 P. M. of June 25, the Twelfth, numbering 85 men, marched for City Point.

The correspondent of the *Boston Journal* wrote:

"This regiment, noted for its modesty as well as gallantry and heroic conduct, retired so quietly from the lines that its absence was not generally known till it was far on its way for home. Had its departure been known in time, it would have received such demonstrations of respect as have been accorded to none other."

The regiment remained at City Point till the 27th, and then embarked on the steamer "Vanderbilt" for Washington, reaching there in the afternoon of the 28th and, in the afternoon, took cars for Boston. Passing through New York the Twelfth received a cordial welcome from their old comrades of N. Y. S. M. All along the route the regiment kept swelling its numbers by receiving men who had been absent on detached service or in the hospitals. On the morning of July 1, 1864, it reached Boston with 170 men. Breakfasting at Beach Street Barracks, at 11 o'clock A. M., escorted by the Westborough Independent Company of militia, with Gilmore's



Band, it took its last march to Faneuil Hall. Repeatedly were the veterans greeted with the heartiest cheers. Thirteen officers returned with the regiment, which took to the front thirty-nine; other officers of the regiment were absent, wounded, on detached service or in rebel prisons. Companies A, B and F brought home no officers. Capt. Hazel of Co. K was the only officer of his company who returned. Company A brought home only three men in its ranks. The regiment reached Faneuil Hall about noon, where a collation was provided by the City Committee. The hall was nicely decorated and filled with its friends. Mayor Lincoln welcomed them in behalf of the city, and Adjt.-Gen. Schouler in behalf of the governor. The regiment was furloughed till 10 o'clock, Monday, July 8, when they re-assembled on Boston Common and the roll called for the last time by First Lieut. P. B. C. Maloney, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, announcing that the "Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers are hereby mustered out of service" and the Twelfth (Webster) Regiment passed into history.

On December 11, 1864, the colors of the regiment which they brought home were formally presented to the State, the comrades marching with them to the State House for that purpose.

The losses during the war were as follows: Officers killed and died of wounds, 18; men killed, 144; officers wounded, 34; (of these two died of wounds); men wounded, 473; officers missing, 5; men missing, 178; total loss, 850. The killed, wounded and missing of Co. K numbered 83, and five died of disease, making 88. During the war a few recruits and conscripts were received by the several companies.

Of many testimonials which exist touching the estimation in which the Twelfth Webster Regiment was held, the following tribute is copied from the *Boston Journal*:

WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1881.

*To the Editor of the Boston Journal:*

In reading your paper this moment laid down, my eye was attracted by an article headed the "Twelfth Regiment, Webster." I think it will give pleasure to those who survive of that regiment to know what their commander, Gen. Meade, thought of them. We met in Independence Square, and I questioned the general as to the fighting qualities of our soldiers. He spoke in a general way of all, not detracting from any, but he said the Massachusetts Twelfth he

thought the finest regiment in the service. These were his words. And if there is an officer or soldier of that regiment now living, he should transmit to his descendants these noble words.

A. L. ELWYN.

Dr. Elwyn is a retired physician living at 1422 Walnut Street, and his reputation for veracity is unquestioned by Philadelphians.

At the present writing the surviving members of Company K are Col. Benjamin F. Cook, Capt. Edwin Hazel, Samuel W. Mess, Benjamin Parker, George W. Parker, Edward H. Lane, Josiah Ober, Timothy Hodgkins, Geo. T. Bailey, all of Gloucester; Joseph Carter, Rockport; Julius Rabady and Samuel Knowlton, Manchester; Thos. R. Hicks, Fall River; Rodney Douglass, Swampscott; John L. Logan, Lynn; William S. Todd, Reading; George W. Wright, Quincy; F. A. B. Lowe and George Hooper.

#### CO. C, TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS.

The Twenty-third Regiment, with the Twenty-second, formed Wilson's Brigade, and went into camp at Lynnfield. Company C enlisted at Gloucester, in September, 1861, was officered as follows: Captain, Addison Center; first lieutenant, Edward A. Story; second lieutenant, Fitz J. Babson. During the company's stay at Lynnfield, owing to Captain Center's absence, Lieutenant Story was virtually captain. These troops left Lynnfield, November 11, and proceeded by boat to Perryville, Md., thence to Annapolis, where they were joined by the Twenty-fourth and the Twenty-seventh Regiments, which constituted Hickman's Brigade, Second Division. Orders were then received to join Burnside in his expedition, and the troops embarked on the steamer "Hussar," and the schooner "Highlander," the objective point being Roanoke Island. At Hatteras Inlet, the troops had quite an experience in the "swash," a characteristic of those waters. General Burnside manifested a lively interest in the troops, and frequently steamed by to inquire about "the boys." Harry Brown's organization, of Boston, was the regimental band, and reciprocated on these occasions by playing its best selections. After landing at Roanoke Island, Colonel Kurtz, of the Twenty-third, who was a strict disciplinarian, kept the men busy at drill work.

After this routine, transports were taken to Newbern. A landing was made at Slocum's Creek. Here the first glimpse of rebels was obtained, some cavalry who retreated in short order, leaving an appe-

tizing supper of ham and eggs, the regulation southern dish, which was soon dispatched by the hungry northerners. The line of march was resumed through a country of bad roads, making travel very laborious.

March 13, 1862, they again took up a position in front of the rebel breastworks at Newbern and bivouaced on the Trent Road. The next morning the attack was made on the Newbern defences, Col. Elwell having charge of the left battalion, Lieut.-Col. Merritt commanding the right. The latter was killed almost at the first round. After all the ammunition had been expended, the regiment was ordered to lie down, and were afterwards relieved by the Eleventh Connecticut. The rebels kept up a sharp fire. While lying down, Sergt. Arthur C. Millett, who, with Lieut. Story, was acting as file-closer, was struck by a shot. He exclaimed, "My arm is gone," and asked if any others were injured. He refused offers of assistance, and proceeding to the surgeon's quarters, suffered amputation of the right arm.

Having captured Newbern after a hard struggle, and established a base of operations, expeditions were constantly made into the interior, which gave the troops hard and exhaustive work. Five miles outside Newbern, the regiment had a smart skirmish at Batchelder's Creek, taking several prisoners, after which they returned for provost duty. Then a tiresome march was made to Tarboro, N. C., and some rebel live stock and supplies captured at Hamilton and Plymouth, together with contrabands.

In the fall of 1862, at the time Burnside was at Fredericksburg, the Twenty-third was engaged in the Goldsboro, Kingston and Whitehall march. The rebels made a desperate stand at these places, especially at Goldsboro and Whitehall. One of the Co. C, men, J. Warren Story, was killed by a shell and buried at Kingston. Quite a sharp fight was had at Kingston Bridge, but the expedition finally drove the Confederates back. After proceeding to Goldsboro Bridge, the company returned to Newbern, as cold weather had set in, the men being poorly clad.

The next enterprise was across and beyond the Neuse river. Quarters were established at Camp Pendleton. At this place Capt. Thomas Russell of Co. I, Marblehead, died from an overdose of aconite, and Lieut. Story of Co. C, was elected captain in his stead. January 12, 1863, the command was dispatched for Fort Sumter, but

when Edisto was reached, was ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., thence to Beaufort, N. C. In April, they were sent to Newbern, where they received a royal reception from Gen. Foster and the troops, with whom they were prime favorites. No time was lost. Next day they marched to Little Washington, N. C., returned, proceeded to Carolina City, N. C., and back again to Newbern. Part of the regiment then went to Little Washington, again returning, encamping on the Trent Road. Company I and the balance of the regiment were assigned to picket duty at Fort Totten, being relieved by the Tenth Connecticut and sent across the bridge into the city for provost duty.

In the autumn of 1863 the regiment was sent to Newport News, and several weeks after was transferred across the river to Getty's Station.

In April, 1864, the Eighteenth Army Corps was dispatched with Butler to Yorktown, made a feint to mislead the enemy, proceeded up the James river and landed at Bermuda Hundred. At Port Walthall, the first engagement under Butler was fought, followed by another at Arrowfield Church, both stubbornly contested by each side. A few days later, May 16, came the unexpected battle of Drury's Bluff. The men were tired from hard and incessant marching, but the sharp firing of the rebels admonished them that rest was not to be thought of. One of the hardest fought contests of the campaign occurred here, the loss being quite severe, Lieut.-Col. Chambers of Medford, of the Twenty-third, being among the slain. Then came the retreat to Bermuda Hundred and the intrenchment behind breastworks until orders came for the Eighteenth Corps to consolidate with the Sixth in front of Petersburg, the transports carrying the troops down the James, June 1, to White House Landing. There they bivouaced, and on June 2 proceeded to Cold Harbor, a march of eighteen miles. Here Capt. Story and Capt. Tom O'Neill of the Twenty-fifth were detailed to guard the wagon train of the Sixth, notwithstanding the excessive fatigue of the men. Capt. O'Neill that night had a presentiment. "I won't be alive tomorrow night, Ed," he exclaimed to Capt. Story. The latter tried to laugh him out of the idea. The next morning he was killed. June 3, came the hardest fight of the campaign, at Cold Harbor. The northern troops held their position until June 12, digging holes in the ground with dippers and plates in order to protect themselves. On the night of the 12th the troops were ordered to fall back toward Petersburg, the



rebel bands playing "Dixie" and other selections, while the northern musicians strove to keep up the spirits of "the boys" by patriotic selections. Owing to the lack of transports, another toilsome land march was necessary, the regiment reaching Bermuda Hundred, where it was attached to the Provisional Brigade for a short time, being kept busily employed in tearing up railroad track. June 19, it joined its own brigade and corps in front of Petersburg.

Numerous skirmishes were engaged in near Petersburg, James R. Saville being killed in this vicinity.

At the close of this campaign the regiment came home and was mustered out Oct. 13, 1864. Many stayed behind and re-enlisted and others, doubtless, would have followed their example but for the fact that the yellow fever was then raging at Newbern.

#### CO. D, THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The fourth company to depart was Company D, the men being enlisted for three years. Its fortunes, during its term of service, were thrown with the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

It was enlisted through the efforts of Capt. James A. Cunningham and Second Lieut. Stephen Rich, for Capt. Draper, of Boston, although the latter took no part in recruiting. It left town with full ranks, November 13, 1861 and, December 2, was mustered in with the following officers: Captain, James R. Draper, of Boston; first lieutenant, James A. Cunningham; second lieutenant, Stephen Rich. They were taken to Fort Warren, and formed a part of the Second Battalion, doing guard duty, where there were over 1500 rebel prisoners, among whom were Mason and Slidell, Commodore LeBaron, and many other noted Confederates. The winter was cold, and the men received an early initiation into the hardships of army life. The company remained until May 26, 1862, the battalion being at first under command of Maj. Francis J. Parker, who had resigned with the understanding that, as soon as it was sent into active service, he was again to have command. When Jackson was raiding in the Shenandoah, he received orders to proceed to the front as Lieutenant-Colonel. He arrived at Fort Warren at one o'clock that night, and orders were given to be prepared to march at 10 that day. Promptly on time the ferry-boat "Daniel Webster" landed the troops on T Wharf. They proceeded to the State House, where they were reviewed, thence to New York, via Long Island Sound,

arriving in Washington, and encamping on Capitol Hill for a fortnight. They then proceeded across the river near Alexandria, and became attached to Gen. Curtis' Brigade. At the time of the Seven Days' fighting, orders came to re-enforce McClellan on the Peninsula. The troops were then dispatched to Fortress Monroe by steamer, proceeding up the James, meeting a transport coming down with McClellan's wounded troops. At Harrison's Landing they were received by one of Fitz John Porter's aids, and assigned to the Second Brigade, Porter's Provisional Corps, afterwards known as the Fifth Corps. From July 31 until August 14, the command was stationed at this place, after which McClellan retreated down the Peninsula to Newport News on the James, then to Acquia Creek on the Potomac, thence by rail to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. After this the command was sent to re-enforce Pope on the Rappahannock. They afterwards proceeded to Bull Run and, August 28, formed on the road to Warrenton, and were under fire on the first day, on the extreme left of the line, when, through some mistake, the brigade marched to Centreville. They were ordered back, and met the army, joining in the retreat to Centreville Heights, after which they proceeded to the defense of Washington and, after a few days, took up the march to Antietam, participating in that battle, Porter's Corps being held in reserve. The army then proceeded to Shepherdstown and encamped. The Second Brigade made a reconnaissance through that place in the direction of Charlestown. October 30, the army crossed the Potomac and the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry, into the Loudon valley and, after a few days' march, halted at Warrenton Junction, where McClellan was relieved by Burnside. They then proceeded to Falmouth, and encamped near Fredericksburg. December 13, orders were received to cross the river in front of Fredericksburg, where the great slaughter occurred in the ill-advised attempt to take the heights from the rebels. A charge was made through the city within a short distance of the famous "stone wall." The command lay close to the enemy's lines, heads down, for two days and nights, until relieved by Burnside's Corps. During the night the troops recrossed the river, and occupied their old camps, until orders came to march. This proved to be Burnside's famous "mud march." The object sought was to make a flank movement on Fredericksburg, but the troops were ordered back, owing to the impassable condition of the roads.

Hooker at this juncture relieved Burnside and took command of the army. For the third time the brigade came back to the old camping ground, doing guard and picket duty along the line of the Acquia Creek Railroad, near Stoneman's Switch. After that came a reconnoissance to Morristown at Beverly Ford; from there the troops crossed the river at Germania Ford to Chancellorsville, where the Thirty-Second was in the hottest of the fight, a line of dead rebels in front showing the execution accomplished. After the retreat from Chancellorsville, the Fifth Corps formed the rear guard, standing in ditches knee-deep in water during a drenching rain. The command now devolved on Gen. Meade, and for the fourth time went back into camp, the roads being perfect quagmires. June 12, the division was ordered to Barnett's Ford, as a corps of observation, crossing the Rappahannock at Beverly Ford, participating in the great cavalry fight at Brandy Station.

In the meantime the army was proceeding towards Gettysburg, the division marching through Bull Run joining the forces arriving at Gum Spring, near Aldie, on the 17th. The First Division were again ordered to support the horse and, on the 18th passed through the Gap and engaged in another great cavalry fight, driving the rebels back eight miles. By forced marches of 20 miles per day the troops arrived at Hanover, where they bivouaced.

Here the weary soldiers thought to obtain rest for the night, but as the odor of the steaming coffee reached their nostrils, were ordered to proceed to Gettysburg. Shortly after halting a faint cheering was heard among the troops. It extended from line to line growing nearer, heartier, louder, until it reached the Thirty-Second where it was taken up, passed along, growing fainter and fainter until it was lost in the distance. A camp rumor spreading rapidly that McClellan had been put in command, was the cause, and as the men had the greatest confidence in his ability, the tidings evoked the greatest enthusiasm. It was nothing but a rumor. A perfect moonlight night ended July 1st, both forces sleeping on their arms for the conflict of the morrow. At three in the morning the reveille was sounded. The sun shone brightly, the Brigade being stationed at Fox Hill, where the conflict was intended to be fought. Both armies formed in line of battle, each maneuvering for position, forming a magnificent spectacle. The Brigade crossed Rock Creek, halting on the Baltimore Turnpike, lying in reserve, and from there passed to Lit-



tle Round Top, by a by-way. They were then ordered to re-enforce Sickles' Corps, falling back to the "Wheatfield." While doing this Gen. Warren, the engineer, signaled from Little Round Top for re-enforcements. The Third Brigade got on the top of the hill in season to repulse the rebel troops who had nearly ascended its summit. A minute later and the Confederates would have held the key to the battle between our army and Washington, compelling the Union forces to fight Longstreet on ground of his own choosing and on the aggressive against strong defences. If this had been accomplished the story of Gettysburg might have been different.

The position of Co. D, in the line of battle was on the left, near the edge of the woods extending into the "Wheatfield," a short distance beyond the standing grain. Just as the line was formed, the rebels with battle flags flying advanced, breaking through the woods. When about 25 yards apart, each opened fire simultaneously. The Seventeenth Maine covered the rear of the division. The Pine Tree State boys seemed to fairly melt away under the fierce rebel fire. The Confederates came on impetuously with their exultant, barking cry. They were answered by the ringing cheers of the New England men. The destruction of life was terrible. Although it is a singular fact that while the right of the regiment lost fearfully, not a man in Co. D was seriously wounded, owing to the conformation of the ground on which they stood, the leaden hail passing over their heads. The rebels succeeded in their flank movement and the brigade was ordered back. Company D was detailed to put the wounded into ambulances and remove them to the Surgeon's quarters. This was accomplished under a heavy fire from the rebel lines, after which they again resumed action, taking part in resisting the rebel charge, as they came out of the woods. The company had become separated from the regiment in the meantime, and had been fighting with the Ninth Massachusetts. At dusk when Capt. Rich rejoined the Thirty-Second he found himself to be the senior officer of the regiment. The corps took up a position extending from Little Round Top to Cemetery Ridge and held it July 3 and 4, under a heavy artillery fire, until Lee's defeated army retreated.

On the 5th the march was resumed eastward toward the Blue Ridge to Turner's Gap, through Frederick City near Williamsport, Pa., where the rebels were found in force, and pursued, the Potomac being crossed at Berlin, proceeding to Manassas Gap where a force



of rebels were driven back. Skirmishing followed at the top of the Blue Ridge, the troops having an opportunity for the first time to look down into the fair valley of the Shenandoah. July 23, the army camped at Beverly Ford, Va., remaining through the month of August, obtaining a much needed rest.

After this they proceeded to Culpepper, flanked the rebels, crossed the Rappahannock to Flint Hill, near Warrentown, and advanced on Rappahannock Fort, which, with 2000 prisoners, was captured. At Mine Run had some sharp skirmishing with the enemy. April 30, 1864, recrossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan, the water being breast high.

At the three days' fight in the Wilderness, Company D was again in the centre of the conflict. Once more the regiment by occupying advantageous ground escaped with small loss.

May 8, 1864, at sunrise, the troops met the enemy in force at Spottsylvania, the First Division supporting the cavalry in a heavy fight. Four days later at Laurel Hill there was a hard fought contest when the company participated in a charge on the rebel batteries, succeeding in getting within 25 yards, when owing to the heavy fire of the enemy a retreat was ordered. In the last 20 minutes of this fight 103 men out of 194 were killed, wounded or missing, all the color guard being stricken down, Company D, being the color company. The object of this attack was to prevent Lee from sending troops against Hancock at the desperate struggle near the "Angle," which design was successfully accomplished. Later in the day, after making this charge, the regiment marched one and one-half miles to re-enforce Hancock, protecting his rear.

More or less fighting of a desultory nature followed until the battles of Cold Harbor, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, were fought in succession. The campaign had indeed been arduous. From April 30th to June 10th, the company had no access to its baggage, nor even the opportunity to wash, and presented a decidedly unkempt appearance. For 21 days they had been engaged in continuous fighting in front of the line, bearing the brunt of the contest. The weather had been rainy, the roads were bad, sleep was out of the question and the men had become thoroughly exhausted.

In June the army recrossed the river marching towards the James, the Fifth Corps again holding the rear, and the advance towards Petersburg was begun. On the 18th the regiment participated in an

attack on the Suffolk Railroad, drove the enemy back, planting the colors on the other side. At this point Col. Prescott, of the Thirty-second, was killed. Later in the day another charge was made upon the enemy, taking a position where the "mine" was afterwards sprung. In this contest both color bearers were killed.

The command then moved to the Jerusalem Plank Road and, at the blowing up of the "mine," the regiment occupied the extreme left of the army, in the front. A two months' stay was made at this place, the men being busily employed in digging bomb proofs, covered ways, etc.

August 18 they proceeded to Weldon Railroad, where the enemy was driven from the line. Lee made desperate attempts for three days to regain this position but his forces were repulsed every time. Until September 30, the regiment was occupied with picket duty, after which it moved to the left of the army, where they attacked the enemy at Preble's Farm and, after a sharp fight, captured a small fort and a large number of prisoners. The next event of importance occurred October 26, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to flank the enemy. In short, the regiment participated actively in all the battles in the memorable campaign under Grant, until the surrender at Appomatox Court House. After the return of peace these veteran campaigners took part in the grand review at Washington, after which they returned to their homes.

Such in brief is the record of the fighting Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.

In the Thirty-second Regiment, Co. D gallantly upheld the honor of their town.

Company K, Thirtieth Mass. Regiment was recruited in February, 1862, for three years under command of Capt. Jeremiah Cook. It served under Generals Butler and Banks at New Orleans, participating in the engagements of the campaigns and suffered severely in battles and by reason of disease contracted in that unhealthy climate. The company were in engagements at Bolivar Heights, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson (opposite Vicksburg), also in the Shenandoah Valley, gaining an honorable record for arduous service. A company for the purpose of coast defense was enlisted in December, 1864, and stationed at Marblehead until peace was declared. A company of woodchoppers was also enlisted and dispatched to the front.

A large number of Gloucester men were scattered in various commands whose services will be chronicled in the individual record which follows.

#### RECORDS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Col. Andrew Elwell was mustered in April 30, 1861, with the three months' men, as Major; re-enlisted for three years and was mustered in October 24, 1861, as Lieut-Col., and was afterward promoted to Colonel. He is a native of the town, born in 1818, a descendant of the early settler of that name. He served with much distinction and bravery, participating in the following engagements: Baltimore, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Batchelder's Creek, three at Petersburg, Va., Smithfield, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, etc.

Lieut-Col. Benjamin F. Cook was born in Boston, January 1, 1833, the son of Capt. Jeremiah R. and Harriet (Tarr) Cook. His father, a native of Tiverton, R. I., was descended, on his mother's side, from Benjamin Church, famous in the early wars of the colonies. Capt. Cook went to Boston early in life, engaging in the glass business. He was, for many years, a member and captain in the State militia, and took part in the famous State Street riot in Boston, commanding a section of a company. Col. Cook's mother was a native of Rockport, through whom he was descended from many of the early settlers of that town and Gloucester, among them Jabez Tarr, who was a captain at the battle of Bunker Hill. He removed to Gloucester in 1839, and was educated in its public schools, after which he engaged in the paint and oil business.

For ten years previous to the breaking out of the war, Col. Cook was an active member of Co. G, Eighth Regiment, of which his father was captain. At the call to arms, he enlisted April 19, 1861 in company K, Twelfth Regiment. From this date he saw nearly four years of valiant service in the field, in a regiment which is numbered high among the hundred famous regiments of the war. When it went out, Col. Fletcher Webster, son of the famous statesman, was in command. He fell at Bull Run, and death fast decimated the officers. At one time, Col. Cook was the only officer left to the regiment, that had not been killed or wounded. But the colonel's luck never deserted him. At the head of his company, leading his regiment, or in command of the skirmish line, he was alike unscathed.

Col. Cook's record as an officer, beginning with his election as

second lieutenant by the company, is a notable one. He was mustered in as first lieutenant, June 26, 1861, commissioned as captain of Company E, May 2, 1862; provost marshal of the Second Division of the First Corps from January to September, 1863; Major of the Twelfth Regiment, July 23, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 6, 1864. He served on the examining board for the transfer of men from the army to the navy, and was discharged at the expiration of his term, July 8, 1864.

It frequently fell to the lot of Col. Cook to lead the regiment in action, as the commanding officer was senior colonel of the brigade and often absent. At one time he held the command for seven months.

At Antietam, Col. Cook, then the junior captain in the regiment, was placed in command of the skirmish line, in advance of his regiment, which was in Hartsuff's famous brigade, Hooker's Division. The skirmish line was pushed into the enemy's works, when they received orders to assemble on the colors. By this time, they had suffered terribly; all the officers who were present at the fight, excepting Col. Cook, having been killed or wounded, the command of the regiment devolved upon him. He kept it in action until twelve men had been shot down. At this battle the Twelfth Regiment lost a greater per cent in killed and wounded than any other one regiment, north or south, in any one engagement during the war. The commander of the Third Brigade, Rickett's Division, Hooker's Corps, bestowed special praise for gallantry upon Capt. Benj. F. Cook, of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment. Col. Cook participated in every battle in which the regiment was engaged, among them Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Bull Run, Thoroughfare Gap, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chantilly, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and 21 battles under Grant in the Wilderness. Upon Col. Cook's discharge paper is endorsed, "Brave and fearless in action, strict disciplinarian, one who knows his duty and does it."

By the survivors of the old Twelfth, Col. Cook has been elected president for life of the Twelfth Regiment Association.

Returning to civil life with this brilliant war history, Col. Cook became connected with the Custom House at this port, except when absent at the State House. As a politician, Col. Cook's history is no less honorable than as a soldier. In 1867 and 1868 he was elected



to the House of Representatives and served on the committees on printing and on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad. In 1886, 1887 and 1888 he was elected to the Senate and served with distinction on the committees on fisheries and game, mercantile affairs, federal relations, and as one of the special committee to revise soldiers' records. He has always been an active Republican, and is now, and has been for a number of years, chairman of the Republican City Committee. He is an active man in the G. A. R. and a member of the Sons of Veterans and other orders.

Lieut.-Col. David Allen, Jr., was a native of the town and, in early life, learned the carpenter's trade. At the outbreak of the war he was selectman. He enlisted April 19, 1861, and recruited the first company of three years' men in town, which, as Co. K, became a part of the Twelfth Regiment.

His military record is identical with that of his famous regiment. He always retained an affectionate interest in Co. K, and, to his solicitude for the welfare of the command he owes his death. After the fight was over at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, he rode to where Co. K was stationed, thereby exposing himself as a mark for the enemy's fire. A shot struck him and he fell mortally wounded. He was buried near the spot, but in June, 1865, his remains were disinterred and brought home where they were laid to rest amid the rugged scenes of his boyhood's days, one of the largest public funerals in town taking place on this occasion.

He was mustered into service as captain of Co. K, June 26, 1861; promoted to lieutenant-colonel October 8, 1862, and appointed on the staff of Gen. J. C. Robinson, Second Division, First Corps as division inspector, July 13, 1863. His rise in military circles was rapid and death undoubtedly cut short a most promising career.

Col. Allen, Post 45, G. A. R., was named in his honor, and his portrait adorns the Post Hall, and Tyrian Lodge of Masons, of which he was master. His sword and saddle blanket are also the property of the Post.

Col. Jonas H. French, although not a native, yet may be included in the list of Gloucester's soldiers, having by his capital and capacity developed the heretofore useless mass of granite lying buried at Bay View into mines of wealth, giving employment to hundreds, and

practically calling into existence the thriving little village where the Cape Ann Granite Company's works, of which he is president, is situated.

Col. French was born in Boston and was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating from the English High School in 1845. He came from Yankee stock, his father, William French, being a native of Dunstable, and his mother, Sarah Baldwin, of Billerica.

He early manifested a disposition to make the most of his opportunities, and while at school was awarded a Franklin medal, given to the most deserving pupils. After graduating he engaged in business pursuits, early evincing a decided taste for military affairs, enlisting in that crack organization, the "City Guards," and such was the esteem in which he was held that he was soon elected captain of the company. He also served on the staff of Gov. Gardner. At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, he was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, making him today one of its oldest living commanders.

He readily responded to the President's call for soldiers, and in November, 1861, raised the regiment known as "The Eastern Bay State," afterwards the Thirtieth Massachusetts, in which a Gloucester company served. The following January he sailed in command of a regiment from Boston to Ship Island, attached to Gen. B. F. Butler's expedition against New Orleans. Arriving at his destination he was appointed senior aide-de-camp and inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Butler, and was with the latter in the memorable action against Forts Jackson and St. Phillip and, upon the capture of New Orleans, he was appointed provost marshal. In this position he achieved marked success. He reorganized the police of New Orleans and, so far as civil matters were concerned, was the chief executive officer of Gen. Butler, through the term of the latter's command of the Northern forces, fraught with some of the most momentous events of the war. After Gen. Butler's retirement, Col. French served for some time under Gen. N. P. Banks, subsequently resigning. In 1869 he organized the Cape Ann Granite Company, and by his energy and enterprise has placed it among the foremost establishments of its kind in the country.

#### MAJORS.

Major David W. Low, who served as a "Minute Man" and re-

sponded to four sudden calls for troops, is a lineal descendant of Capt. John Low, of the ship "Ambrose," vice admiral of a fleet of 12 which brought over the Massachusetts colony in 1630. Thomas, his son, settled in Ipswich, and his grandson in this town. Col. John Low, who for 35 years was selectman of Gloucester and rendered important military and civil service to his country during the Revolutionary war, was Major Low's great grandfather and he comes of a line of ancestors prominent in the affairs of the town. His father, Capt. Frederick Gilman Low who, as a cabin boy at 14, worked up to master of an Indianman at 21, was executive officer of private armed vessels in the war of 1812 and was twice captured by British frigates, being confined as a prisoner three months at Halifax, N. S., and 10 months at Dartmouth Prison, England. He was collector of customs and served the town in various important capacities.

Major Low, was born November 27, 1833, and after receiving an education in the public schools engaged in clerical and business pursuits. In 1852 he enlisted in the "Gloucester Artillery" which was then Co. E, Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Second Division, M. V. M.

At the outbreak of the war he was engaged in the fishing business with Capt. Peter Sinclair, at Battery, now Parmenter's wharf. April 15, 1861, on a return from a fishing trip at 6 p. m., he was informed by Capt. Center of the call for three months' men. He proposed, and Capt. Center approved, that a team be used to notify distant members and collect what parts of uniforms that could be found among old members. Lieut. Low spent nearly the entire night on that duty, and the next morning the company reported at their armory at the corner of Front and Hancock Streets, marched for the seat of war.

Lieut. Low, was officer of the guard on board the "Maryland" after she was grounded on Annapolis bar by supposed treachery, after towing out the "Constitution." He was also in charge of the guard at the railroad terminus at Annapolis and parted from Gen. Butler, who had personally looked after the posts with this injunction: "Lieutenant, if these buildings are retaken during the night I don't expect to see you alive in the morning; good night, sir." He was also in charge of the train on the Annapolis Railroad which brought the first passengers north from Washington after communication had been cut off through Baltimore. Afterwards the troops







WILLOW ROAD.



ELLERY HOUSE.

were ordered to Washington, Lieut. Low being in charge of the train. His regiment was mustered in April 30, 1861, on the Capitol grounds. He was promoted to first lieutenant of Co. G, and was mustered into service with that rank June 19, 1861 at Camp Essex. He served with his regiment which with the Sixth and Cook's Battery was guarding the Viaduct, near the Relay House and the approaches from Harper's Ferry, and afterwards at "Stuart's Park," Baltimore, until his return and muster out August 1, 1861.

He was promoted to Captain of Co. G, March 17, 1862 and, during that year, was ordered with his company to Boston, where it was held three days subject to call and then sent home, the exigency being over. August, 1862, he received orders to recruit his company for nine months' service and went into camp with full ranks, Co. G, being the first of the Eighth Regiment mustered in for that service. On his arrival at Newbern, N. C., November 30, he was stricken with typhoid fever and taken to the Masonic Hospital, being unable to take command of his company until December 31, and then only at inspection. He was afterwards furloughed to Roanoke Island on the recommendation of the surgeon. On returning he took command January 15, 1863, the company having been in charge of Lieut. E. L. Rowe. January 25, Co. G and Co. K, of Danvers, were sent to Fort Totten, the most important defence of Newbern. June 29, Co. G, with other companies of the regiment went to Fortress Munroe, thence to Baltimore where they arrived July 1, then to Frederick City, Md., thence to Sandy Hook, Md., and on the night of the 7th took possession of Maryland Heights, during a fearful thunderstorm. Five days later, the regiment after a march of 30 miles joined the Army of the Potomac near Funkstown, and continued with it following Lee as far as Bealton Station, Va., where July 26, the regiment was ordered home and mustered out August 7, 1863. While absent Capt. Low's business was closed greatly to his detriment.

July 6, 1864, Capt. Low received a telegram from his colonel ordering him to recruit his company for 100 days' service. On the 14th with 85 men of Co. G, he proceeded to camp and was mustered in on the 18th. On the 25th Capt. Low was promoted to major of the Eighth Regiment. On the same day the regiment left for the South

and shortly afterwards was assigned to command at Camp Bradford, Md. On the 31st of October the command was sent home after which they were mustered out.

On his return Major Low resumed land surveying and conveying. In 1868 he was chosen town clerk, continuing in that office until 1873 when he resigned to accept the position of postmaster which he held 13 years. In 1871 he was detailed from the regiment for provost marshal, the first one in the militia, at the division encampment at Concord. In 1874 he resigned to go on the staff of Gen. Peirson, of the Second Brigade, M. V. M. as provost marshal, remaining until 1876, when he was appointed on the staff of Gov. Rice as assistant inspector general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, to assist in the reorganization of the militia of Massachusetts, which ended 25 years' continuous service in the militia. In 1876, he designed and installed the Gloucester exhibit at the Centennial Exposition. In 1878 he went to Halifax, N. S., as a witness before the Fishery Commission at the solicitation of the counsel for the United States, remaining four weeks. The following letter was written by the Commissioners :

HALIFAX COMMISSION, HALIFAX, N. S.

November 23, 1877.

*The Honorable D. M. Key, Postmaster General of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.*

SIR :—Mr. David W. Low, the Postmaster of Gloucester, Massachusetts, has rendered very great service to the Counsel and Agent of the United States before the Halifax Commission. Mr. Low has been engaged during a large portion of the past summer in collecting evidence and preparing statistics for use before the Commission. Mr. Low was present at Halifax for two weeks during the examination of the United States witnesses; all this has been done without any compensation and we deem it an act of justice to Mr. Low to have the facts stated to you and this acknowledgement of the value of his services communicated to the Post Office Department.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

RICHARD H. DANA, JR.,  
WM. HENRY TRESCOTT,  
DWIGHT FOSTER.



While Postmaster he worked for, obtained, and established successfully the Letter Carrier System. In 1880, he was invited by the Essex County Agricultural Society to deliver its annual address and his subject, "The Pioneer Industries of Essex County, Planting and Fishing" was so instructive in regard to the fisheries that it was copied entire into the State Report of 1881. From 1885 to 1890 he was Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society. In 1886, he was Special Agent of the State Census Bureau on Fisheries and Manufactures, in Barnstable County and part of Essex County, since which time he has been one of the Commissioners of Essex County. He was one of the Special Committee appointed to investigate and report on a water supply for the city, and urged its acceptance of the charter granted by the Legislature. Since the formation of the Water Company, he has been its corporation clerk. He has been treasurer of the Cape Ann Scientific and Literary Association since its organization, and for more than 20 years corporation clerk and treasurer of the Gloucester Gas Light Co. He is also vice president of the Cape Ann Historical Society.

Major Alfred F. Tremaine was one of the "Minute Men" of Co. G, and re-enlisted in the Thirtieth Regiment, February 20, 1862, for three years and served gallantly through the war, being promoted by various stages to brevet-major; discharged January 20, 1866. See soldier's record.

#### CAPTAINS.

Captain Edward A. Story is a native of Gloucester, and achieved an enviable distinction in the civil war as a brave and fearless fighter. Like others of the town's famous officers, he responded to President Lincoln's call for three months' men, going to the front with Co. G, and being mustered in as second lieutenant. Returning he re-enlisted as first lieutenant in Co. C, Twenty-third Regiment, participating in all the engagements in the campaigns in North and South Carolina and Virginia, including Newbern, Batchelder's Creek, Tuscarora, Hamilton, Plymouth, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Kingston, expedition across the river Neuse, Hilton Head, Beaufort, Little Washington, Carolina City, Trent Road, Fort Totten, Newport News, Yorktown, Bermuda Hundred, Port Walthall, Arrowfield Church, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc.

Capt. Story had some narrow escapes during these conflicts. While near Newbern he became engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict



with a rebel officer and after a hard struggle secured his sword. At Camp Pendleton, Capt. Thomas Russell of Co. A, having died, Capt. Story, December 12, 1862, was elected captain of that company. In the fall of 1863 owing to exhaustive service he contracted congestive chills and was confined in the "Foster General Hospital." He was reported dead and a correspondent of the Boston Herald wrote up a complimentary obituary which Capt. Story, when convalescent, had the pleasure of reading. He secured a leave of absence for 30 days, but availed himself of only one-half this time before rejoining his regiment. He narrowly escaped death at Drury's Bluff, while making a reconnoissance in company with an officer, becoming a target for the enemy's sharpshooters who poured in a shower of bullets, none however reaching their mark. He was mustered out with the regiment October 13, 1864. Capt. Story has been elected for several years to the Common Council of which he is now a member.

Capt. Stephen Rich was born in Gloucester, December 9, 1834, and by occupation was a carpenter. His military record shines bright, and no one bears a higher reputation for gallantry and bravery. He was a three months' man, enlisting in Co. G, Eighth Regiment, at the President's call, being mustered in April 30, 1861, as first sergeant, declining an election as third lieutenant, preferring to serve in the ranks. He re-enlisted Nov. 18, 1861, as second lieutenant in Co. D, Thirty-second Regiment, and before going to the front was promoted to first lieutenant of Co. F of the regiment, serving as such until September 15, 1862, when Capt. Draper resigned and he was again promoted to the deserved position as captain of Co. D, which he was chiefly instrumental in recruiting. Throughout the hot fighting in which he was engaged he was always at the front. At the Wilderness and on other occasions his sword and other accoutrements were repeatedly struck with bullets but he escaped unharmed. He participated in the hard fought engagements at Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam, Blackburn's Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, New Hope Church, Mine Run, Wilderness, Dodd's Tavern, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania Court House, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, Suffolk R. R., Jerusalem Plank Road, Petersburg, July 30, 1864, Weldon R. R., Poplar Grove Church. He was honorably discharged Nov. 17, 1864. Capt. Rich has received numerous tokens of the

esteem in which he was held by the citizens, having been elected to the Legislature for the term 1879-80.

Capt. Charles E. Grover, a native of the town who, at the outbreak of the war was a resident of Cambridgeport, was also among the earliest to respond to the President's call. He enlisted the first company of three years' men in Boston, his application to do so being the third on file at the State House. April 19th he opened a recruiting office on State Street, and in three days had secured his full quota of enlisted men, receiving his commission as captain on the 23d. At that time Fletcher Webster was forming a regiment, and recognizing the fact that Capt. Grover had a full company, invited him to form the nucleus of the "Webster Regiment." Capt. Grover consented and marched his men to Faneuil Hall. A few days afterwards he received orders to take his company to Fort Warren to await the completion of the command, the other companies reporting as organized. Seeing no prospect of being dispatched to the front, and contrary to the advice of the officers and friends, tendered his resignation which was accepted. Soon after, at the solicitation of a friend who was then organizing a regiment, he recruited another company of forty, refusing however to accept the commission offered him. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, Forty-first Infantry (which was being formed in Cambridge) as a private and went to the front. He was immediately appointed sergeant, afterwards sergeant-major. By order of the War Department, the Forty-first became the Third Massachusetts Cavalry. In this Capt. Grover saw some hard and arduous fighting. He served at Port Hudson, where he was wounded, and in the memorable Red River campaign in 1864. At the battle of Yellow Bayou he received a severe flesh wound in his right arm, also dislocating that member by the explosion of a shell. After the completion of this campaign he came with the Nineteenth Corps into the Shenandoah valley under Sheridan. The battle of Opequan was fought September 19, 1864. In that battle Capt. Grover was wounded with a minie ball through his throat and shoulder and reported dead. He was taken from the field, conveyed to the Logan House, Sheridan's headquarters, tenderly nursed, and when able to travel was sent to the officers' hospital at Philadelphia, where he remained under treatment for five months.

In the interim he had been commissioned first lieutenant for

meritorious service. With the command he took part in the grand review at Washington, after which the regiment was ordered to the western plains, reporting at Fort Leavenworth. In the meantime Capt. Grover was assigned to special duty as mustering officer at Fort Kearney. He received his second captain's commission and was mustered out of the service in November, 1865.

Capt. Edwin Hazel enlisted April 19, 1861, in Co. K of the Twelfth Massachusetts. When this company was organized, the state laws allowed four lieutenants, and Capt. Hazel was elected fourth lieutenant. The United States laws only permitting two, he gallantly gave up his commission and took a musket, entering the service as first sergeant, a position which he filled with great acceptance. He was promoted to second lieutenant May 3, 1862; first lieutenant September 11, 1862; captain, September 18, 1862. He commanded the regiment from January 6 to 19, 1864. He was wounded at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg.

He was acting provost marshal in 1863. Like others of this famous company Capt. Hazel won golden laurels by his conspicuous bravery and modest demeanor, taking part in the following engagements: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, December 17, 1862 and April 29, 1863; Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and others. He was mustered out at his term of service July 8, 1864.

Capt. Fitz J. Babson was born in Gloucester, February 14, 1828, and is a direct descendant of James Babson, the early settler, who came to this country with his mother in 1637. He received his education in the public schools and at the Murray Institute, after which he learned the carpenter's trade and was employed as a builder and contractor until 1861, when he enlisted in the Northern army. He was mustered into service October 8, 1861, as second lieutenant, Co. C, Twenty-third Regiment for three years. He was promoted to first lieutenant August 20, 1862, to a captaincy May 8, 1863. He re-enlisted December 1, 1864, for one year as captain in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, unattached. He recruited this company two days after being mustered out of the Twenty-third, being discharged June 29, 1865. He participated in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Port Walthall, White Head, Arrowfield Church, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and all the battles before Petersburg,

from May 6 until October 6, 1864. He recruited and enlisted for the United States' service originally and as veterans, over 600 men, receiving no compensation, except as an officer of the army.

After the war he was appointed boarding officer and inspector of customs, and immediately on the inauguration of President Grant was appointed collector of customs for the district of Gloucester, receiving re-appointments from his successors until the advent of President Cleveland. He represented the town in the Legislatures of 1858 and 1860 and is chiefly known as one of the most pronounced defenders of the fishing interests against Canadian aggression, having achieved a national reputation as a writer and orator on the matters pertaining to the Atlantic fisheries. He took a prominent part in the campaign, which resulted in the election of President Harrison and was one of the chief opponents of the ratification of the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty. He is a well-known member of the Masonic fraternity, having been four years master of Tyrian Lodge and occupied the chair for the same time in Acacia Lodge, which was formed and instituted through his efforts. Capt. Babson has always manifested a lively interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his native town, serving on the building committees of both town halls and was one of those who drafted the city charter.

Capt. Addison Center was born in this city August 7, 1830, and in early life was engaged in business on Main Street. He enlisted on the first call of President Lincoln for three months' men, as captain of Co. G, Eighth Regiment, M. V. M., re-enlisting in October for three years taking command of Co. C, Twenty-third Regiment, receiving his discharge October 10, 1864.

He participated in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, being wounded in this engagement, Rawle's Mills, Wilcox Ridge, Smithfield, the siege and engagements before Petersburg. He commanded at different times companies C, G, H and K in Gen. Foster's expedition into North Carolina in July, 1863. In 1867, he was appointed deputy collector of the port of Gloucester, holding the office until November 1, 1885. He was a member of Tyrian Lodge, A. F. and A. M. and other fraternities.

Joseph A. Moore, was born in Gloucester and was mustered July 22, 1861, for three years' service in Co. H, Seventeenth Regiment. With his command he participated in some hard fighting, being in the following engagements: Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Win-



ton, Blount's Mills, Wise Forks, Trenton, Merritt's, Pollocksville, Red House, Swift Creek and Gun Swamp. He was promoted to sergeant, November 1, 1861, to second lieutenant, May 17, 1863, to first lieutenant, August 15, 1864 and to captain of Co. B, Seventeenth Regiment, September 1, 1864; appointed adjutant, February 1864, acting quartermaster, July 17, 1864, acting assistant adjutant general, Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps in June 1865, discharged as captain July 11, 1865.

Capt. Moore after retiring from the army was engaged as a surveyor in the west, returning east, receiving an appointment on the state police, afterwards being appointed as city marshal under Mayor Rogers, which position he held for 10 years. He is now a member of the state police force.

Benjamin F. Morey, a native, one of several brothers who saw honorable service also achieved a reputation as a brave soldier. He was one of the three months' men, having gone to the front in Co. G, re-enlisting September 28, 1861 as corporal in Co. C, Twenty-third Regiment for three years, again enlisting December 3, 1863, as first sergeant Co. C, Twenty-third Regiment for three years. He was promoted to first lieutenant August 29, 1864, and as captain October 14, 1864. He participated in all the battles in which these commands were engaged and at Cold Harbor had his sword shot from his side. He was wounded at the battle of Kingston. He was discharged June 25, 1865.

Capt. Jeremiah R. Cook was born in Tiverton, R. I., March 17, 1802, and died here December 14, 1871. He was descended from John Cook, a Quaker minister, who fled from England at the time of the Quaker persecutions, and on his mother's side from Benjamin Church, of early colonial fame. He married in 1824 Harriet Tarr, of Rockport. He went to Boston at the age of twelve, as an apprentice, and learned the glazing and glass business, in which he was engaged up to the time of his removal to Gloucester in 1839. Previous to this he was connected with the Washington Light Infantry and Lafayette Guards and commanded a section of a company at the time of the Broad Street riots. After becoming a resident he was elected captain of what is now Co. G, Eighth Regiment. He represented the town in the Legislature for several years. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he recruited a company and entered the service as captain of Co. K, Thirtieth Regiment, February 10,

1862, being then the oldest person who enlisted from Gloucester during the Rebellion. He served under Gen. Butler, and contracted a disease in the swamps of New Orleans, that compelled his resignation on account of disability, October 20, 1862.

Capt. Edward L. Rowe, a native of this city, first enlisted August 7, 1862 in Co. E, Fourth Artillery, afterwards known as Co. G, Eighth Regiment, M. V. M. He was mustered into service in that company as first lieutenant September 15, 1862, having been elected to that position March 17 of that year for the nine months' campaign and was mustered out August 7, 1863. He was again mustered in July 18, 1864 for 100 days as captain and mustered out November 10, 1864, resigning his commission in the spring of 1865.

Benjamin F. Blatchford, a native of Rockport, enlisted in Co. B, Fiftieth Regiment, Mass. Vols., August 10, 1862 as first sergeant. The regiment was in the Department of the Gulf, in the Nineteenth Army Corps, First Division, Third Brigade, and served in the Port Hudson campaign. At the expiration of the term of service it was mustered out August 24, 1863. Mr. Blatchford, October 9, 1863, was commissioned second-lieutenant in Co. K, Second Regiment, Mass. H. A., and served until July 1864, when he was attached as a volunteer lieutenant to Light Co. E, Third U. S. Artillery, then at Bermuda Hundred, Va. He served with the battery at Bermuda Hundred, before Petersburg and Richmond, Va., on both Fort Fisher expeditions and in North Carolina, participating in all actions in which the battery was engaged. Mr. Blatchford was offered a captaincy, which was declined, he preferring to remain with the artillery company at the front, rather than accept promotion where the chances for active service were not as numerous. The following letter will show the estimation in which he is held by his comrades and associates :

FORT MCHENRY, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Benjamin F. Blatchford, now of Gloucester, Mass., formerly a lieutenant in the Second Mass., H. A., Regiment was attached for duty in July, 1864, to Light Co. E, Third U. S. Artillery, which was commanded by myself. Lieutenant Blatchford remained on duty with me until he was mustered out of service with his regiment in the late summer of 1865. During that time he served with the battery at Bermuda Hundred, before Petersburg and Richmond, Va., on both Fort Fisher expeditions and in North Carolina. He participated in all actions in which the battery was engaged.

From personal observation I am able unhesitatingly, and without reserve, to say of him that he was in action, gallant in the performance of all duties, efficient, faithful and able; as a man, fertile in resources in sudden emergencies.

In a word he rendered to the government most valuable service, proving himself a true man at a time when the nation was in sore need of such.

JOHN R. MYRICK,  
Capt Co. E, U. S. Art'y,  
Brevet-Major, U. S. Army.

Mr. Blatchford has for many years served efficiently as boarding officer in the Gloucester Custom House force which position he now occupies. He is a member of Tyrian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Ocean Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The following list contains the record of the soldiers and sailors of Gloucester in the civil war. That of the sailors is far from complete. This list was taken from the records at City Hall and the following introduction is appended :

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, June 11, 1888.

"This record does not assume to be complete, but the information it contains has been compiled from the most authentic sources and carefully revised by comparison of authorities. In addition to the names of those credited to the quota of Gloucester the record is given of a number of persons who were natives of the town or who have been residents here.

"In its preparation the reports of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, the roster and records of the local Post of the G. A. R., the files of the Gloucester newspapers, and the town and company records have been carefully studied, and in every case where it was possible the personal statement of the soldier or sailor, or of his relatives and friends has been secured. The record is believed to be correct and accurate so far as it goes, subject to such imperfections as were unavoidable in the preparation of such a work so many years after the war had closed."

The following abbreviations which will be readily understood are used in the foregoing list :

R.—Regiment.  
V. R. C.—Veteran Reserve Corps.  
Prom.—Promoted.  
Mus.—Mustered.  
Dis.—Discharged.  
Trans.—Transferred.  
Enl.—Enlisted.  
Re-enl.—Re-enlisted.  
Corp.—Corporal.  
Inf'ty.—Infantry.

Eng. :—Engagements.  
Art'y—Artillery.  
Lt.—Light.  
H. A.—Heavy Artillery.  
Bat.—Battery.  
Sergt.—Sergeant.  
Cav.—Cavalry.  
L. I.—Light Infantry.  
Unass.—Unassigned.

**George Abbott**, mus. March 22, 1864, for three years, 1st R., H. A., Co. L., trans. to navy April 25, 1864, served on gunboat Daylight; see naval record.

**William Abbott, Jr.**, mus. January 14, 1862, for three years, 30 R., Co. K., died at Baton Rouge, La., August, 1862.

**James W. Abbott**. Credited to Rockport.

**George H. Adams**, mus. December 9, 1864, 25th R., Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Howard Adams**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G., dis. November 11, 1862.

**Howard L. Adams**, mus. July 18, 1864, 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**William Adams**, mus. December 22, 1862, for three years, 2d R., Mass. Cav., Co. D, died at Washington, D. C., August 15, 1863.

**Daniel S. Allen**, mus. September 17, 1862, assistant surgeon 41st R.; February 20, 1865, surgeon 17th R. The 41st R. became the 3d R. Mass. Vols. June 17, 1863, and he was promoted from the latter to surgeon of the 17th, dis. July 11th, 1865.

**Edward Allen**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C., dis. November 11, 1863, rejected recruit.

**Edward H. Allen**, mus. November 22, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D; reenl. January 5, 1864, for same term, same company and regiment. First dis. day previous to re-enlist., wounded and left on field at battle of Wilderness, 1864, and at Laurel Hill, dis. May 12, 1864.

**Francis Allen**, 1st R., died at Andersonville prison, September 14, 1864.

**George D. Allen**, mus. November 22, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D., dis. January 1, 1862, for disability.

**George F. Allen**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. September 28, 1861 for three years, 23d R., Co. C, died at Newbern, N. C., October 1, 1863, of sunstroke.

**George W. Allen**, mus. January 3, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, dis. October 16, 1862, for disability.

**Henry B. Allen**, mus. December 7, 1863, for three years, Mass. Lt. Art'y, 2d Battery, Co. M., engaged at Red River, died at New Orleans, La., June 30, 1864, of chronic diarrhœa.

**James S. C. Allen**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, dis. August 7, 1863, and November 10, 1864, detailed as nurse in Stanley Hospital, Newbern, N. C. in January, 1863.

**John L. Allen**, mus. August 28, 1861, for three years, teamster, 19th R., Co. F, engagements; Seven days' fight, prom. to Ambulance Corps, April 16, 1864, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps September 26, 1863, dis. August 10, 1864.

**Nathaniel E. Allen**, mus. July 9, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 11, 1864.

**Gorham B. Ames**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Albert C. Andrews**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, prom. to corp. in 1863, to sergt. in 1864, dis. to re-enl. January 5, 1864, dis. for disability, October 20, 1865, received gunshot wound through right shoulder and back at Petersburg, June 18, 1864; also gunshot wound in right leg, and suffered three amputations above the knee; eng.: Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Thoroughfare Gap, Petersburg, Bethesda Church, Laurel Hill, Weldon Railroad, South Side Railroad, Preble's Farm, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, Cold Harbor, Manassas Junction, Poplar Spring Church, Wilderness, North Anna River, Spottsylvania, Hatcher's Run, and many important skirmishes.

**Amos Andrews**, mus. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th R., Unattached, also served nine months in 2d Maine, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Horatio N. Andrews**, mus. August 6, 1862, for three years, 14th R., Co. A; this regiment was, in 1863 changed to the 1st Mass. H. A.; eng.: In front of Petersburg, Second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, Chantilly, Centreville, and Fredericksburg, dis. July 8, 1864.

**Ira Andrews**, mus. July 1, 1862, for six months, 7th R., Co. B, dis. December 31, 1862.

**James Andrews**, mus. December 21, 1861, for three years, 30th R, Co. K, died at New Orleans, La., December 16, 1862.

**Andrew Anderson**, mus. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th R., Unattached Inf'y, dis. June 29, 1865.



**Stafford Ashley**, mus. November 20, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. June 5, 1862, for disability.

**John S. Atkinson**, assistant sutler.

**Hiram Averill**, mus. July 18, 1864, 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. Nov. 10, 1864, re-enl. January 3, 1865, for one year, 25th R. Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865; credited to Rockport.

**Adolphus Aymer**, mus. July 17, 1861, for three years, 12th R. Co. K, dis. July 8, 1864.

**Fitz J. Babson**, see ante.

**Frank H. Babson**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 17, 1863.

**Nicholas P. Babson**, mus. November 17, 1863, for three years, dis. December 2, 1863, to re-enlist; re-enl. next day, wounded at Cold Harbor, 1864, dis. June 25, 1865.

**Osman Babson**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R. Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**John H. Bagley**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863, re-enl. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Edwin Bailey**, mus. January 4, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, dis. January 20, 1865.

**George T. Bailey**, mus. June 26, 1861, 12th R. Co. K, for three years, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, April 29, 1863, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, taken prisoner, returned to duty October 8, 1863, detailed for provost guard, 2d Division, in January, dis. July 8, 1864; killed rebel officer and secured his equipment at Second Bull Run.

**Lewis Bailey**, mus. January 11, 1862, for three years, 30th R. Co. K, dis. January 1, 1864, to re-enlist next day, dis. January 20, 1865; eng.: Capture of New Orleans, Siege of Port Hudson, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and Baton Rouge.

**Richard Baker**, mus. December 3, 1862, 48th R. Co. D, for nine months, dis. September 3, 1863.

**Richmond Baker**. Credited to Topsfield.

**Edward Barber**, mus. August 19, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months; on campaign, mainly in Newbern, N. C., under Gen. Foster, dis. August 7, 1863, re-enl. July 7, 1864, for 100 days, in 8th R. Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Peter Barker**, mus. December 9, 1864, 25th R., Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**John S. Barrett**, mus. December 2, 1861, for three years, 3rd Mass. Cavalry, Co. L, thrown from horse and had three ribs broken; dis. June 15, 1862 of disability from chronic diarrhaea from which he died May 6, 1865.

**John J. Barry**, mus. September 2, 1864, for three years, 4th Bat. Mass. Lt. Art'y, dis. June 15, 1865.

**John Baxter**, mus. December 13, 1862, 12th Bat. Lt. Art'y, prom. to corp., dis. July 25, 1865.

**Leverett S. Beals**, mus. September 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, dis. August 7, 1863, re-enl. December 9, 1864, as corp., dis. June 29, 1865, Credited to Rockport.

**Samuel Bean**, mus. November 15, 1861, 32d R., Co. D, for three years, wounded at the battle of Weldon, R. R., August 21, 1864; dis. December 1, 1864.

**George Berry**, mus. June 14, 1862, 30th R., Co. K, died September 27, 1862, at New Orleans.

**Walter Berry**, mus. October 20, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, detailed in December on Gunboat Dragon, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Andrew B. Bickford**, mus. September 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, teamster in Foster expedition in North Carolina in 1862, detailed as carpenter, dis. August 7, 1863.

**James H. Bingham**, mus. August 19, 1862, as corp. 35th R., Co. F, for three years, prom. to color corp. March, 1863.

**John Birmingham**, mus. August 25, 1864, 61st R., Co. D. for one year, dis. June 4, 1865.

**Asbury C. Blake**, mus. January 26, 1863, sergt. for three years, 2d Mass. Cavalry, Co. K, dis. June 20, 1865.

**Charles M. Blake**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, detailed as corp. 1863, dis. August 7, 1863, re-enl. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Eugene A. Blake**, mus. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th R., Unattached, in which he was quartermaster's clerk, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Elijah D. Blanchard**, mus. August 1, 1862, in 23d R., Co. I, for two years, eng.: South West Creek, Whitehall, Kingston, N. C., transferred to V. R. C., April 27, 1864, dis. September 28, 1864.

**Benjamin F. Blatchford**, mus. October 9, 1863, for three years, 2d R., H. A., as 2d lieu. prom. to 1st Lieut. June 21, 1865, dis. September 3, 1865.

**Charles Blatchford**, mus. September 28, 1861, 23d R., Co. C, 1st Corp. for three years, bruised by shell at battle of Newbern, N. C., wounded March 14, 1862, at Newbern, N. C., trans. to V. R. C. November 17, 1863, dis. October 13, 1864.

**George Blatchford**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, dis. January 21, 1864.

**Henry Blatchford**, mus. January 10, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, eng.: Baton Rouge, died September 10, 1862, at Carleton, La.

**James Blatchford**, mus. January 14, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, eng.: Winchester, September 22, 1864, and at Fisher's Hill, Va.

**James H. Blatchford**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, dis. January 4, 1864, re-enl. next day for three years, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Thomas Blatchford**, mus. November 18, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. January 4, 1864, re-enl. next day, dis. June 29, 1865, eng.: Spottsylvania, 1864, wounded in the hand.

**Edwin E. Bowman**, enl. December 2, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, eng.: Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, etc.; April 22, 1864, trans. to navy; see naval record.

**Calhoun H. Boyce**, mus. August 7, 1863, for three years, 2d R., Co. I.

**Daniel Boynton**, mus. October 17, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, re-enl. January 4, 1864, as sergt., dis. January 20, 1866.

**Heber Boynton**, mus. July 8, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November, 1864, re-enl. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th R., Mass. Infy., Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Samuel Boynton**, 24th R., see Daniel.

**Levi Brackett, jr.**, mus. July 22, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, dis. December 2, 1863, reenl. next day for three years, eng.: Rawle's Mills, Southwest Creek, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Drury's Bluff; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, died at Andersonville prison, June 12, 1864.

**Walter S. Bradbury**, mus. September 12, 1862, for three months, 44th R., Co. C, died at Newbern, N. C., January 22, 1863.

**Albert W. Bray**, mus. March 13, 1862, for three years, 1st R., H. A., Co. L, dis. November 4, 1862, for disability.

**Albion B. Bray**, mus. September 15, 1862, nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Albion M. Bray**, 17th R., same name credited to South Danvers together with a number of Gloucester men in Co. G.

**Charles E. Bray**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Henry P. Bray, jr.**, mus. December 9, 1864, 25th R., Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Joseph W. Bray**, 14th R., H. A. (?)

**Josiah C. Bray**, mus. October 10, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, dis. March 3, 1862, re-enl. next day as sergt., dis. June 20, 1866.

**Samuel B. Bray**, mus. July 30, 1862, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, dis. August 3, 1864.

**Solomon N. Bray**, mus. July 30, 1862, 1st R., H. A., Co. C, for three years, eng.: Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Richmond, all through Grant's campaign from taking command of the Army of the Potomac, wounded in front of Petersburg, June 18, 1864, dis. July 8, 1864.

**Thomas C. Bray**, mus. December 9, 1864, 25th R., Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Eben H. Brazier**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**John Brazier**, mus. July 18, 1864, 10 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**George A. Brewton**, mus. December 16, 1861, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died November 3, 1862, at Carleton, La.

**Joshua Bridges**, mus. August 28, 1861, for three years, 19th R., Co. F, dis. December, 1862, for disability.

**Peter Brien**, mus. December 13, 1864, 25th R., Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Theodore Broderick**, mus. in New Orleans, May 16, 1862, for three years, 30th R.,

Co. K, as corp. dis. January 1, 1864, re-enl. from Gloucester, January 2, 1864, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, as sergt., dis. May 12, 1865.

**Cornelius Brook**, mus. February 9, 1864, 56th R., Co. D, for three years, dis. July 30, 1865.

**Samuel W. Brown**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, as corp., dis. August 7, 1863, re-enl. July 18, 1864, for 100 days as 1st sergt., dis. May 10, 1864.

**Richard Bryaut**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 50th R., Co. A.

**Hiram S. Buffington**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, wounded in the foot at Newbern, N.C., detailed as nurse in hospital, dis. September 15, 1863, for disability, died September 22, 1863.

**Albert H. Bulkley**, mus. September 2, 1861, for three years, 22d R., Co. B. eng.: Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, etc., prom. to sergt., dis. September 29, 1862, for disability.

**George N. Burgess**, mus. August 6, 1861, for three years, 19th R., Co. F, eng.: Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, White Oak Swamp, Peach Orchard, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Bull Run (2), Gettysburg, Falling Water, Cold Harbor (2), Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, dis. December 20, 1863, as Vet. Vol., re-enl. same day, dis. June 30, 1865.

**Thomas F. Burgess**, mus. January 20, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, eng.: Bolivar Heights, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and many skirmishes in the Shenandoah Valley, injured at Baton Rouge 1864, dis. January 19, 1865 for disability.

**Henry Burke**, mus. January 2, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, dis. January 20, 1865, re-enl. as drummer.

**William Burke**, mus. August 12, 1862, for three years, 28th R., Co. F, killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

**John G. Burukam**, mus. March 6, 1862, for three years, 1st R., Co. L, eng.: Second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, dis. March 7, 1865.

**Samuel S. Burnham**, mus. March 6, 1862, 1st R., H. A., Co. L, died of wounds at Richmond, Va., September 13, 1864.

**Siueon A. Burnham**, mus. August 2, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. E, re-enl. November 9, 1863, as second lieut. for three years, resigned February 12, 1864; enlisted March 11, 1864, for three years, as sergt., 16th Battery, L. A., dis. June 27, 1865.

**George W. Burpee**, mus. November 13, 1861, for three years, as sergt., 32d R., Co. D, died November 1, 1862, at Fairfax Hospital.

**John Burpee**, mus. August 9, 1862, for three years, 17th R., Co. A, eng.: Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Winton, Blount's Mills, dis. August 2, 1864.

**Warren A. Burpee**, mus. December 28, 1863, for three years, 17th R., Co. C; eng.: provost duty. Newbern, N. C., dis. June 10, 1865 from hospital.

**William Busby**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861; re-enl. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, dis. December 2, 1863, re-enl. December 3, 1863, for three years, 23d R. Co. C, dis. June 25, 1865.

**David Butler**, mus. November 17, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864; eng.: Malvern Hill, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Weldon Railroad, Richmond, until surrender of Lee at Appomattox C. H., wounded May 12, 1864, dis. January 4, 1865, to re-enlist as Vet. Vol. dis. June 29, 1865.

**Edward Butler**, mus. June 1, 1862, for six months, 17th R., Co. B, dis. December 31, 1862, re-enl. December 9, 1864, dis. June 29, 1865; also served six months at Fort Totten, Newbern, N. C.

**Walter Butler**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, eng.: Wilderness, died at Carver Hospital, August 4, 1864, of typhoid fever.

**Edward D. Cahota**, mus. February 12, 1864, for three years, 23d R., Co. I, dis. June 25, 1865.

**John Cain**, mus. February 1, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, eng.: Baton Rouge, died September 26, 1862, at New Orleans, La.

**Humphrey L. Calder**, mus. August 16, 1862, chaplain, for three years, 7th N. Y. H. A., eng.: Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams Station, Weldon Railroad, dis. March 22, 1865.

**George H. Caldwell**, mus. November 28, 1863, for three years, 1st Mass. Cav., Co. A.

**John M. Caldwell**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.



**Stephen J. Call**, mus. November 21, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, dis. January 5, 1865; eng.: Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Aldie, Bristow Station, New Hope Church, Wilderness, Second Bull Run, Blackburn Ford, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, wounded at Laurel Hill, May 12, 1864, severely wounded at Wilderness, dis. January 5, 1865, and suffered amputation of right arm.

**John H. Calef**, appointed cadet at West Point, June, 1858, graduated June 17, 1862, assigned to 5th U. S. Lt. Art., Bat. K, as 2d lieut., trans. to 2d Art. Horse Bat., October 1862, prom. to 1st lieut. November 4, 1863; captain, March 16, 1875, served in the rebellion from 1862 to 1866; eng.: Virginia campaign, Army of the Potomac, July and August, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Malvern, Manassas, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Rappahannock campaign, Sherman's raid toward Richmond, Chancellorsville, skirmishes in various campaigns, at Gettysburg, pursuit of enemy to Warrenton, Va., in Rapidan campaign, September and December, 1863, wounded in September, at Raccoon Ford, in Richmond campaign in 1864, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and many important skirmishes not enumerated, brevet captain, July 6, 1864, for gallantry and good conduct at Gettysburg, and brevet major, March 16, 1865 for gallantry and good conduct during rebellion.

**George H. Capen**, mus. December 10, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. December 18, 1862, for disability.

**Warren F. Capen**, mus. March 6, 1862, for three years, 1st R., Co. L, dis. March 7, 1865.

**Francis Card**, mus. December 18, 1861, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died opposite Vicksburg, July 28, 1862, of intermittent fever.

**Horace S. Carley**, mus. December 23, 1861, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, dis. September 12, 1862, for disability.

**George C. Carleton**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**William F. Carleton**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Ralford A. Carlyss**, mus. August 10, 1863, for three years, 28th R., Co. B.

**Frank J. Carr**, mus. for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, 1862 and 1863, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, sent to hospital July 17, returned to duty October 25, 1863, dis. July 8, 1864.

**John D. Carr**, mus. October 4, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, dis. April 23, 1862.

**Edmund Carter**, mus. Nov. 14, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, died October 12, 1863, at hospital in Newbern, N. C.

**John Carter**, mus. Nov. 20, 1861, for three years, 6th Mass. Bat. Lt. A., dis. May 9, 1863, for disability.

**John Carter**, mus. January 8, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, wounded at Port Hudson, May 29, 1863, dis. October 6, 1863, by reason of wound.

**John S. Carter**, mus. June 19, 1861, three months, 8th R. Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Joseph Carter**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, dis. July 8, 1864.

**Matthew P. Carter**, mus. February 9, 1864, for three years, 59th R., Co. D, trans. to 57th Mass. Inf. Co. D, June 1, 1865, dis. July 30, 1865.

**John Cates**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Rent Celestine**, mus. February 27, 1864, 2d Mass. Unassigned, dis. June 27, 1864, for disability.

**Addison Center**. See ante.

**Addison Center, 2d**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Albert Center**, for nine months, 8th R. Co. G, died of typhoid fever in hospital at Newbern, February 26, 1863.

**Andrew J. Center**, 23d R., 1863, sutler.

**Edward B. Center**, mus. July 22, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, eng.: Whitehall, Kingston, Goldsboro, and skirmishes of regt. in N. and S. Carolina, dis. September 22, 1863. See naval record.

**William B. Center**, mus. July 5, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. C, trans. navy 1862, served on gunboat Benton, died August 7, 1862, at Helena, Ark.



**William H. Chandler**, mus. January 17, 1862, for three years, 6th Bat. Mass. Lt. A., died at Camp Carney, La., November 9, 1863.

**Jonathan Chapman**.

**David Church**, mus. June 15, 1861, re-enl. December 27, 1863, for three years, in both instances eng.: Williamsburg, Bottom's Bridge, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Maryland Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness and was killed in the latter May 6, 1864.

**James E. Clancy**, mus. November 18, 1861, for three years, 3d Cavalry, Unattached, re-enl. February 19, 1864, for three years, 3d Cavalry, eng.: Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and 16 others, wounded at Port Hudson where his horse was killed, prom. to sergt., and to com. sergt., dis. February 18, 1864, for disability.

**Michael Clancy**, mus. August 30, 1864, for one year, 61st R., Co. B, dis. October 19, 1864, for disability.

**Walter H. Clapp**, mus. January 12, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, as drummer, dis. June 11, 1863.

**George Clark, 3d**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, as corp. re-enl. August 19, 1862, for three years, 35th R., Co. F, as private, shot by guerillas at Fredericksburg, May, 1864, which resulted fatally May 18.

**Harrison T. Clark**, mus. August 14, 1863, for three years, 3d R., Co. G, H. A., dis. September 18, 1865.

**Henry Clark**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, 3d lieut., dis. August 1, 1861.

**James Clark**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 36 R., Co. B, wounded at the battle of North Anna river, dis. June 3, 1865.

**James Clark**, mus. November 15, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, as corp., dis. January 29, 1865.

**John Clark**, mus. May 25, 1861, for three years, 2d R., musician, dis. September 8, 1862.

**John W. Clark**, mus. November 14, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. June 5, 1862, for disability.

**Lester C. Clark**, mus. February 20, 1862, for three years, 1st R., Co. L, H. A., dis. February 22, 1864, to re-enl.

**Levi Clark**, mus. November 14, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. July 30, 1862, for two years, 23d R. Co. I, re-enl. July 3, 1863, for three years, do., dis. June 25, 1865.

**Samuel L. Clark**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. November 2, 1861, as corp. dis. February 13, 1863, for disability.

**Thomas H. Clark**, mus. May 25, 1861, for three years, 2d R., Co. F, dis. May 28, 1864.

**William Clark**, mus. November 16, 1864, for one year, 25th R., Unattached, died in Gloucester, February 6, 1865.

**Andrew J. Cleaves**, mus. November 28, 1861, for three years, 3d Mass. Cav., Co. M, 1st sergt., dis. December 5, 1865.

**Edward K. Coas**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, as corp., re-enl. October 8, 1863, for three years, 2d R., H. A., Co. F, as sergt., eng.: Cedar Mountain. Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, wounded in hand and sent to hospital, prom. to sergt. August 9, 1861, dis. December 15, 1862, for disability, dis. September 3, 1865.

**Henry G. Coas**, mus. October 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 3, 1863, as corp.; eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Rawle's Mills, Southwest Creek, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Wilcox Bridge, Cold Harbor, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg, prom. to corp. November 1863, to sergt. October 1864, to 2d lieut. June 2d, 1865, wounded at Cold Harbor, dis. as sergt. June 2, 1865.

**Thomas Coas**, mus. November 15, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864 as 1st sergt.; eng.: all the battles of the 32d regt.; stunned by a shell at the Wilderness and laid on the field all day, reported dead, wounded at Centreville, August, 1862, at Spottsylvania in 1864, at Laurel Hill May 12, 1864, prom. to corp. and sergt. and to 2d lieut. July 20, 1864, to 1st lieut. April 1, 1865 and trans. to Co. F, of which he was in command when discharged June 29, 1865.

**Charles H. Cobb**, mus. July 16, 1864, for 100 days, 5th R., Co. F, dis. November 16, 1864.

**Robert Colbit**, 47th R.

**Hezekiah Colby**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, as corp., eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, prom. to sergt.

December 27, 1861, color sergt. of the regt., killed in action August 30, 1862, at Groveton, Va.

**John M. Cole**, 8th R.

**Lola Coley**, mus. January 2, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, dis. January 20, 1865.

**Charles D. Collins**, mus. November 27, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. December 28, 1864.

**Michael Collins**, mus. August 31, 1864, for one year, 61st R., Co. B, dis. June 4, 1865.

**Robert G. Collins**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R. Co. G, as corp. re-enl. June 6, 1863, and October 8, 1863, as sergt. H. A., prom. to 2d lieutenant, 2d H. A., January 10, 1865, dis. September 3, 1865.

**John F. Collyer**, 45th R.

**Edwin E. Condon**, mus. December 9, 1864, 25th, Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**James Connors**. See naval record.

**John Connor**, mus. August 12, 1863, for three years, 11 R., Co. F, trans. to navy. See naval record.

**Thomas Connor**, 9th R.

**Albert C. Cook**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, killed in the battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

**Benjamin F. Cook**. See ante.

**Ralford A. Carlyss**, mus. August 10, 1863, for three years, 28th R., Co. B.

**Frank J. Carr**, mus. for three years, 12th R., Co. K; eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, 1862 and 1863, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; sent to hospital, July 17, returned to duty, October 25, 1863, dis. July 8, 1864.

**Edmund Cook**, mus. August 6, 1862, for three years, as corp. 22d R., Co. K, re-enl. December 9, 1864, as sergt. 25th R., Unattached, trans. Feb. 8, 1864, to V. R. C., dis. June 29th, 1865.

**Henry A. Cook**, mus. July 22, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, re-enl. December 31, 1863, as corp. eng.: Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsborough, Blount's Creek, Winston, Batchelder Creek, Washington, N. C., Coill Creek, trans. to Co. C, dis. July 11, 1865.

**Jeremiah P. Cook**, see Ante.

**William H. Cook**, mus. December 31, 1861, for three years, as corp. 30th R., Co. K, eng.: Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Cox Plantation, prom. to corp. May 25, 1862, to sergt. November 21, 1862, to ord.-sergt. August 15, 1863, dis. January 20, 1865.

**Edward Cookson**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861, re-enl. September 1, 1861, for three years, in 1st R., Co. of Sharpshooters.

**John R. Copeland**, 30th R., Co. K, for three years, dis. October 16, 1862.

**Hezekiah Corliss**, mus. November 25, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. February 7, 1863, disability.

**Reuben Corliss**, mus. August 5, 1862, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, dis. October 3, 1862, disability.

**Benjamin Corning**, mus. January 7, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, dis. February 20, 1863, subsequently died.

**James H. Cosgrove**, mus. November 25, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, wounded in chest at Spotsylvania in 1864, and at Laurel Hill, May 12, 1864, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Fredrick Cosman**, mus. November 14, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D.

**Samuel Courtney**, mus. January 31, 1862, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, re-enl. December 9, 1864, as corp. for one year, 25th R., Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Lyman Cowles**, mus. December 4, 1861, for three years, 1st R., Mass. Cav., Co. L, trans. to Co. L, 4th Mass. Cav., dis. December 4, 1864.

**Lyman Cowles**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Merrick Cowles**, mus. December 4, 1861, for three years, 1st Mass. Cav., Co. L, trans. to Co. L, 4th Mass. Cav., dis. December 4, 1864.

**Charles Craig**, Co. G, 2d Maine, dis. for disability.

**John Crane**, mus. January 27, 1864, for three years, 56th R., Co. H, dis. June 21, 1865.

**William J. Cravans**, mus. August 11, 1863, for three years, 28th R., Co. C.

**George H. Crockett**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, as corp. died of typhoid fever at Newbern, N. C., April 26, 1862.

**John Crockett**, mus. May 9, 1862, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, dis. August 3, 1864.

**John Cronan**, mus. August 23, 1864, for one year, 61st R., Co. D, dis. June 4, 1865.

**Benjamin Crosby**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 28, 1863, for three years, 2d R., H. A., Co. A, for three years, detailed on gunboat Dragon, at Newbern, December, 1862, died at Newbern, Dec. 5, 1864.

**John Crosby**, mus. December 18, 1861, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, at siege of Port Hudson, 1863, trans. to V. R. C., January 15, 1864.

**John Baggett**, mus. August 29, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, dis. November 25, 1863, for disability.

**John A. Dame**, mus. December 4, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. H, trans. to V. R. C., February 8, 1864.

**Warren C. Danc**, mus. June 20, 1863, 2d Mass. Cav., Co. H, dis. May 23, 1865, for disability.

**Joseph A. Daniels**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. June 6, 1861, for disability.

**William Darcy**, mus. July 28, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. I, died October 13, 1864.

**Charles Davis**, mus. December 23, 1862, for three years, 12th Mass. Bat., Lt. A.

**Charles S. Davis**, mus. November 15, 1861, for three years, 32d R., re-enl. January 5, 1865 as corp. eng.: Spottsylvania, dangerously wounded in arm and hip in 1864, prom. to corp. January 5, 1864, dis. April 22, 1865 for disability.

**Francis Davis**, mus. September 15, 1860, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**George Everett Davis**, mus. January 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**John H. Davis**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 3, 1863, dis. 1863, to reenl., died at Newbern, N. C., of yellow fever, November 6, 1864.

**John J. Davis**, mus. November 29, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. H, re-enl. August 25, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, prom. to sergt. and 2d lieut., eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Wilderness, Whitehall, Spottsylvania, Goldsboro, wounded slightly in May, 1864, dis. May, 1862 for physical disability and June, 1863 by reason of re-enl. as sergt. 2d R., Mass. H. A., dis. December 29, 1863 to accept appointment in another regt. dis. on account of disability, May 19, 1864.

**Nathaniel T. Davis**, mus. May 23, 1861, for three years, 1st R., Co. H, mus. out May 24, 1864. See naval record.

**Oliver Davis**, mus. March 17, 1862, for three years, 1st R., H. A., eng.: Petersburg and Richmond, wounded June 16, 1864, in the head at Petersburg, prom. to corp. 1863, dis. at expiration of service.

**William H. H. Davis**, mus. November 1, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. D, dis. December 3, 1864.

**Charles Davison**, mus. August 19, 1862, for three years, 31st R., Co. F, prom. to corp. July 1, 1864, to sergt. December 1, 1864, dis. June 9, 1865.

**Abraham Day, jr.**, mus. July 22, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, died in Libby prison, having been wounded and taken prisoner.

**Benjamin H. Day**, mus. November 16, 1864, for one year, 2d Unattached, dis. July 7, 1865.

**Charles Day**, mus. October 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. February 16, 1864, eng.: Newbern, Cold Harbor, shot in thigh at Newbern, wounded at Cold Harbor, detailed on gunboat Lancer in 1861, died at Alexandria, Va., June 26, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor.

**David S. Day**, mus. February 20, 1864, 39th R., Co. F, as corp., eng.: Petersburg June 18, 1864, and wounded in leg and arm, trans. June 1, 1865 to 57th Infy. Co. F, dis. June 30, 1865.

**Eben Day**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. December 30, 1864, for one year, 25th R., Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**George E. Day**, mus. for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 3, 1863, eng.: Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Kingston, N. C., Fort Whitehall, etc., dis. June 25, 1865.

**Jacob A. Day**, mus. November 25, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, dis. June 29, 1865.

**John Day**, mus. June 10, 1863, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Weldon R. R.,



wounded in the head, died in hospital at Annapolis, Md., October 28, 1864, was taken prisoner in said battle and confined in Libby prison, trans. June 25, 1864, to 36th Infy., Co. F.

**John William Day**, mus. May 23, 1861, 1st R., Co. H, also in 1st R. I. Cav. in 1863 as bugler, taken prisoner at Millsburg in 1863, dis. August 29, 1861 for disability.

**Samuel C. Day**, mus. December 8, 1863, for three years, 2d Mass. L. A. Bat., eng.: Cain River, Natchitoches, Sabine Pass and Fort Blakely, dis. August 11, 1865.

**William Day**, mus. January 13, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died on passage home in November, 1862, dis. October 16, 1862.

**Henry A. Delano**, mus. December 30, 1863, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, wounded, taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison, dis. June 25, 1865.

**James G. Denny**, mus. September 28, 1861, 23d R., Co. A, dis. October 13, 1864.

**John B. Dennis**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, severely wounded in groin and foot at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and sent to hospital, dis. September 4, 1863 for disability.

**Leonard G. Dennis**, 2d Unattached as Captain, November 16, 1864, dis. July 7, 1865.

**William Dennis**, re-enl. in 1864, 4th Bat. Co. C, U. S. Art.

**William P. Dennis**, mus. December 10, 1861, for three years, 19th R., Co. H, dis. October 22, 1862, to re-enl. in U. S. A.

**James Devine**, mus. August 22, 1864, for one year, 6th Bat. Mass. Lt. A., dis. June 19, 1865.

**Juvenar De Ornellas**, mus. December 16, 1861, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, dis. October 16, 1862, for disability, died January 3, 1863.

**Henry De Vries**, mus. August 1, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, eng.: Rawle's Mills, Southwest Creek, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, N. C., Wilcox Bridge and other skirmishes, dis. October 13, 1864.

**James H. Dexter**, mus. November 20, 1861, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, prom. to Corp. November 12, 1864, dis. June 29, 1865.

**James V. Dexter**, 2d Lieut. quartermaster's staff, Asboth's Division.

**Edwin A. Dickson**, mus. January 27, 1864, for three years, 56th R., Co. H, dis. July 12, 1865.

**Fred H. Dixon**, 56th R. See Edwin A.

**George W. Dodge**, mus. September 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 18, 1864, as sergt., for 100 days, dis. November 10, 1864.

**John B. Dodge**, mus. March 6, 1862, for three years, 2d R., Co. L, re-enl. March 10, 1864, dis. August 16, 1865, eng.: Spottsylvania, Bordton, Plank Road, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Gettysburg, at surrender of Lee's army, wounded in both legs May 18, 1864 at Spottsylvania.

**Edward Dolliver**, mus. August 27, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, re-enl. July 7, 1864, for 100 days, dis. November 10, 1864.

**William H. Dolliver**, mus. November 28, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, and 13th R., H. A., for three years; and 3d H. A., Co. G, for three years; eng.: Antietam, Gettysburg, South Mountain, Petersburg, Mine Run, and all engagements of the 32d R. up to 1864; prom. to sergt., March 1, 1863; prom. to second lieut., July 4, 1863; dis. January 4, 1864, having re-enl. as a vet. vol.; dis. March 1, 1864, having received a commission in 13th Co. H. A., dis. September 18, 1865.

**George W. Dorr**, mus. June 13, 1861, for three years, 11th R., Co. F; eng.: First Bull Run, wounded in left leg, received gunshot and scalp wound, and made prisoner, confined from July 21, 1861, to May 26, 1862; dis. December 7, 1862, for disability.

**Edwin W. Doten**, mus. June 26, 1861, as sergt., re-enl. January 13, 1865, 23d R., Co. C, one year; eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, wounded at Antietam, lost finger; dis. February 7, 1863, for disability, and June 25, 1865.

**Jonathan Douglass**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. November 18, 1861; wounded in thigh by shell at Gettysburg; trans. V. R. C., March 14, 1864; dis. November 14, 1865.

**Robert Douglass**, mus. August 13, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G; dis. August 7, 1863.

**Samuel C. Douglass, jr.**, mus. July 21, 1863, for three years, 3d R., H. A., mounted messenger, dis. September 8, 1865.

**William Douglass**, mus. January 26, 1863, for two years, 2d Mass. Cav., Co. K; dis. June 8, 1865.



**Solomon F. Downs**, mus. January 4, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K; dis. September 12, 1864, for disability.

**John L. Duley**, mus. January 10, 1863, for three years, 3d R., H. A., Co. A, trans. to navy, September 19, 1864. See naval record.

**Thomas Dundass**, mus. September 1, 1863, for three years, 22d R., Co. A, trans. to navy, April, 1864. See naval record.

**Martin Dunn**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, as corp., 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, as sergt., 8th R., Co. G; re-enl. December 14, 1864, for one year, second lieut. 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**William E. Dunn**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, re-enl. January 5, 1864, trans. to navy, May 3, 1864. See naval record.

**John K. Dustin, jr.**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, eng.: Roanoke and Newbern; trans. to V. R. C., February 8, 1864; dis. September 28, 1864.

**J. Franklin Dyer**, mus. August 22, 1861, for three years, surgeon, 19th R., eng.: Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, June 1 and 16, 1862; Orchard Station, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, First and Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Topotomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station; appointed surgeon-in-chief, Second Division, Second Army Corps, on General Howard's staff, December 3, 1862; dis. August 28, 1864.

**John Dunn**, 28th R., Co. D, wounded, 1864.

**Horace M. Eaton**, mus. Aug. 11, 1862, 32d R., Co. H, for three years, re-enl. January 5, 1864 as corp., dis. June 29, 1865.

**Osman O. Earle**, mus. Jan 15, 1864, 17th Ill. R., Co. H, for thirty-seven months, eng.: Drippy Springs, injured between Butler and Germantown, prom. to train-master, dis. December 5, 1865.

**Richard Eddy**, mus. September 17, 1861 as chaplain, 6th N. Y. R., for three years, eng.: Harper's Ferry, Sulphur Springs, Warrentown, Antietam, resigned and dis. March 20, 1863.

**Eben H. R. Ellery**, lieut. 119th Ohio, enl. in Cincinnati when war broke out, served through Fremont's campaign in Missouri, wounded in arm and resigned, re-enl. in 119th Ohio.

**William P. Ellery**, mus. December 10, 1861, 19th R., Co. H, for three years, slightly wounded at Gettysburg, 1863, trans. to V. R. C., September 26, 1863.

**William Elliott**, mus. July 28, 1862, 23d R., Co. I, for two years, dis. October 13, 1864.

**Andrew Elwell**, see ante.

**Austin D. Elwell**, mus. June 14, 1864, 42d R., Co. C, for 100 days, dis. November 11, 1864.

**George Elwell, jr.**, mus. May 25, 1861, in Band of 2d R., for three years, musician, re-enl. March 27, 1863, as musician for three years in 2d Brig. Band, 1st Div., 20th Army corps, dis. June 13, 1865.

**George F. Elwell**, mus. December 24, 1863, 2d R., Mass. Cav., Co. K, for three years, wounded in leg during rebel raid in Maryland, July, 1864, dis. June 15, 1865.

**Howard Elwell**, mus. June 20, 1864, 8th R., Co. C, for 100 days, re-enl. December 9, 1864, as musician, 25th Unattached, for one year, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Thomas H. Elwell**, mus. August 11, 1862, 32d R., Co. H, for three years, re-enl. January 5, 1864, as corp., slightly wounded at Wilderness, 1864, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Loly Ely**, mus. January 2, 1862, 30th R., Co. K, for three years, eng.: Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Leader Creek, Port Hudson, dis. January 20, 1862.

**Enoch Emery**, mus. July 30, 1862, 17th R., Co. G, for three years, dis. May 30, 1863, for disability.

**Samuel S. Estes**, mus. Sept. 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, nine months, dis. August 7, 1863.

**John J. Everdean**, mus. September 15, 1862, prom. to corp., eng.: at Fort Totten and Newbern, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Samuel H. Everett**, mus. September 28, 1861, 23d R., Co. C, for three years, sergt. re-enl. January 14, 1864, as corp. 58th R., Co. A, for three years, wounded in back by a shell July 30, 1864, while in command of company after battle of Cold Harbor, prom. to sergt.-major, dis. July 14, 1865.

**Charles W. Fader**, mus. June 26, 1861, sergt. 12th R., Co. K, three years, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, wounded at Fredericksburg, prom. to 1st sergt. September 1, 1862, dis. April 7, 1863, for disability.

**Samuel B. Farnham**, mus. Feb. 25, 1864, 56th R., Co. K, three years, dis. July 12, 1865.

**Nicholas Farrell**, mus. July 18, 1864, 8th R., Co. G, for 100 days, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Daniel M. Favor**, mus. Oct. 30, 1861, 23d R., Co. C, for three years, re-enl. April 2, 1864, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Batchelder's Creek, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, wounded in left breast May 11, 1864, dis. November 13, 1865, for disability.

**George L. Fears**, mus. April 30, 1861, as corp. 8th R., Co. G, for three months, re-enl. September 15, 1862, 1st sergt. 8th R., Co. G, nine months, enl. July 18, 1864, 8th R., Co. G, for 100 days, as 1st. sergt. prom. 2d lieutenant. July 22, 1864, to 1st lieutenant. three days later, dis. November 10, 1864, acting postmaster at Sheltown, Md., 1864.

**Samuel Fears**, mus. April 30, 1861, 8th R., Co. G, for three months, as sergt., re-enl. September 15, 1862, 2d lieutenant. 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, dis. August 7, 1863.

**William Fears**, mus. July 18, 1864, 8th R., Co. G, for 100 days, dis. Nov. 10, 1864, died May 14, 1867, of consumption contracted in service.

**Stark Fellows**, lieutenant, lieutenant-col. 4th N. H. R., 2d U. S., colored, graduate of Dartmouth, teacher of Beacon street school during winters of 1861, 1862, eng.: Tampa, Fla. prom. to col., died at Key West, May 22, 1864, age 23.

**James B. Firth**, mus. December 9, 1864, 25th R., Unattached, one year, dis. June 29, 1865, see naval record.

**Frederick Fisher**, mus. August 7, 1862, 23d R., Co. I, eng.: Goldsboro, Newbern, Trenton, Kingston, on detailed service, dis. October 13, 1864.

**Harrison Fisher**, mus. Nov. 25, 1861, 3d R., Unattached Cav., dis. December, 1861, for disability.

**Peter Flaumagan**, mus. September 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, nine months, re-enl. January 12, 1864, 56th R., Co. E, for three years, dis. June 13, 1865, for disability.

**Moses W. Follansbee**, mus. December 12, 1862, 3d Cav., Co. D, died April 4, 1865.

**William B. Follansbee**, mus. July 18, 1864, 8th R., Co. G, for 100 days, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Charles R. Forbes**, mus. September 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, prom. to sergt., dis. August 7, 1863.

**Charles A. Fosbery**, mus. Nov. 26, 1861, 30th R., Co. C, for three years.

**Jeremiah Foster**, mus. September 15, 1862, as corp. 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, dis. August 7, 1863.

**John F. Foster**, mus. August 11, 1862, 35th R., Co. F, for three years, eng.: South Mountain, Antietam, prom. to corp. in color guard December 11, 1862, Mary's Heights, wounded soon after by a piece of shell and lost right arm; dis. March 12, 1863, for disability.

**William J. Fowler**, mus. August 18, 1862, 32d R., Co. H, for three years, trans. to 11th R., Co. D, V. R. C., eng.: Antietam, White House Landing, dis. December 18, 1864.

**William L. Fowler**, mus. July 18, 1864, 8th R., Co. G, for 100 days, re-enl. December 9, 1864, 25th R., unattached, for one year, dis. June 29, 1865.

**John Freddie**, mus. May 15, 1862, 30th R., Co. K, for three years, re-enl. January 2, 1864, dis. July 5, 1866.

**Enoch H. French**, mus. December 9, 1864, 20th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Albert Friend**, mus. September 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Alfred Friend**, mus. September 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, dis. August 7, 1863.

**George F. Friend**, mus. June 26, 1861, 12th R., corp. Co. K, for three years, dis. June 20, 1862, for disability.

**George H. Friend**, mus. December 9, 1864, 25th R., Unattached, for one year, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Hervey Friend**, mus. July 18, 1864, 8th R., Co. G, for 100 days, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Samuel K. Friend**, mus. October 20, 1863, 3d R., H. A., Co. G, for three years, dis. September 15, 1865.

**Samuel T. Friend**, mus. December 28, 1861, 30th R., Co. K, for three years, sergt., dis. October 16, 1862, for disability.

**Sidney Friend**, mus. September 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, dis. October 8, 1863.

**Solomon A. Friend**, mus. April 30, 1861, 8th R., Co. G, for three months, re-enl. December 16, 1861, 30th R., Co. K, for three years, corp., dis. October 20, 1862, for extreme disability.

**George Frost**, mus. January 7, 1862, 30th R., Co. K, for three years as sergt., re-enl. January 2, 1864, same as first, dis. January 20, 1865.

**Joseph L. Furbush**, enl. March 11, 1862, 1st R., H. A., Co. L, for three years, never joined the service.

**Amos K. Flowers**, mus. November 11, 1861, 24th R., Co. H, Mass. Vols., dis. April 20, 1863, re-enl. August 13, 1864, 18th R., Co. K, dis. July, 1865.

**Edward E. Gaffney**, mus. December 1, 1861, 32 R., Co. D., for three years, re-enl. as sergt. November 29, 1862, 2d R., H. A., Co. G, promoted to corp., eng.: Seven days' fight on the James, dis. January 17, 1863, for disability and August 9, 1865.

**Harrison Gaffney**, mus. October 24, 1861, 23d R., Co. C, for three years, re-enl. December 25, 1863, 2d R., H. A., Co. K, for three years, prom. to 2d lieut., 2d R., H. A., January 21, 1865, eng.: Roanoke Island and Newbern, dis. March 21, 1863, for disability and September 3, 1865.

**Henry D. Gaffney**, mus. Sept. 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, dis. October 7, 1863.

**Ignatius W. Gaffney**, mus. Feb. 20, 1862, 1st R., H. A., Co. L, for three years, corp. dis. February 20, 1865.

**Matthew Gaffney**, mus. July 10, 1863, 18th R., Co. H, for three years, wounded in leg at Kelley's Ford in 1863, eng.: Rappahannock Station, trans. to V. R. C., dis. 1864, by reason of wound from a shell.

**John Gallagher**, mus. August 11, 1863, 28th R., Co. D, for three years, died at Andersonville, Sept. 16, 1864.

**Thomas Gallagher**, mus. Feb. 5, 1864, 2d Mass. Cav., dis. Feb. 9, 1864, rejected recruit.

**Michael A. Galvin**, mus. April 30, 1861, 8th R., Co. G, for three months, re-enl. September 28, 1861, 23d R., Co. C, for three years, wounded in leg, at Newbern, July, 1862, died in Gloucester, July 3, 1863.

**George Gardner, 3d**, mus. Sept. 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, dis. August 7, 1863.

**George D. Gardner**, mus. April 13, 1861, 23d R., Co. G, for three months, re-enl. September 1, 1861, 23d R., Co. C, for three years, eng.: Roanoke Island, Rawle's Mills, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Drury's Bluff, Arrowfield Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, dis. Oct. 13, 1864.

**Sidney Gardner**, mus. Sept. 15, 1862, 8th R., Co. G, for nine months, re-enl. July 18, 1864, for one hundred days, do., dis. November 10, 1861.

**Robert Ghe**, mus. Sept. 1, 1861, 23d R., Co. C, for three years, and re-enl. do., September 28, 1861, and December 31, 1863, eng.: on gunboat Taucer as gunner, with regt. at Roanoke Island, Newbern, South-West Creek, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Little Washington, Rainbow Bluff, sick and in hospital but volunteered to go to front at Bermuda Hundred, Fort Cushing, Petersburg, had yellow fever at Newbern, dis. at hospital, June 20, 1865 for disability.

**George R. Gilbert**, mus. July 28, 1862, 24th R., Co. F, for three years, re-enl. January 4, 1864, as sergt., dis. Jan. 20, 1866.

**James Gilbert**, mus. August 11, 1862, 32d R., Co. H, for three years, re-enl. January 5, 1864.

**Frederick Gilbert**, mus. Nov. 15, 1861, 24th R., Co. F, for three years, eng.: Newbern, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Kingston, Swift, Little Washington, Morris Island, James Island, Danville R. R., Bermuda Hundred, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg and other battles and skirmishes, dis. December 8, 1864.

**Martin Gill**, mus. September 5, 1862, re-enl. January 2, 1864.

**John E. Gilman**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Frank G. Godfrey**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, as corp. 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Albert Goodwin**. See William.

**William Goodwin**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, wounded at Cold Harbor, dis. December 19, 1864, for disability.

**William C. Goodnow**, mus. December 10, 1861, for three years, 19th R., Co. H, eng.: Fair Oaks and Seven Days' battle on the Peninsula.

**Frank W. Gott**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.



**Jas. O. Gould**, mus. October 7, 1864, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, as corp. trans. to signal corps March 12, 1864.

**Charles H. Gove**, mus. July 22, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, re-enl. December 29, 1863, as before, trans. to Co. A, died of yellow fever at Newbern, N. C., September 29, 1864.

**Wm. A. Gove**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. September 28, 1861 and December 3, 1863, for three years, 23d R., Co. A, eng.: taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864 and exchanged after confinement at Andersonville, died January 11, 1865, from effects of treatment while prisoner.

**Martin Grady**, mus. July 15, 1864, for three years, 20th R., Co. I, dis. July 16, 1865.

**Charles H. Gray**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. A, killed at Newbern, March 14, 1862.

**James S. Gray**, mus. November 25, 1863, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, died at Charleston, S. C., September 22, 1864.

**Alexander Grant**, mus. December 13, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. December 28, 1864.

**Westover Greenleaf**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, as sergt. 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. October 24, 1861, for three years 23d R., Co. C, as 1st sergt. prom. to 2d lieut. August 20, 1862, died at Newbern, N. C., August 11, 1862.

**Archibald Greenough**, mus. July, 1862, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, re-enl. 1864 for three years, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., August 16, 1864, died at prison hospital, Richmond, Va., March 6, 1865.

**Addison Griffin**, mus. August 4, 1862, for two years, 23d R., Co. I, died at Whitehall, N. C., December 16, 1862.

**Benjamin H. Griffin**, mus. October 24, 1861, for three years as sergt., 23d R., Co. C, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Whitehall, Kingston, Goldsboro, Drury's Bluff, wounded at Whitehall, taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff and confined in Libby prison, wounded in the head in Foster's expedition in N. C., December 1862, died in prison at Charleston, S. C., September 20, 1864.

**Daniel S. Griffin**, mus. July 10, 1863, for three years, 18th R., Co. H, died from starvation and exposure in Richmond prison, December 28, 1863, captured by guerillas while out on a scouting party.

**Fitz E. Griffin**, mus. January 10, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. A, as artificer, dis. September 19, 1864. See naval record.

**James A. Griffin**, mus. November 20, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. November 10, 1863, for disability.

**Thaddeus Griffin**, mus. June 16, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 3, 1863, dis. June 25, 1865.

**Tristram Griffin**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Wilcox Bridge, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Southwest Creek, in front of Petersburg, second attack on Sumter.

**Moses H. Grimes**, mus. as wagoner, 11th Unattached for three years, afterwards in 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. at expiration of term of service.

**Levi S. Groce, alias Grottes**, mus. August 25, 1864, for 19 months, 4th H. A., Co. M, dis. June 27, 1865.

**Charles E. Grover**. See ante.

**Thomas Guard or Guared**, mus. December 20, 1864, 6th Mass. Bat. L. A., dis. August 7, 1865.

**Orlando C. Guppy**, mus. July 5, 1861, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. I, re-enl. July 5, 1861, eng.: Spottsylvania, Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Charleston City, c. h., Appomattox, Petersburg, and with Hancock's 2d Corps, 2d Div., 3d Brig., dis. July 8, 1864.

**Eben Guptill**, mus. November 26, 1861, for three years, 3d Mass. Cav., Co. M, dis. in 1862, for disability.

**Thomas Hahosey**, mus. December 9, 1864, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Charles A. Hall**, mus. June 19, 1861, 8th R., Co. G, three months, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Charles W. Hall**, mus. January 2, 1865, 25th Unattached, for one year, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Freeman A. Hall**, mus. January 13, 1863, 2d Mass. Cav., Co. D, for three years, eng.: Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Winchester, Five Forks, Hanover, c. h., sunstruck and in hospital eight weeks, prom. to corp., dis. July 20, 1865.

**George W. Hall**, two years, 1861, see naval record.



**Nathaniel E. Hamblin**, mus. November 2, 1861, for three years, 3d Mass. Cav., Co. L, died August 7, 1862.

**Luther Ham**, mus., January 2, 1864, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. I, died at Andersonville, November 2, 1864.

**James Hammond, (R.) (?)** mus. Nov. 12, 1861, for three years, 4th Bat. Mass. L. A., re-enl. December 26, 1863, for three years, eng.: Pass Manchse, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Spanish Fort, Blakely, Bon Fouce, Vermillionville, dis. October 14, 1865.

**Samuel D. Hanscomb**, mus. November 6, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. C, re-enl. May 2, 1864, for three years, 24th R., V. R. C., Co. H, dis. November 27, 1865.

**James J. Hardman**, mus. August 4, 1863, for three years, 15th R., Co. E.

**Addison Harraden**, mus. for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. December 31, 1862, for disability.

**Elbridge Harraden**, mus. January 2, 1864, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. I, died at Portsmouth, Va., February 29, 1864.

**Warren Harrington**, mus. October 29, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. H, dis. December 27, 1861, for disability.

**Thomas Harris**, mus. August 5, 1863, for three years, 20th R., Co. C, trans. to navy April 25, 1864.

**William J. Harris**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Stephen H. Hartley**, mus. August 11, 1863, for three years, 11th R., Co. B.

**Michael F. Hart**, mus. July 24, 1862, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, re-enl. January 4, 1864, dis. August 18, 1865, for disability.

**Edward Harvey**, mus. August 10, 1863, for three years, 20th R., Co. D, dis. December 24, 1863, for disability.

**John T. Harvey, jr.**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 17, 1864.

**Thomas Harvey, jr.**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Abram Haskell**, mus. October 20, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. September 18, 1865.

**Asaph S. Haskell**, mus. October 1, 1861, for three years, 23d Mass., Co. C, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Batchelder's Creek, died of yellow fever at Morehead City, September 28, 1864.

**Benjamin F. Haskell**, mus. December 10, 1861, for three years, 19th R., Co. H, dis. October 31, 1862, for disability.

**Edward H. Haskell**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, trans. to signal corps, dis. at Knoxville, October 5, 1864.

**Henry L. Haskell**, mus. December 6, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. K, dis. December 5, 1864.

**Howard Haskell**, mus. September 15, 1862, dis. August 7, 1863.

**John J. Haskell**, mus. November 14, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, as before; eng.: Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Antietam, Blackburn's Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Rappahannock Station, New Hope Church, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Norfolk, R. R., Petersburg, Weldon R. R., Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run, wounded June 3, 1864, in left shoulder at Cold Harbor, re-enl. as vet. vol., dis. June 29, 1865.

**Leonidas Haskell**, mus. as major, attached to staff of Gen. Fremont.

**Nathaniel Haskell**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, dis. October 13, 1864.

**Wm. B. Haskell**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, wounded at Antietam, sent to hospital and returned to duty April 2, 1863, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, prom. to corp. September, 1861, to sergt. April 28, 1863, died September 16, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea.

**Wm. D. Haskell**, 2d H. A., died at Fort Albany, Va., January 5, 1863.

**William G. Haskell**, mus. January 2, 1864, 2d Mass., H. A., Co. I, eng.: Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, Williamston, Rainbow Bluff, prom. to sergt. major, to 2d lieutenant. September 3, 1864, dis. June 2, 1865.

**Wm. H. Haskell**, mus. November 21, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. D, dis. May 28, 1863, for disability.

**Wm. P. Haskell.**

**Chas. G. Hathorn,** mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, dis. December 17, 1864.

**Luther Hayden,** mus. September 19, 1862, for nine months, 48th R., Co. E, re-enl. October 26, 1864, eng.: Port Hudson, Plain's Store, La., dis. June 13, 1865.

**William Hayden,** mus. August 13, 1862, for three years, 39th R., Co. D, taken prisoner, died December 4, 1864.

**Elias W. Hayes,** mus. November 3, 1862, 1st lieut. 1st Bat. Mass. H. A., for three years, resigned February 13, 1863.

**Wm. C. Hawkes,** mus. December 13, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. December 26, 1862, for disability.

**Edwin Hazel.** See ante.

**Francis Hild or Heald,** mus. August 28, 1861, for three years, 19th R., Co. F, re-enl. December 26, 1863, for three years, as corp. 56th R., Co. B, dis. December 19, 1862, for disability, wounded May, 1864, dis. July 12, 1865, wounded in battle of Wilderness.

**Herrick Hine,** mus. August 8, 1863, for three years, 20th R., Co. F.

**Alphonso W. Herrick,** mus. January 6, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died July 28, 1862.

**Joseph F. Herrick,** mus. December 2, 1862, for three years, 12th Mass. Bat. L. I., died at Port Hudson, La., November 3, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea.

**Morton Herrick,** mus. July 30, 1862, 1st H. A., unass.

**Henry Hiatt,** mus. August 12, 1862, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, dis. February 26, 1863, for disability.

**James Hicks,** mus. February 20, 1862, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. L, dis. January 10, 1865, for disability.

**Thomas R. Hicks,** mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, trans. to invalid corps.

**James Hickliffe,** mus. December 8, 1862, for two years, 23d R., Co. I, dis. October 13, 1864.

**Edmund P. Hinkley,** mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 7, 1864, for 100 days, prom. to corp., dis. November 10, 1864, died of consumption contracted in service.

**John Hinkley,** mus. December 18, 1862, for nine months, 48th R., Co. D.

**John Hinsch,** mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. November 15, 1861, as 1st sergt., for three years, 32 R., Co. D, prom. to 2d lieut. and to 1st lieut., wounded slightly May 6, 1864, acting regt. quarter-master 1864, dis. December 5, 1864.

**Charles Hoar,** mus. August 10, 1863, for three years, 28th R., Co. D.

**Daniel G. Hodgkins,** mus. July 8, 1864, for one hundred days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Edward T. Hodgkins,** mus. July 18, 1864, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Edwin W. Hodgkins,** mus. August 4, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. I, eng.: Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Hickman's Road, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Arrowfield Church, dis. October 13, 1864.

**Emery Hodgkins,** mus. April 19, 1861, for three years, 29th R., Co. B, re-enl. January 1, 1864, as a vet. vol., wounded 1864, dis. July 21, 1865.

**Fitz Hodgkins,** mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, with Army of the Potomac in July, 1863, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Frederick T. Hodgkins,** mus. December 7, 1863, as corp., for three years, 2d Mass. Bat., dis. August 11, 1865.

**Isaac Hodgkins,** mus. February 20, 1864, for three years, 59th R., Co. F, dis. June 10, 1865, for disability, severely wounded at the Wilderness, May 12, 1864, was a prisoner for three days.

**John P. Hodgkins,** mus. December 7, 1863, as corp., 2d R., L. A., re-enl. December 26, 1864, prom. to sergt. February 21, 1865, dis. August 11, 1865, eng.: Red River, Mobile, Fort Spanish, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Blakely, Pine Bluff, Little Scamber River and sundry skirmishes.

**Joseph Hodgkins,** mus. January 16, 1862, for three years, 30th R., of musicians, Co. K, re-enl. January 2, 1864, do., dis. January 20, 1865.

**Joseph E. Hodgkins,** mus. December 31, 1861, for three years, 30th R., Co. K., died of intermittent fever, July 19, 1862, opposite Vicksburg.

**Luther D. Hodgkins,** mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Morris Hodgkins, jr.**, mus. December 7, 1863, Mass. L. A., 2d Bat., eng.: Sabine Cross Roads, Little Escamby, Blakely, Montgomery Hill, Gould's Bluff, Carnby, prom. to corp., dis. August 11, 1865.

**Samuel P. Hodgkins**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, dis. December 7, 1863, for disability.

**Timothy Hodgkins**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, dis. May 19, 1862, for disability.

**Walter Holden**, mus. October 26, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, trans. to V. R. C., June 11, 1864.

**John Holland**, mus. August 9, 1862, for three years, 9th R., unass.

**Edward H. Holley**, mus. January 10, 1862, corp., for three years, 30th R., Co. K, dis. March 10, 1863.

**John H. Holmes**, mus. November 14, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. D, re-enl. January 2, 1864, dis. January 20, 1866.

**Dennison Hooper**, mus. August 19, 1862, for three years, 35th R., Co. F; eng.: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Jackson, Campbell Station, siege of Knoxville, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Weldon R. R., So. Mountain, Vicksburg, Poplar Spring Church, Thatcher's Run, Fort Sedgwick, Fort Mahone and Petersburg; was the first Union man who entered Jackson, Miss.

**George R. Hooper**, mus. June 29, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, So. Mountain, Antietam; lost right arm at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, dis. January 31, 1863, for disability.

**Charles E. Horton**, mus. January 9, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died at New Orleans, November 11, 1862.

**Winslow T. Horton**, mus. April 2, 1864, for three years, 59th R., Co. I, dis. July 30, 1865.

**Henry Houston**, mus. February 20, 1862, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. L, re-enl. as veteran volunteer, February 22, 1864, dis. August 16, 1865.

**Geo. R. Howard**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Augustus M. Howe, jr.**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. C, dis. August 1, 1861.

**William H. Howe**, mus. May 22, 1861, for three years, 29th R., Co. K, re-enl. January 2, 1864, eng.: Hampton, Va., Warwick Road, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Snicker's Gap, Jackson, Miss., Blue Springs, Hough's Ferry, Campbell Station, Fort Saunders, Strawberry Plain, Tolopotomy Creek, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Crater, Weldon R. R., Hawkes' Farm, Hatcher's Run, Fort Stedman. Fall of Petersburg, sieges of Richmond, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Vicksburg, Knoxville, prom. to 1st lieut. May 1, 1865, dis. July 29, 1865, wounded at Newport News, May, 1861, at Fredericksburg, May, 1864 and at Petersburg, June 17, 1864.

**Erastus Howes**, mus. October 19, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, re-enl. January 4, 1864, eng.: Roanoke Island, on secret expedition to Columbia, N. C., March 8, 1862. Newbern, Trinter's Creek, Rawle's Mills, on detailed service at Newbern, December 1, 1862, to June 20, 1863, battles of James Island, S. C., July 16, 1863, in the charge on rifle pits of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, August 18, 1863, Bermuda Hundred, May 6, 1864, Petersburg, R. R., May 13, 1864, wounded while charging a rebel battery and sent to hospital at Point Lookout, Md., trans. to V. R. C., April 13, 1865, ordered to Washington for duty at capitol prison and was present at the hanging of H. Wirtz, the infamous keeper of the prison pen at Andersonville, dis. April 13, 1865.

**Isaac L. Hubbard**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Bernard F. Hunt**, mus. December 4, 1862, 12th Mass. L. A. Bat., dis. July 25, 1865.

**William H. Hurbon**, aged 19, in 1864, killed in the battle of Weldon R. R., August, 1864.

**Frederick Hutchings**, mus. May 27, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. G, prom. to corp., re-enl. January 5, 1864, same Co. for three years, as sergt., eng.: Grainsville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., Vaughan Road, Dabney's Mills, was wounded in left side of neck at Dabney's Mills, February, 1865, dis. June 29, 1865.



**Geo. W. Hutchings**, mus. January 4, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died of intermittent fever opposite Vicksburg, July 24, 1862.

**Sidney Hutchings**, mus. October 8, 1861, for three years, 5th Maine, Co. C, eng.: Second day on the Peninsula, Va., Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, West Point, Va., Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, near Spottsylvania Court House, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, wounded in knee near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864, leg amputated at Fredericksburg, Va., May 18, 1864, prom. to 2d lieut. Co. G, dis. July 27, 1864, for disability.

**William V. Hutchings**, enl. September 2, 1861, as quartermaster, ranking as 1st lieut., eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, James Island, Morris Island, Bermuda Hundred, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg, Fort Harrison, entered Richmond, April 3, 1865, prom. to capt. and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Vols., November 26, 1862, to lieut.-col. and chief quartermaster, dis. May 29, 1865.

**James Hutchings**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Peter Incas**, 59th R.

**Albert Ingersoll**, mus. February 9, 1864, for three years, 59th R., Co. D, in seven engagements, dis. November 11, 1864, for disability.

**Amos M. Ingersoll**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, So. Mountain, fatally wounded at Antietam and died next day, September 18, 1862.

**Benjamin A. Ingersoll**, (?) 1st R., died at Camp Miller, Ga., October 19, 1864.

**Herbert D. Ingersoll**, mus. October 9, 1862, for nine months, 47th R., Co. F, re-enl. February 9, 1864, for three years, 59th R., Co. D, eng.: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Bethesda Church, North Anna, Petersburg, wounded in latter battle, prom. to sergt., dis. March 31, 1865, for disability.

**John H. Ingersoll**, mus. July 22, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, re-enl. December 31, 1863, was in 21 engagements, dis. July 24, 1865.

**Joshua Ingersoll**, mus. August 1, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 3, 1863, dis. June 25, 1865.

**William Ircarlett**, 28th R.

**Alfred Ireland**, mus. July 13, 1862, for three years, 35th Mass., Co. F, appointed color corp., prom. to sergt. February, 1863, wounded in left arm at battle of North Anna river, May 24, 1864, taken prisoner in the fight at Poplar Spring Church, September 30, 1864, confined in prison at Salisbury, N. C., paroled in March, 1865, commissioned 2d lieut. August 8, 1864, dis. June 13, 1865, from hospital.

**George C. Irish**, mus. December 2, 1863, for three years, 17th R., Co. B.

**James A. Jackson**, mus. July 10, 1863, for three years, 32d R., Co. E, dis. June 29, 1865.

**John Jeffry**, mus. January 10, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, corp., dis. at Vicksburg, July 17, 1862.

**Robert Jeffrey**, mus. January 10, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, re-enl. January 1, 1864, eng.: Port Hudson, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, prom. to corp., January 20, 1865.

**James F. Jeffs**, see naval record.

**William H. Jeffs**, mus. September 15, 1862, re-enl. December 26, 1863, eng.: Wilderness, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, prom. to sergt. dis. July 12, 1865.

**Maverick M. Jamieson**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Fred Johnson**, mus. November 28, 1862, for three years, 12th Mass. L. A., dis. July 25, 1865.

**John W. Johnson**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Walter Johnson**, mus. November 26, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. February 27, 1864, killed in battle at Shady Grove, Va., May 30, 1864.

**William Johnson**, mus. March 24, 1862, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. L, trans. to V. R. C., September 30, 1863.

**William Johnson**, mus. November 12, 1862, for nine months, 48th R., Co. F.

**Charles B. Jones**, mus. September 5, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, on gunboat Dragon, in January, 1863, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Charles E. Jones**, mus. August 7, 1863, corp., for three years, 20th R., Co. G, killed May, 1864.



**George B. Jones**, mus. December 26, 1863, corp., for three years, 56th R., Co. B, dis. July 6, 1865, wounded at Spottsylvania.

**Henry Jones**, mus. September 29, 1862, for nine months, 50th Mass., Co. H, re-enl. January 5, 1864, for three years, 10th Mass. L. A., dis. June 9, 1865.

**John H. Jones**, mus. August 3, 1863, for three years, 3d R., Co. G, dis. September 18, 1865.

**Samuel Jones**, mus. May 1, 1861, for three months, 5th R., Co. H., dis. July 31, 1861.

**William H. Jordan**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, as corp., dis. November 10, 1864.

**James Jordan**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, dis. July 12, 1864.

**John L. Keating**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, wounded August 26, 1862, dis. February 13, 1863, for disability.

**David K. Kemp**, for five years, U. S. A., dis. January, 1863.

**John J. Kendall**, mus. July 21, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, re-enl. January 5, 1864, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, as vet. vol., wounded at Spottsylvania in 1864, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Elbridge Kenney**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863, also served in 2d Mass. H. A.

**James Kenney**, mus. January 3, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, wounded in battle of Cedar Run, October 19, 1864, dis. January 20, 1865.

**John Kenney**, mus. June 26, 1861, as sergt., for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, taken prisoner and paroled, dis. March 8, 1863.

**Joseph W. Kimball**, mus. July 22, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, eng.: Kingston, Whitehall, Blount's Mills, Goldsboro, prom. to corp., dis. at Lynnfield, August 3, 1864.

**Duncan King**, mus. January 13, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died November 4, 1862, at Carleton, La.

**Charles Knight**, mus. July 21, 1862, 23d R., Co. C, for unexpired term of regiment, eng.: in all the battles in which regiment took part from July, 1862, to its discharge, dis. October 13, 1864.

**Edward Knights**, enl. April 30, 1861, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. November 22, 1861, re-enl. January 5, 1864, as sergt., wounded at Fredericksburg in right hand, at Bethesda Church in left leg slightly, at Cold Harbor in right breast, severely, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Elias D. Knights, jr.**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**George W. Knight**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, detailed on gunboat at Newbern, 1861, died at Newbern of pleurisy, April 15, 1862.

**Fred P. Knowles**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, dis. July 12, 1865.

**Albion Knowlton**, mus. January 10, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. A, trans. to navy, August 15, 1864.

**John B. Knowlton**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Wendon Rock**, for three years, 20th R., unass.

**Fred. Konard**, mus. August 15, 1863, for three years, 16th R., Co. H.

**James H. Lambert**, mus. August 29, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 8, 1863.

**Samuel Lamson**, drowned in Mississippi river in 1863.

**William D. Lander**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, So. Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, dis. May 1, 1863, for disability.

**Abraham O. Lane**, mus. August 27, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. C, dis. September 18, 1865.

**Albert Lane**, mus. January 13, 1863, corp., for three years, 2d Mass. Cav., Co. D, dis. December 20, 1865.

**Henry Albert Lane**, mus. January 13, 1863, for three years, 2d Mass., Co. D, eng.: Opequam, Winchester, Five Forks, Dinwiddie, c. h., prom. to corp., dis. July 20, 1865.

**Charles F. Lane**, mus. December 2, 1861, eng.: at Fredericksburg, wounded severely in left groin, trans. to V. R. C., 21st R., Co. B, dis. December 2, 1864.

**David Lane**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, dis. July 12, 1865.

**Edward H. Lane**, mus. June 25, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, 2d Bull Run, So. Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Thoroughfare Gap, Chantilly, wounded at Fredericksburg by gunshot, breaking both bones of right leg, trans. November 15, 1863, to V. R. C., 2d Bat., dis. June 27, 1864.

**Edwin L. Lane**, mus. September 15, 1864, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1865.

**Frederick T. Lane**, mus. August 16, 1862, for three years, 35th R., Co. D, as corp. trans. to 35th R., Co. D, August 16, 1862, wounded at Antietam, prom. to sergt. August 16, 1863, detailed as ordnance sergt. in 1865, dis. June 9, 1865.

**George A. Lane**, mus. July 22, 1862, for two years, 23d R., Co. C, in ten engagements, dis. October 13, 1864.

**George W. Lane**, mus. November 14, 1861, 32d R., Co. D, dis. December 28, 1864.

**Irvin Lane**, mus. February 20, 1862, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. L, re-enl. March 17, 1864, dis. August 16, 1865.

**John Lane**, mus. November 4, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. D, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, died at Newbern, January 17, 1863.

**Levi Lane**, mus. October 24, 1862, for nine months, 47th R., Co. I, dis. September 1, 1863.

**William H. Lane**, mus. May 23, 1861, for three years, 1st R., Co. H, eng.: First Bull Run, slightly wounded at Yorktown, May, 1862, also wounded second time, dis. October 20, 1862, for disability.

**Charles Lang**, mus. November 26, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, wounded in groin at Fredericksburg, December 1862, died January 17, 1863.

**Charles Lang**, mus. July 21, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. A, wounded at Shepherdstown, dis. November 23, 1863, for disability.

**Thomas Lang**, mus. May 25, 1861, for three years, 2d R., Co. F, wounded in leg, which was amputated, died from its effects. His father, Charles, was also in the service.

**Thomas W. Lang or Long**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, wounded and discharged July 12, 1865.

**Abner Larrabee**, mus. November 29, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, trans. to navy, May 3, 1864, dis. August 4, 1865.

**Alphonso M. Laroque**, mus. July 21, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 2, 1863, died at Newbern, N. C., December 23, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea.

**William A. Lavender**, mus. October 17, 1862, for three years, as sergt. 12th L. A. Bat., dis. August 11, 1863, for disability.

**Alfred Lawson**, mus. September 15, 1864, 28th Mich., Co. K, dis. June 9, 1866.

**Gunhatz Legat**, mus. February 27, 1864, for three years, 32d R., Co. E, killed at Bethesda Church, June 3, 1864.

**Rondierre Leion**, mus. February 27, 1864, for three years, 32d R., Co. E, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Wm. H. Leonard**, mus. September 15, 1862, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Wm. Leslie**, mus. July 5, 1861, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. G, re-enl. August 20, 1864, for one year, 4th H. A., Co. F, dis. June 17, 1865.

**George W. Lewis**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, taken prisoner August 30, 1862, sent to parole camp, returned to duty January 20, 1863, dis. for disability, December 28, 1863, from convalescent's camp, died January 22, 1864.

**Robert Lewis**, mus. December 4, 1862, for three years, 12th Bat., L. A., died at New Orleans, October 29, 1863.

**Robert Lewis**, mus. September 5, 1864, dis. July 25, 1865.

**Adolph F. Lindberg**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, as corp. prom. to sergt., dis. August 1, 1861.

**Samuel Lindberg**, enl. May 24, 1864, mus. on board U. S. ship "Ossipee," dis. December 16, 1864.

**George Lisk, jr.**, mus. August 19, 1862, for three years, 35 R., Co. F, wounded in right hand at Gettysburg, dis. at close of war, trans. May 21, 1864, to V. R. C.

**Charles Littlefield**, mus. August 25, 1862, for three years, 17th R., unass.

**Francis Locke, jr.**, mus. Aug. 18, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 9, 1864, commissary sergt. of regiment, dis. November 10, 1864.

**John L. Logan**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, So. Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, appointed clerk at Division headquarters July 28, 1863, dis. July 8, 1864.

**Charles Lang or Long**, 17th R.

**Jacob S. Lord**, mus. May 25, 1861, as musician in Band, for 32 months, 2d R., re-enl. October 26, 1864, for three years, eng.: Winchester, Bank's Retreat, Cedar Mountain, Pope's Retreat, 2d Bull Run, and Sherman's Georgia, North and South Carolina campaigns, dis. June 13, 1865.

**Joshua Loring**, mus. August 14, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. D, dis. January 15, 1865, for disability.

**James W. Lovejoy**, mus. June 18, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**David W. Low**, see ante.

**George S. Low**, mus. August 19, 1862, for three years, 35th R., Co. F, eng.: Antietam, was sick at Fredericksburg with typhoid fever, and from neglect both legs had to be amputated, dis. May 2, 1863, for disability, died August 5, 1867.

**Gorham P. Low, jr.**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**David B. Low**, mus. February 10, 1862, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, trans. to Co. C, July 11, 1865.

**David P. Low**, mus. July 22, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G.

**Frederick A. B. Low**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, So. Mountain, Antietam, sent to hospital December 15, 1862, dis. March 16, 1863, for disability.

**Andrew M. Lucas**, mus. for three years, 24th R., Co. H, died at Hamilton Head, N. C., May 27, 1863, of typhoid fever.

**Charles W. Lucas**, mus. October 3, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. H, re-enl. January 4, 1864, wounded and in hospital a year, from which contracted permanent erysipelas, troubling him until his death, dis. January 9, 1865, for disability.

**Peter Lucas**, mus. March 12, 1864, for three years, 59th R., Co. H, died at City Point, Va., December 2, 1864.

**Alfred Lufkin**, mus. October 20, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. September 18, 1865.

**David Lufkin**, mus. January 14, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died August 12, 1862, at New Orleans.

**Otis Lufkin**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Chantilly, So. Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, sick in hospital, October 16, 1863, died February 8, 1864, from chronic diarrhoea.

**Francis H. Lufkin**, mus. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th unass., dis. June 29, 1865.

**Henry Lufkin**, mus. August 4, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, eng.: Monox, Fort Stevens, dis. September 18, 1865.

**William Lufkin**, mus. for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died July 20, 1862, opposite Vicksburg.

**William D. Lufkin**, mus. July 15, 1864, acted as quartermaster's clerk, dis. October 27, 1864.

**William Lull**, mus. January 2, 1864, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. I, died at Andersonville, Ga., August 22, 1864.

**William Lunt**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Daniel H. Lurvey**, mus. October 26, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. D, died at Newbern, N. C., May 2, 1862, of typhoid fever.

**Joseph Lurvey**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, dis. July 12, 1865.

**Daniel Lynch**, mus. December 9, 1864, one year, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Woodbury Mace**, mus. September 28, 1862, for three years, 13th N. H. R., Co. K, eng.: Petersburg, prom. to corp., dis. December 14, 1864.

**John Mackie**, 12th Maine, Co. I.

**John Manduits**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, died November 19, 1864.



**John Mangan or Mardon**, mus. December 13, 1862, for three years, sergt. 12th Bat., L. A., dis. July 25, 1865.

**Mauline Mansfield**, 3d Cav.

**Benjamin M. Marchant**, mus. August 16, 1862, for three years, 35th R., Co. D, prom. to corp., July 15, 1862, to sergt. April 1, 1864, dis. June 9, 1865.

**Jabez Marchant, jr.**, mus. October 20, 1863, for three years, prom. to corp., dis. September 18, 1865.

**James R. Marchant, jr.**, mus. December 9, 1864, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**James W. Merchant**, mus. December 30, 1862, for three years, 35th Unattached, H. A., eng.: Siege of Charleston, dis. August 15, 1864, see naval record.

**John Marchant**, mus. January 10, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. A, eng.: Capture of Charleston, trans. to navy August 5, 1864, dis. August 5, 1865.

**Calvin Marshall**, mus. July 30, 1862, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, corp., dis. August 3, 1864.

**Charles W. Marshall**, mus. February 9, 1864, for three years, 59th R., Co. D, trans. June 1, 1865, to 57th R., Co. D, dis. July 25, 1865.

**Francis A. Marshall**, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, eng.: Battle of Baton Rouge, died February 28, 1863, at New Orleans.

**George J. Marshall**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, also served in 2d Mass. H. A., dis. August 7, 1863.

**William A. Marshall**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, prom. to sergt., dis. August 1, 1861.

**Sydney Marshall**, mus. November 6, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co, re-enl. March 29, 1864, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, served on gunboat "Lancer," at Newbern, in 1861, dis. June 25, 1865.

**William Marston**, mus. July 31, 1862, dis. August 3, 1864.

**William H. Marston**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. January 19, 1864, corp., for three years, 23d R., Co. C, dis. June 25, 1865.

**John W. Martin**, mus. November 26, 1862, for three years, 12th Mass. L. A., prom. to corp., dis. July 25, 1865.

**Owen Martin**, army, died in hospital at Tennessee, June 7, 1865.

**Charles Mason**, mus. Nov. 21, 1864, for three years, 54th unass.

**Joseph H. Mason**, mus. September 26, 1866, for nine months, 45th R., Co. C, dis. July 7, 1863.

**Thomas Matchett**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, served on gunboat Lancer at Newbern, in 1861, dis. October 13, 1864.

**John Matthews**, mus. December 2, 1862, 12th Bat. L. A., dis. July 25, 1865.

**Wm. J. McAndrews**, mus. October 20, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 3, 1863, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, detailed on gunboat "Lancer" in 1861, dis. June 25, 1865.

**Daniel McAuley**, mus. November 20, 1861, for three years, 3d Mass. Cav., killed May, 1863, at Bayou Jack, La.

**Joel McCaleb**, mus. November 25, 1861, for three years, 3d Mass. Cav., dis. June, 1862, for disability, re-enl. February 8, 1864, for three years, 4th Mass. Cav.

**John McCartney**, mus. October 28, 1861, 23d R., Co. C, for three years, committed suicide, April 16, 1862, at Newbern.

**William McCarty**, mus. January 13, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, re-enl. February 13, 1864, dis. December 19, 1865, for disability.

**Daniel McCauley**, 3d L. A., Co. C, horse shot from under him at Port Hudson, while in search of another horse was struck by a ball and killed.

**John McCauley**, mus. October 29, 1862, 12th Bat. L. A., dis. July 25, 1865.

**John McCloud**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Wm. McCormack**, mus. January 13, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, wounded severely at Bayou La Fouché, La., July 14, 1863, Donaldsonville, dis. October 14, 1863, for disability.

**Alexander McCurdy**, mus. March 2, 1864, as sergt. for three years, 37th Wis. Co. K, dis. July 24, 1865.

**Allen McDonald**, mus. December 22, 1862, as sergt. for three years, 2d Mass. Cav., Co. D, dis. January 8, 1865, for disability.



**George McDonald**, mus. June 13, 1861, as sergt. for three years, 11th R., Co. B, missing in action May 5, 1864.

**Roderick McDonald**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B.

**Thomas A. McDonald**, mus. December 22, 1863, 2d H. A., Co. L, dis. June 12, 1865, for disability.

**Edward J. McEmmons**, mus. October 23, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, in 14 engagements, including siege of Morris Island and Sumter, dis. October 23, 1864.

**Leander McFarland**, mus. July 16, 1864, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Angus McGilvery**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, dis. February 10, 1865, for disability, wounded in shoulder at Cold Harbor, May 31, 1864.

**Jeremiah McGlinch**, Co. B, 11th Maine.

**Thomas McGown**, mus. October 20, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. November 9, 1865.

**Archibald McInnis**, 16th R.

**Daniel McInnis**, mus. August 4, 1863, for three years, 15th R., Co. F, trans. to 20th Mass., dis. July 16, 1865.

**Sylvester McIntire**, mus. January 7, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, re-enl. January 2, 1864, same company and term, wounded in battle of Cedar Run, October 19, 1864, died of wounds October 29, 1864.

**James N. McIntosh**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, dis. October 13, 1862, for disability, re-enl. in V. R. C.

**James McKay**, mus. January 5, 1864, for three years, 59th R., Co. B.

**John W. McKay**, mus. November 19, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. E, dis. August 7, 1863.

**George W. McKeen**, mus. November 14, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. D, killed at Petersburg, Va., September 17, 1864.

**Robert A. McKinnon**, mus. November 21, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 4, 1864, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. as veteran volunteer, wounded in the hand at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, wounded severely June 3, 1864, at Bethesda Church, wounded in hip at Spottsylvania, dis. May 3, 1865.

**Osius S. McKenny**, mus. January 15, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died August 2, 1862, at Baton Rouge.

**George B. McKenzie**, mus. November 21, 1862, for two years, 23d R., Co. I, re-enl. December 3, 1864, for three years, same company, died at Andersonville, Ga., August 21, 1864.

**William A. McKinney**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Cyrus McKown**, mus. October 18, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, re-enl. January 4, 1864, dis. January 20, 1866.

**Daniel McLean**, mus. January 14, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, orderly in June, 1864, dis. January 20, 1865.

**Jesse McLoud**, mus. July 22, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, re-enl. January 5, 1864, dis. July 27, 1865, eng.: Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Tarboro, Bachelder's Creek, Newbern, Wise's Forks, Blount's Mills, Weldon R. R., Winton, Little Washington, and others in North Carolina.

**Edward McQuinn**, mus. November 15, 1861, corp., re-enl. January 5, 1864, as corp., was in 31 engagements, dis. April 11, 1865, for disability, caused by loss of left arm, wounded in left knee and right leg below the knee at People's Farm, Va., September 30, 1864.

**W. R. G. Mellen**, commissioned as chaplain, October 2, 1861, for the war or resignation, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kingston, Goldsboro Bridge and several skirmishes, resigned January 10, 1863.

**Edwin Merchant**, mus. January 10, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, eng.: Baton Rouge, dis. August 22, 1863, for disability.

**John H. Merchant**, mus. August 20, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 9, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, eng.: Newbern, Fort Totten, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Frank H. Merrill**, mus. December 13, 1862, for three years, 23d R., unass.

**Octavius A. Merrill**, mus. December 2, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. December 12, 1863, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. L, prom. to hospital steward, to sergt.-major February 6, 1864, 2d lieut. September 11, 1864, resigned January 25, 1865, dis. February 18, 1865, because of chronic diarrhoea contracted.

**Joseph S. Mess**, mus. May 25, 1861, musician, for three years, 2d R., Band, dis. September 8, 1862.

**Samuel W. Mess, jr.**, mus. July 8, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, taken prisoner and sent to parole camp, dis. March 23, 1863, for disability.

**John Messenger**, probably **William**, 32d Mass.

**William Messenger**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, re-enl. February 27, 1864, as corp., wounded in hand May 30, 1864, dis. June 16, 1865.

**Arthur C. Millett**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. for three years, 23d R., Co. C, was in all engagements of the 23d R., until the loss of right arm, March 16, 1862, prom. to sergt. September 1, 1861, lost arm at Newbern, dis. April 23, 1863, attached to pioneer corps about the middle of December, 1861.

**William L. Millett**, mus. November 29, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, musician, re-enl. January 5, 1864, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, taken prisoner in battle of Wilderness, subsequently released and detailed for six months as nurse, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Benjamin F. Millward**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. August 4, 1863, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. C, re-enl. January 25, 1864, for three years, 59th R., eng.: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and the explosion of mine at Petersburg, wounded in abdomen at Petersburg, commissioned 1st lieu. 59th Mass. Vols. January 25, 1864, dis. December 8, 1864, for disability.

**Bernard Molino**, mus. for three years, 29th R., Co. B, dis. March 11, 1863, for disability.

**William H. Moody**, mus. March 1, 1864, for three years, 4th Mass. Cav., Co. K, dis. November 10, 1865.

**Joseph A. Moore**. See ante.

**Benj. F. Morey**. See ante.

**James M. Morey**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Bull Run, Chantilly and South Mountain, prom. to corp, September, 1862, killed in battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.

**Sherburne F. Morey, jr.**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, re-enl. October 1, 1864, 13th V. R. C., eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, taken prisoner in battle of Spottsylvania, paroled and re-joined regiment December 31, 1862, wounded by a minie ball which penetrated near the heart and was not extracted, dis. November 30, 1865.

**William Morey**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, on gunboat Lancer, at Newbern, in 1861, killed March 14, 1862, in battle of Newbern, N. C.

**Albert Morgan**, mus. August 4, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. September 18, 1865.

**George Morgan**, mus. October 30, 1863, 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. September 18, 1865.

**Joseph J. E. Morgan**, Co. I, 35th Zouave, N. Y., prom. to 1st sergt. Washington Bat. 4th U. S. Art'y, severely wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862, remained on field three days and nights before being taken in charge, died October 8, 1862.

**James Morris**, mus. July 5, 1861, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. D, dis. January 8, 1863, for disability.

**James Morrissey**, mus. January 13, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, contracted malarial fever before Vicksburg, dis. February 5, 1863, for disability, died of consumption, July 1, 1869.

**Charles F. Morse**, mus. December 10, 1861, for three years, 19th R., Co. H, dis. November 19, 1862, for disability, died November 22, 1862.

**Charles Morton**, mus. August 11, 1863, for three years, 28th R., Co. F.

**Frederick Morton**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, killed in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

**Mansfield A. Mouline**, mus. November 14, 1861, for three years, 3d Mass. Cav., Co. M, dis. September 16, 1862, for disability.

**Samuel Monser**, mus. March 1, 1864, for three years, 4th Mass. Cav., Co. K.

**Henry Munsey**, mus. July 18, 1862, for three years, 24th R., Co. H, re-enl. January 4, 1864, died at Alexandria, Va., April 11, 1864.

**Edward Murphy**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, severely wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, arm amputated, died January 13, 1863, of wounds received.

**James Murphy**, mus. August 7, 1863, for three years, 20th R., Co. F, trans. to navy April 23, 1864.

**John Murphy**, mus. November 24, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, at the age of 18, served in all the engagements in which the regiment participated until the latter part of 1863, when he was discharged, having contracted fever, returning home he shipped on a fishing trip and was lost at sea.

**John J. Murphy**, mus. November 14, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, prom. to 1st lieut., killed at Bethesda Church June 3, 1864.

**Peter Murphy**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Thomas Murphy**, mus. July 21, 1864, for 100 days, 42d R., Co. B, re-enl. December 30, 1864, for one year, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. D, dis. June 30, 1865.

**Zebulon G. Murray**, mus. November 2, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. C.

**Spencer McDonald**, mus. February 4, 1864, for three years, 5th R., Co. I, dis. July 12, 1865.

**George B. McKenney**, enl. August 17, 1861, for three years, 7th Maine Vols., Co. C, the regt. was among the first troops to advance up the peninsula in McClellan's campaign, eng.: with rebel gunboat "Teaser" at Newport News, Warwick Creek near Yorktown, in pursuit of enemy to Williamsburg, where the rebels fought behind entrenchments, sometimes in a hand to hand struggle; for gallant service Gen. McLellan ordered the regiment flags to be inscribed "Williamsburg, May 5," regiment next encountered enemy behind a masked battery at Gaines' Mills, and at Mechanicsville. During the seven days' fighting the regiment fought on the Chickahominy, Savage Station, and White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill and near Harrison's Landing on the James, also at Second Bull Run. After the battle of Antietam, the regiment returned to Portland with only 150 men out of 1,100 that originally departed for the front; dis. April 1, 1863, having contracted chronic diarrhoea. There were seven members of the McKenney family in Maine regiments during the war, each of whom saw arduous service, namely: Simeon, Amos, George B., Adoniram, Daniel, Charles H., and their father James, all natives of Enfield, Me.—a notable instance. Capt. George B. McKenney has since the incorporation of the city been captain of the Gloucester Police Force.

**Samuel L. Nash**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32 R., Co. H, eng.: Antietam, Bull Run and several others, was in Libby prison and became insane from which cause he died, dis. June 29, 1865.

**William J. Neal**, enl. December 15, 1863, for three years, 11th Unattached, dis. November 9, 1863, for disability.

**Martin Nelson**, enl. January 9, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, wounded slightly at Donaldsville, July 14, 1863, dis. December 31, 1863, to re-enl. as a veteran volunteer.

**William L. Nevens**, mus. August 2, 1862, for three years, 9th R., Co. I, dis. March 17, 1863, for disability.

**George Nichols**, mus. November 29, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, wounded at Fredericksburg, December, 1862, died at Lookout hospital, Md., January 25, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea.

**James P. Nichols**, mus. July 10, 1863, for three years, Co. B, 16th Mass., trans. July 11, 1864, to 11th R., Co. E, dis. July 14, 1865.

**Peter Nichols**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**James Nickerson**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 8, 1863.

**Morris H. Nolan**, mus. April 6, 1864, for three years, 57th R., Co. K, wounded severely in side March 17, 1865, dis. June 12, 1865.

**Robert Norris**, mus. April 8, 186—, 9th Ill. Vol. Cav., dis. October 31, 1865.

**Franklin Norwood**, mus. December 10, 1864, for three years, 4th Mass. Cav., Co. I, dis. November 9, 1865.

**George H. Norwood**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. F, re-enl. January 5, 1864, wounded in thigh May 10, 1864, and died of wounds May 12—20, 1864.

**Israel Norwood**, mus. July 31, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. I, eng.: Whitehall, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg, Bermuda Hundred, dis. October 13, 1864.

**John F. Norwood**, mus. July 22, 1862, 23d R., Co. C, eng.: Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro and skirmishes, detailed as cook and nurse, dis. October 13, 1864.

**Wallace Noyes**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 28, 1863, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. A, dis. June 4, 1863, to re-enl. in 2d Mass. H. A., died December 12, 1864, in consequence of a fall from an artillery piece.



**Charles H. Nute**, mus. December 9, 1864, one year, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Alonzo A. Nye**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. September 15, 1862, for nine months, sergt., dis. August 7, 1863.

**Timothy W. Nye**, mus. July 18, 1862, for two years, 23d R., Co. C, dis. October 13, 1864.

**George H. Oakes**, 30th R.

**John L. W. Oakes**, mus. January 10, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, eng.: Baton Rouge and Gen. Butler's expedition, dis. October 16, 1862, for disability.

**Josiah Obear, jr.**, mus. May 9, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, in all engagements of the regiment to Bull Run, viz., Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, and Thoroughfare Gap, lost finger, August 30, 1862, dis. December 29, 1862, for disability and chronic diarrhoea.

**John P. Ober**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Oster Ober**, 9th R.

**Winslow Olmore**, mus. December 3, 1862, 12th Lt. Bat., died at Port Hudson, February 7, 1865, being in command of the company at the time.

**Thomas O'Brien**, mus. August 8, 1863, for three years, 20th R., Co. H.

**William O'Brien**, mus. September 2, 1864, for one year, Mass. L. A., 5th Bat., dis. July 12, 1865.

**Oscar O'La**, mus. August 9, 1862, for three years, 9th R., Co. G, dis. June 21, 1864.

**James O'Neil**, mus. November 3, 1864, for three years, 2d R., unass., never joined regiment.

**John Ord**, mus. September 12, 1862, for three years, 39th R., Co. G, trans. to V. R. C., March 7, 1864.

**David T. Osgood**, enl. September 18, 1861, for three years, 5th N. H., Co. K, eng.: siege of Yorktown, dis. July 21, 1862, for disability.

**David A. Osier**, mus. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Timothy Osier**, mus. November 17, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 3, 1863, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. as veteran volunteer, dis. June 25, 1865.

**George A. Oxtom**, mus. January 1, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died of pneumonia June 22, 1862.

**Henry A. Palmer**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, as corp., 2d R., Co. H, dis. May 7, 1863, for disability.

**John Palmer**, mus. November 2, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, eng.: Roanoke Island, detailed on gunboat Lancer in 1861, dis. November 27, 1863.

**Andrew Parker**, mus. May 19, 1863, 1st H. A., Co. M, died at Fort Strong, Va., of typhoid fever.

**Benjamin Parker**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, dis. December 7, 1862, for disability.

**George W. Parker**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, re-enl. December 9, 1864, as sergt., eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, taken prisoner, paroled and rejoined regiment December 31, 1862, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, taken prisoner July 1, returned to duty October 7, 1863, dis. July 29, 1865.

**John J. Parker**, mus. October 29, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. March 24, 1864, as sergt., prom. to 1st lieut. October 14, 1864, dis. June 25, 1865.

**Patrick J. Parker**, mus. March 13, 1862, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. L, re-enl. March 14, 1864, dis. March 13, 1864, to re-enl., killed at Spottsylvania May 19, 1864.

**Albert E. Parsons**, mus. January 2, 1864, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, wounded in battle Bayou La Fouché, Donaldsonville, July 14, 1863, killed at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

**Charles H. Parsons**, mus. April 18, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, as corp. wounded in the hip at Laurel Hill, May 10, 1864, dis. July 28, 1865.

**James W. Parsons**, mus. August 22, 1863, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. D, died at Plymouth, N. C., March 9, 1865.

**Joseph Parsons**, mus. July 18, 1864, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Joseph M. Parsons**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.



**Nathaniel B. Parsons**, mus. July 14, 1864, for 100 days, 6th R., Co. K, dis. October 27, 1864.

**Oliver Parsons**, mus. August 8, 1862, for two years, 17th R., Co. G, dis. August 3, 1864.

**Rufus Parsons**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Samuel Parsons**, mus. November 15, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. October 7, 1862, for disability.

**Sidney Parsons**, enl. November 21, 1863, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. K, dis. June 1865, for disability.

**Stephen S. Parsons**, mus. November 26, 1862, for three years, 12th Bat., died at New Orleans, February 19, 1863.

**Thomas L. Parsons**, mus. October 20, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. September 18, 1865.

**Whiney Parsons**, mus. October 20, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. September 18, 1865.

**William H. Parsons**, mus. January 7, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, dis. March 4, 1864.

**Winthrop L. Parsons**, mus. January 11, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died October 12, 1863, at New Orleans, battle of Baton Rouge.

**William M. Parrott**, mus. July 22, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, prom. to sergt., dis. September 27, 1862, for disability, afterwards drafted, but discharged.

**David Patten**, mus. August 16, 1862, for three years, 17th R., Co. H, eng.: Kingston, Goldsboro, Whitehall, Blunt's Mills, Little Washington, Newbern, received a broken ankle, dis. August 3, 1864.

**Nelson M. Payne**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, dis. May 30, 1865.

**John W. Peabody**, mus. August 4, 1863, for three years, 20th R., Co. G, died at Andersonville, June 21, 1864.

**David Pearce**, 2d H. A.

**David P. Pearce**, mus. May 25, 1861, for three years, 2d R., Band, re-enl. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, as private, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Edward T. Pearce**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, as 1st lieut. 12th R., dis. July 8, 1864.

**Henry Pearce**, 11th Kansas, lieut. and capt.

**Carls Pederson**, mus. August 10, 1863, for three years, 28th R., Co. E, killed at Locust Grove, Va., March 25, 1865.

**Albert Peirce**, mus. November 13, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, wounded slightly May 30, 1864, struck by a ball in left breast, ball passed through diary and struck a pair of scissors, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Eben Perkins**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Fitz W. Perkins**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. August 4, 1863, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. C, trans. to 2d Mass. H. A., Co. G, prom. to corp. and sergt. 2d Mass. H. A., dis. June 27, 1865.

**Joseph M. Perkins**, mus. January 3, 1865, for one year, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Levi G. Perkins**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, 25th Unattached, re-enl. December 9, 1864, as corp., dis. June 29, 1865.

**Richard H. Perkins**, mus. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Paulino Peroni**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Reuben Perry**, mus. May 25, 1861, 2d Brigade Band, for three years, musician, re-enl. March 27, 1863, Brigade Band, 1st Division, Army Corps, for three years, dis. June 13, 1865. The eight men in the band from Gloucester were the first Gloucester men to be under fire.

**John Pettee**, mus. November 29, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D.

**Charles H. Pew**, 2d, mus. September 1, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Southeast Creek, Deep Gully, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Morris' Island, Hampton, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor and before Richmond, wounded in the battle of Whitehall, N. C., in leg, prom. to corp., to 2d lieut., 3d H. A., Co. B, March 23, 1864, to 1st lieut. April 21, 1865, dis. September 18, 1865.

**George M. Pew**, mus. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Henry Pew, jr.**, mus. November 14, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, corp., died at Potomac Creek, Va., November 28, 1862.

**Henry N. Phelps**, mus. May 3, 1861, for three months, 1st Maine, Co. D, re-enl. November 12, 1861, for three years, 13th Maine, Co. H, re-enl. February 1, 1864, for three years, 13th Maine, Co. H, dis. August 20, 1865.

**Octavius Phipps**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. August 13, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, musician, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Frank Pierce**, mus. December 4, 1861, as corp. for three years, 23d R., Co. H, killed at Whitehall, N. C., December 16, 1862.

**Samuel E. Pierce**, mus. December 16, 1862, for nine months, as chaplain, 4th R., resigned August 25, 1863.

**Charles H. Pitman**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863, also served in navy.

**Frank Pool**, mus. October 20, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. D, dis. November 13, 1864.

**Thomas S. Pool**, mus. January 13, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, eng.: Harrison's Landing, in front of Richmond, prom. to corp., dis. January 13, 1863, for disability.

**J. Frank Porter**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, prom. to corp., dis. January 7, 1862, for disability.

**James Powell**, mus. December 10, 1861, for three years, 19th R., Co. H, dis. February 12, 1863, for disability.

**Richard Powers**, mus. November 15, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, killed at Weldon R. R., August 21, 1864.

**William Powers**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, dis. February 27, 1863, for disability.

**George Prior**, mus. July 22, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, died at Newbern, N. C., September 28, 1862.

**George A. Proctor**, mus. October 27, 1861, as corp., for three years, 23d R., Co. C, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kingston, Whitehall, Trenton and Goldsboro and all the battles in North Carolina, prom. to sergt. and 1st sergt., to 2d lieut., December 9, 1862, dis. August 9, 1863, for disability.

**John J. Proctor**, mus. August 2, 1862, 23d R., Co. C, unexpired term of regiment, eng.: Rawle's Mills, Kingston, Whitehall, Wilcox Bridge, N. C., Brainard's Mills, Waltham Junction, Pocahontas, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor and siege of Petersburg, Va., detailed as drummer, slightly wounded in heel at Whitehall, dis. October 13, 1864.

**Benjamin S. Pulcifer**, mus. September 15, 1862, as musician, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Daniel Pulcifer**, mus. July 28, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, re-enl. December 9, 1864, for one year, 15th Unattached, eng.: Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Blount's Mills, dis. June 29, 1865.

**George H. Pulcifer**, mus. September 28, 1861, as corp., eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Whitehall, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, prom. to sergt., March 1, 1864, dis. October 13, 1864.

**Abel Purrington**, mus. October 27, 1862, for three years, 3d Mass. Cav., Co. F, absent sick, November 20, 1862.

**Thomas Ralph**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. August 4, 1863, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. C, prom. to ord. sergt. and ordnance sergt., died at Newbern, N. C., December 27, 1864, see naval record.

**John S. Ramsdell**, mus. November 27, 1861, as corp., for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, as sergt., killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 12, 1864.

**Ambrosine Randall**, mus. October 28, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. H, dis. January 2, 1862, for disability.

**Thomas Raymond**, mus. June 26, 1861, sergt., for three years, 12th R., Co. K, trans. to Co. D, 12th Mass. Vols., January 3, 1862, dis. November 8, 1862, for disability.

**Lewis L. Record**, mus. May 13, 1864, chaplain, for three years, 23d R., dis. May 15, 1865.

**James Reed**, mus. November 12, 1862, for two years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 3, 1863, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, dis. June 25, 1865.

**John C. Reed**, mus. October 12, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, eng.: Roanoke

Island, secret expedition to Columbia, N. C., Newbern, Tranter's Creek, Rawle's Mills, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro Bridge, James' Island, Fort Wagner, charge on rifle pits August 26, 1863, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg R. R., Deep Bottom Bluff, prom. to 2d sergt., dis. at Chapin's Farm, October 20, 1864.

**Henry C. Reed**, mus. January 20, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, eng.: New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Plains, and digging canal in front of Vicksburg, dis. August 22, 1863, for disability.

**Edward Reed**, mus. May 14, 1862, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. L.

**Richard Reid**.

**Sargent S. Rich**, mus. November 9, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 3, 1863, as corp., dis. June 25, 1865.

**Joseph B. Reynolds**, surgeon, stationed at hospital at Baton Rouge in 1863.

**Stephen Rich**. See ante.

**Stephen S. Rich**, mus. for three years, 32d R., Co. D.

**William Rider**, mus. August 30, 1861, for three years, 20th R., Co. A, re-enl. December 21, 1863, dis. July 14, 1865.

**Benjamin F. Riggs**, mus. July 18, 1864, died of typhoid fever at Jacksonville, Md., September 20, 1864.

**Moses Riggs**, mus. July 22, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, detailed for hospital duty, dis. December 4, 1864.

**Maurice Riley**, mus. August 9, 1862, Co. G, to serve unexpired term, re-enl. August 5, 1864, for three years, H. A., Co. C, eng.: Yorktown, Hanover c. h., Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Chickahominy, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Bolter's Mills, Shepardstown, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Bristow Station, Brandy Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Grove, North Anna, dis. June 12, 1865.

**George F. Robie**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Abram Robinson**, mus. for three years, 20th R., Co. A, died at Falmouth, Va., January 18, 1863.

**Allen B. Robinson**, mus. September 15, 1862, dis. August 7, 1863.

**David I. Robinson**, mus. August 11, 1862, 133d Ill. Vols., Co. H, promoted to 2d lieut., promotion was in a new regiment recruiting, but owing to sickness was unable to re-enlist.

**Edwin S. Robinson**, mus. July 1, 1862, for six months, 7th R., Co. B, dis. December 31, 1862.

**James Robinson**, mus. December 10, 1862, 12th Bat., L. A.

**John N. Robinson**, mus. August 28, 1861, for three years, 19th R., Co. F, dis. June 10, 1863, for disability.

**John S. Robinson**, mus. 1861, for three months, 7th Ill., Co. F, re-enl. for three years, 7th Ill., Co. F, sergt., eng.: Fort Donalson, Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth, Battle of Corinth, Alatoona, and a number of skirmishes, prom. to sergt.-major, and then to adj., with rank as 1st lieut., shot through the thigh while acting as brigade adj., at Alatoona, three months afterwards he died from his wounds at Chattanooga.

**Levi Robinson**, mus. July 23, 1862, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, 25th Unattached, re-enl. December 9, 1864, as sergt., eng.: Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, slightly wounded at Antietam, rejoined regiment January 24, 1863, dis. July 29, 1865.

**Robert Robinson**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**William L. Robinson**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 7th Ill. Inf., Co. I, eng.: Battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, battle of Town Creek, and served in other skirmishes, regiment was eventually mounted and detailed to hunt guerrillas, dis. June 25, 1865.

**Wendon Rock**, mus. July 12, 1864, 20th R., Co. B.

**Thomas Rodgers**, mus. January 4, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died at New Orleans, October 29, 1862.

**William H. Rodgers**, mus. January 17, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, lost left arm August 5, at Baton Rouge, dis. October 1, 1862.

**Charles Rogers**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Leonard S. Rogers**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, served on gunboat "Lancer" in 1861, dis. September 2, 1862, for disability.



**George H. Ross**, mus. January 10, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, drowned at Fort Jackson, April 20, 1862.

**Jacob Roth**, mus. August 12, 1863, for three years, 11th R., Co. C.

**Charles Rowe**, mus. August 4, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. on muster out of regiment.

**Edward Rowe**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 23, 1863, for three years, 2d Cav., Co. K, detailed on gunboat "Lancer" in 1861, dis. February 15, 1865.

**Edward L. Rowe**, see ante.

**George F. Rowe**, mus. for one year, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**George T. Rowe**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, re-enl. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**John M. Rowe**, mus. May 25, 1861, for three years, 2d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 31, 1863, for three years, 2d R., Co. C, as corp., re-enl. as vet. vol., severely wounded in three places in leg in 1864, died June 5, 1864, at Chattanooga.

**John T. Rowe**, mus. November 15, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. G, dis. August 30, 1862, for disability.

**Lafayette Rowe**, mus. August 19, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, trans. to Co. G, 7th R., V. R. C., December 20, 1863, dis. June 28, 1865.

**Launcelot K. Rowe**, mus. July 18, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, eng.: Bachelor's Creek, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Kingston and many skirmishes, prom. to sergt. July 22, 1861, dis. January 14, 1863, for disability.

**Ozias N. Rowe**, mus. November 1, 1861, for three years, 20th R., Co. D, eng.: 13 battles outside of Virginia, and almost constantly for one year in Virginia, dis. November 23, 1864.

**Richard P. Rowe**, mus. May 23, 1861, for three years, 1st R., Co. G, eng.: Bull Run, wounded in head, narrowly escaped death from bayonet thrust by rebel soldier, bible in breast pocket saved his life, taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, dis. October 13, 1861.

**Robert Rowe**, mus. December 4, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. March 24, 1864, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Solomon Rowe**, mus. January 10, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, eng.: Baton Rouge, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Butler's and Sheridan's expeditions and one gunboat fight at Yazoo River, prom. to corp., November 23, 1862, dis. January 20, 1865.

**George Ruggles**, mus. August 6, 1861, for three years, 19th R.

**Elbridge Rust**, mus. September 16, 1862, for nine months, 5th R., Co. C, dis. July 2, 1863.

**Lafayette Rust**, 99th N. Y., died at Gloucester Point, Va., October 5, 1863.

**William A. Ryder**, mus. August 27, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. E, died September 28, 1864, at Washington.

**George Ross**, mus. January 10, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, dis. October 15, 1862, by reason of deafness.

**Henry S. Sadler**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, served on gunboat "Dragon" in December 1862, dis. August 6, 1863.

**Louis Saget**, mus. February 27, 1864, for three years, 32d R., Co. E, killed at Bethesda Church, June 3, 1864.

**Willard S. Sadler**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, corp., re-enl. February 8, 1864, as 1st sergt., for three years, 4th Cav., Co. H, dis. November 14, 1865, also served in navy.

**George Sanborn**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Charles D. Sanford**, mus. October 16, 1861, as 1st lieut. 2d R., December 7, 1861, Capt., killed at battle of Wilderness, May 16, 1864.

**Rev. Miles Sanford**, mus. October 8, 1861, as chaplain, resigned February 25, 1862.

**George A. Sanger**, chaplain, taken prisoner.

**Matthew Sannyan**, mus. January 2, 1864, 1st Bat. L. A., dis. June 4, 1865.

**Albert Sargent**, mus. July 18, 1862, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, re-enl. January 4, 1864, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, died at Hampton, Va., August 16, 1864.

**Charles O. Sargent**, mus. October 24, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. F, dis. October 13, 1864, died at Newbern, N. C., September 24, 1865.

**George D. Sargent**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. June 2, 1863, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. A, prom. to quarter-master's sergt. Novem-



ber 1, 1863, 2d lieutenant. Sept. 1, 1865, eng.: Kingston and Goldsboro, March, 1865, dis. September 3, 1865.

**Milton Sargent**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Rinaldo R. Sargent**, mus. October 23, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, re-enl. January 4, 1864, dis. January 20, 1866.

**Gilman Saunders**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, 2d lieutenant, prom. to 1st lieutenant. May 2, 1862, resigned and dis. for disability September 10, 1862.

**Isaac E. Saunders**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, on gunboat "Lancer" in 1861, dis. October 13, 1864.

**John E. Saunders**, mus. July 29, 1862, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. F, dis. July 8, 1864.

**Samuel Saunders**, mus. November 19, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, died August 28, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va., of sunstroke.

**Edward E. Saville**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, detailed as teamster in 1862 and 1863, dis. August 7, 1863.

**James R. Saville**, mus. July 31, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. I, re-enl. December 1, 1863, as vet. vol., killed at Petersburg, Va., July 31, 1864.

**Sargent L. Saville**, mus. June 26, 1861, as corp., prom. to sergeant. September 1, 1862, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, received flesh wound at Bull Run, dis. December 29, 1862, for disability.

**George T. Sawyer**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**George W. Sawyer**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, eng.: Whitehall, Kingston and Goldsboro, as teamster, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Samuel Saxton**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, died at Newbern, N. C., September 9, 1863, of lung disease.

**Samuel Sayward**, mus. for nine months, 8th R., Co. G., dis. August 7, 1863.

**William A. Sayward**, mus. December 24, 1864, 2d Mass. Cav., Co. M, dis. July 20, 1865.

**William Scarlett**, mus. August 10, 1863, for three years, 28th R., Co. D, absent wounded at dis. of regiment.

**Thomas Schenesy**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, dis. July 12, 1865.

**John H. Scott**, mus. November 21, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. D, dis. May 2, 1862, for disability.

**Joseph J. or I. Seavey**, mus. August 28, 1861, for three years, 19th R., Co. F, re-enl. 1863, 19th R., Co. F, for three years, dis. June 30, 1865.

**Josiah F. Seavey**, mus. August 19, 1862, for three years, 35th R., Co. F, sick and sent to the hospital, dis. November 16, 1862, for disability.

**Lewis Senie**, mus. March 4, 1864, for three years, 59th R., Co. G, dis. July 30, 1865.

**Joseph H. Sewell**, mus. November 24, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. March 10, 1864, as sergt., dis. June 29, 1865.

**George Shackleford**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Joseph Shackleford**, mus. July 18, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. I, eng.: Whitehall, Kingston, and Goldsboro, dis. July 18, 1863.

**Thomas Shaesny**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. A, dis. March 26, 1862, for disability.

**John Sharkey**, 1st H. A., Co. K, for three years, trans. to V. R. C., October 22, 1864.

**Joseph C. Shepherd**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**William W. Shelbon**, mus. January 6, 1864, for three years, 4th Mass. Cav., Co. C, as corp., dis. November 14, 1865.

**John Shuttleworth**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, served on gunboat "Dragon," December 1862, dis. August 7, 1863.

**John A. Smeadburg**, mus. August 14, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. D, re-enl. December 5, 1863, for three years, 17th R., Co. D, trans. to Co. I, dis. June 20, 1865.

**Albert T. Smith**, 14th H. A. See Alfred P.

**Alfred P. Smith**, mus. July 29, 1862, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. F, re-enl. January 1, 1864, died in hospital at Washington, July 22, 1864.

**Benjamin F. Smith**, mus. January 6, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died at New Orleans, December 20, 1862.

**David E. Smith**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. November 16, 1864, for one year, 2d Unattached, dis. July 7, 1865.

**George H. Smith**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. November 16, 1864, for one year, 2d Unattached, dis. July 7, 1865.

**Henry C. Smith**, mus. October 19, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. C, dis. December 15, 1863, by order W. D.

**Herbert Smith**, mus. April, 1864, for three years, 57th R., Co. K, taken prisoner at North Anna river, died at Andersonville, August, 1864.

**James P. Smith**, mus. August 13, 1864, 13th Unattached.

**J. Fernando Smith**, 2d lieut., attached to quarter-master's staff, Asboth's Division, eng.: Pittsburg Landing, slightly wounded, 1862.

**Henry F. Snow**, mus. December 10, 1862, for three years, 12th Mass. Bat. Art., dis. May 26, 1864, served ten months in 28th Mass.

**George W. Sones**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, died of fever at Newbern, June 22, 1863.

**Nathaniel Sprague**, mus. May 3, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. A, trans. to navy, August 1864, dis. August 26, 1865.

**William G. Sprague**, mus. January 10, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. A.

**Thomas Spellman**, mus. August 10, 1864, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. H, died at Newbern, September 27, 1864.

**Joseph Spofford**, mus. December 1, 1863, for three years, 2d Mass. Cav., Co. H, as sergt., dis. January 21, 1865, for disability.

**Augustus M. Stacey**, mus. December 19, 1861, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, prom. to corp., August 15, 1863, died in Gloucester of chronic diarrhoea, June 13, 1864, contracted in service, age 24 years, 3 months.

**William F. Stanwood**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, re-enl. January 5, 1864, as corp., wounded severely in leg in 1864, dis. June 29, 1865.

**George E. Stanwood**, mus. May 23, 1861, for three years, 1st R., Co. G, dis. May 25, 1864.

**Henry G. Stanwood**, mus. July 7, 1864, for 100 days, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Isaac Stanwood**, mus. November 25, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. July 6, 1863, for disability.

**Sylvester Stanwood**, Pratt's Lt. Div., eng.: both attacks at Fredericksburg, Peninsula campaign.

**Josiah W. Stapleton**, 8th R.

**Charles A. Staten**, mus. July 1, 1862, for six months, 7th R., Co. B, re-enl. July 15, 1864, as corp., for 100 days, 6th R., Co. I, dis. October 27, 1864.

**Edward H. Staten**, mus. July 15, 1864, for 100 days, as capt., 8th R., Co. I, dis. October 27, 1864.

**Henry Staten**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, killed in action at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

**William H. Staten**, mus. December 31, 1863, for three years, 2d R., Co. F, dis. July 14, 1865.

**Franklin Staunton**, mus. January 14, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, dis. October 16, 1862, for disability.

**Justus Stearns**, musician, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Adrian Steele**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. November 21, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, prom. to orderly sergt., eng.: all in which the regiment took part in from July 3, 1862, to time of discharge, December 28, 1864, slightly wounded at Petersburg in June, 1864.

**Franklin Steele**, mus. November 11, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**Josiah W. Stevens**, mus. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Robert Stephens or Stevens**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, trans. to navy, alias Robert Welch, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Charles S. Stevens**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Charles L. Stevens**, lieut., 14th Maine, mortally wounded at siege of Port Hudson, died July 24, 1863.

**Frank H. Stevens**, mus. December 11, 1863, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. I, died at Andersonville, August 27, 1864.

**Joseph Stevens**, mus. August 10, 1863, for three years, 28th R., Co. H.

**Joseph R. Stevens**, mus. March 10, 1862, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. L, prom. to sergt. in commissary department, dis. October 18, 1863, for disability, eng.: Second Bull Run.

**Melville Stevens**, mus. October 20, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. September 18, 1865.

**Sylvanus Brown Stevens**, mus. October 20, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. September 18, 1865.

**William F. Stickney**, mus. February 12, 1864, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, dis. February 21, 1864, rejected recruit.

**Charles W. Stockman**, mus. April 27, 1861, 1st Maine, Co. A, dis. June 24, 1861, for disability, joined 4th Maine at Aquia Creek, Va., in winter of 1862-3, Sanitary Commission, neither enlisted or commissioned, served in hospital fall of 1864.

**Simeon M. Stockman**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Frederick Stokes**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Edward A. Story**. See ante.

**Isaac N. Story**, mus. September 15, 1862, as sergt. for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 18, 1864, as sergt. for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, acting sergt-major at Fort Totten in 1863, prom. to 2d lieut. July 27, 1863, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Calvin W. Swift**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. September 1, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, served in 1861, as commissary sergt. on gunboat "Hussar," commissary of company to February, 1863, dis. October 13, 1864, eng.: all the battles that the 23d took part in, excepting Cold Harbor and Wilderness. Was in trench before Petersburg, and participated in the skirmishes constantly taking place there. During that time the "Mine" was exploded, the 23d being engaged in the fight. September 4, 1864, ordered to Newbern for picket duty.

**Joseph Warren Story**, mus. August 5, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, killed at Whitehall, N. C., December 17, 1862.

**William Story**, mus. November 12, 1862, for nine months, 48th R., Co. F.

**William W. Story**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Joshua Stuart**, mus. August 18, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. June 2, 1863, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. A, dis. September 3, 1865.

**Alexander A. Stubbles**, mus. January 10, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. A, corp. trans. to navy, September 15, 1864.

**Robert B. Swain**, mus. August 4, 1863, for three years, 15th R., Co. I, trans. July 27, 1864, to Co. E, 20th Mass.

**Charles J. Swinson**, 4th H. A.

**Charles Swinson**, 4th H. A.

**Charles Swinson, 2d**, 4th H. A., died November, 1862.

**Charles S. Sylvester**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. December 7, 1863, as corp. for three years, 2d R., L. Bat., eng.: Sabine Cross Roads and was with Bank's Div. up the Red river, dis. August 11, 1865.

**Henry S. Sylvester**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 35th R., Co. F, prom. to corp., December 1, 1864, eng.: South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna river, Cold Harbor, Mine explosion in front of Petersburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Northville, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., to Lee's surrender.

**Ignatius Sylvester**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Sydney S. Sylvester**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Walter Sylvester**.

**John Sylvia**, mus. November 6, 1862, for nine months, 48th R., Co. F.

**Joseph F. Symonds, jr.**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 3, 1863, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, detailed on gunboat "Lancer," in 1861, wounded in the arm at Antietam 1862, and at Smithville, Va., in 1864 and sent to hospital, dis. June 10, 1865.



**Asa M. Sargent**, mus. August 12, 1861, as sergt. 1st Cal. Vol. Cav., Co. A, for three years, dis. March 4, 1863, in California for disability.

**John Tarbox**, mus. August 16, 1864, for three years, 12th Bat. Mass. L. A., dis. July 25, 1865.

**Addison W. Tarr**, mus. August 19, 1862, for three years, 35th R., Co. F, trans. to V. R. C., eng.: Antietam and others.

**Albert Tarr**, mus. December 2, 1862, 12th Bat. L. A., died September 25, 1864, at Port Hudson, La., see naval record.

**Benjamin Tarr**, mus. April 22, 1863, for three years, 1st Bat. H. A., Co. C, eng.: 48 hours in Boston quelling Cooper street draft riot.

**Charles Tarr**, mus. August 5, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, trans. to V. R. C., January 22, 1864, eng.: Whitehall, Kingston, Goldsboro and Trenton, dis. February 5, 1864, for disability.

**George Tarr**, mus. February 20, 1862, for three years, 1st H. A., Co. L, re-enl. February 22, 1864, 1st H. A., Co. L, wounded severely in battle of Wilderness, dis. August 16, 1865.

**John J. Tarr**, mus. December 16, 1861, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died of intermittent fever June 28, 1862, at Baton Rouge.

**John P. Tarr**, mus. September 15, 1862, as corp. for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 18, 1864, as sergt. for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Samuel Tarr**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. September 15, 1862, as sergt. for nine months, dis. August 7, 1863.

**John G. Taylor**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, as corp., died July 8, 1864, at small pox hospital, Annapolis, Md.

**Peter Taylor**, mus. August 25, 1864, for one year, 61st R., Co. D, dis. June 4, 1865.

**Charles P. Terry**, mus. November 15, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Daniel A. Thayer**, mus. July 28, 1862, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, died at Hilton Head, S. C., January 4, 1864.

**John Theburg**, mus. November 20, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, dis. December 30, 1864.

**William H. H. Thomas**, mus. October 20, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, dis. September 18, 1865.

**William H. Thomas**, mus. August 7, 1863, for three years, 20th R.

**Benjamin B. Thompson**, mus. August 4, 1863, for three years, 2d H. A., Co. C.

**James Thompson**, mus. November 26, 1862, for three years, as 1st lieut., 24th R., dis. January 12, 1865.

**James W. Thompson**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**John R. Thorne**, mus. December 4, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 7, 1863, as corp., slightly wounded at Roanoke Island, detailed as sharpshooter in 1864, dis. June 25, 1865.

**William Thorne**, mus. December 4, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. F, prom. to 2d lieut. March 7, 1864, wounded in shoulder August 17, 1864, died of wounds August 20, 1864.

**William Thurston**, mus. November 14, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, eng.: North Anna river, wounded in neck, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Spottsylvania, c. h., Wilderness, Rappahannock Station, and others of the 32d regiment, wounded in neck, May 25, 1864.

**Charles Tibbetts**, 3d Mass. Cav., for three years, served as chaplain in 2d U. S. Cav., and as 2d lieut. in 2d U. S. Cav., dis. June 29, 1865.

**Thomas Z. Tibbetts**, mus. October 8, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, re-enl. January 4, 1864, died at Hampton, Va., May 16, 1864.

**Horace L. Tilton**, mus. April, 1864, signal corps, U. S. A., 3d Art.

**John J. Tobin**, 18th Mo.

**William S. Todd**, mus. June 20, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, dis. November 12, 1862, for disability.

**John C. Tolman**, mus. October 20, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. January 3, 1864, detained on gunboat "Lancer" in 1861, wounded at Cold Harbor, dis. January 1, 1864, for disability, and died at hospital in Baltimore September 18, 1864.

**John Trask**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, corp., detailed as nurse, trans. to V. R. C., December 2, 1863.

**Alfred F. Tremaine**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl.



February 20, 1862, for three years, 30th Vols., 2d lieut., prom. to Capt. November 29, 1862, assigned command in 1st N. H. Cav., 4th Brig., Gen. Banks Div. in 1863, div. ordnance officer of 1st Brigade in 1864, served on Gen. Dwight's staff, dis. January 20, 1866, as brevet-major.

**John S. Troy**, mus. November 28, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, wounded slightly in finger, dis. December 20, 1864.

**John Truitt**, mus. October 14, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, re-enl. January 4, 1864, dis. January 20, 1866.

**Azor A. Tuck**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**George E. Tuck**, 1st R., unass.

**Henry C. Tucker**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**John Tucker, jr.**, mus. December 31, 1861, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, prom. to corp. May 25, 1862, died October 30, 1862, at Carleton, La.

**Alexander G. Tupper**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. December 19, 1863, for three years, 2d Mass. Cav., Co. H, wounded in the knee at Buckville, Md., July 13, 1864, dis. May 12, 1865, for disability.

**John Y. Tupper**, 56th R.

**Joseph I. Tupper**, mus. October 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 2, 1863, as sergt. December 2, 1863, prom. to lieut. June 2, 1865, dis. as sergt. June 25, 1865, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Petersburg, Richmond, Drury's Bluff, Rawleigh's Mills, Cold Harbor, and others in which regiment participated.

**Samuel Tupper**, mus. November 20, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. December 19, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, sergt., eng.: Harrison's Landing, 2d Bull Run, and one other, was in all the engagements from the Wilderness to the taking of Richmond, wounded in Wilderness, dis. July 12, 1865.

**George W. Thurston**, mus. December 26, 1862, for three years, 3d R., Unattached H. A., prom. to corp., trans. to navy, May 7, 1864.

**John L. Upton**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23rd R., Co. C, re-enl. December 9, 1864, as hospital steward, detained on gunboat "Lancer" in 1861, sup. small-pox hospital at Newbern in September, 1863, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Alexander Urquhart**, 1st L. A., served in Louisiana Cav., lost part of index finger, see naval record.

**Lewis Urquhart**, mus. February 27, 1864, 14th Bat., L. A., dis. June 15, 1865.

**William Urquhart**, mus. February 27, 1864, for three years, 14th Bat., L. A., dis. June 15, 1865, see naval record.

**Herbert Upadel**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. September 1, 1861, for three years, Unattached, V. R. C., eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Southwest Creek, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro Bridge, Rawle's Mills, and others.

**Edward D. Varney**, mus. November 2, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. C, re-enl. January 5, 1864, for three years, 32d R., Co. C, prom. to corp. July 22, 1863, prom. to sergt. March 5, 1864, eng.: Antietam, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, wounded at battle of Cold Harbor, dis. June 27, 1865.

**Hiram Varney**, mus. November 2, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, died of typhoid fever in Washington, June 6, 1862.

**Matthew Vosconcellos**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, right arm shot off and wounded in face at battle of Newbern, died at Newbern, N. C., April 12, 1862.

**James Vernon**, mus. August 10, 1863, for three years, 20th R., Co. E, dis. June 30, 1865.

**William Vincent**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**William Vincombe**, mus. November 18, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, died March 6, 1862-3, in a Virginian hospital.

**Lyman Waggott**, mus. November 27, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, re-enl. January 5, 1864, as vet. vol., eng.: Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Blackburn's Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Rappahannock Station, New Hope Church, Mine Run, Wilderness, Petersburg, Appomattox, c. h., in all 31 battles and 19 skirmishes.

**Calvin Walker**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, as corp., sergt. September 1, 1862, prom. to 2d lieut. August 11, 1862, to 1st. lieut. September 1, 1862,

eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, wounded in leg at Fredericksburg, dis. for disability July 30, 1863.

**Benjamin F. Walker**, mus. January 10, 1863, for three years, 30th R., Co. H, corp., dis. October 20, 1862.

**Henry Walker**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**John Walker**, mus. August 5, 1863, for three years, 20th R., Co. F.

**William H. Wallace**, mus. December 19, 1861, for three years, 30th R., Co. K.

**Andrew J. Walker or Waller**, mus. August 11, 1862, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, died October 20, 1862.

**George A. Wass**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, 1st sergt., re-enl. July 1, 1865, prom. to 2d lieutenant. July 1, 1865, dis. July 12, 1865.

**D. Somes Watson**, mus. March 27, 1863, band of 3d Brig., 1st Div., 12th Army Corps, musician, for three years, eng.: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, dis. March 23, 1864, for disability.

**George A. Watson**, mus. September 15, 1862, as corp., for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, as sergt., dis. November 14, 1864.

**Samuel alias Frank Weeks**, mus. November 22, 1861, for three years, 24th R. Co. D, re-enl. January 2, 1864, dis. January 20, 1866.

**Joseph Weitzel**, mus. May 15, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, re-enl. January 2, 1864, dis. June 16, 1865.

**Edward V. Wells**, mus. for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1865.

**Owen Wentworth**, mus. September 2, 1864, for three years, 5th Bat., Mass. L. A., dis. June 12, 1865.

**Martin Whalen**, mus. January 17, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died October 22, 1862, at Carleton, La.

**Samuel Wharf**.

**Charles H. Wheeler**, mus. January 8, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died of intermittent fever, July 5, 1862.

**John H. Whidden**, mus. July 25, 1862, as 2d lieutenant, for three years, 32d R., Co. H, prom. to 1st lieutenant. August 13, 1862, resigned August 12, 1863, for disability.

**Hezekiah Whitney**, mus. November 20, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. H.

**George Whitemore**, a graduate of Harvard and a member of the Suffolk bar, mus. September 2, 1861, for three years, 1st Co. Sharpshooters, M. V., killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

**Charles F. Widger**, mus. November 27, 1861, for three years, 32d R., Co. D, corp., dis. April 8, 1862, for disability, re-enl. September 13, 1862, 47th R., Co. E, dis. September 1, 1863.

**William H. Wilkes**, mus. December 6, 1862, for three years, 12th R., L. A. Bat., prom. to corp., March 1, 1863, to sergt., September 5, 1864, for meritorious conduct worthy of passing note, was in several skirmishes and the engagement at Tonica Bend, La., dis. July 25, 1865.

**Abraham Williams, jr.**, mus. for three months, 8th R., Co. G, prom. to corp., dis. August 1, 1861, died October 28, 1861, of chronic diarrhoea.

**Henry Williams**, mus. June 18, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Henry Williams**.

**John Williams**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. January 16, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, died at New Orleans, August 17, 1862.

**Martin J. Williams**, mus. May 25, 1861, for three years, 1st Mass. R., Co. E, dis. March 20, 1863, for disability. Post 45 record says dis. May 18, 1864, also served in the Mexican War.

**Frederick Wilson**, mus. August 11, 1863, for three years, 28th R.

**George Wilson**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, prom. to corp. December 27, 1862, to sergt. April 28, 1863, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, severely wounded in shoulder at Antietam, sent to hospital, rejoined company February 27, 1863, in battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, taken prisoner July 1, 1863, returned to duty October 7, 1863, wounded in breast at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, sent to hospital, color bearer at Antietam, dis. July 8, 1864.

**Jacob Wilson**, mus. October 7, 1862, for nine months, 45th R., Co. I, dis. July 7, 1863.

**James Wilson**, mus. December 20, 1861, for three years, 30th R., Co. A, dis. April 2, 1862, for disability.

**William H. Wilson**, mus. October 29, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, dis. August 13, 1862, for disability.

**William H. Wilson, jr.**, dis. July 25, 1865.

**David D. Winchester**, quartermaster's clerk at Morris Island, 1864.

**Gilbert E. Winchester**, mus. October 9, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, dis. January 13, 1863, for disability, and November 10, 1864.

**Joseph H. Winchester**, 7th R. I. Bat.

**Neal Wing**, mus. May 25, 1861, musician, 2d R. Band, for three years, re-enl. November 9, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. G, corp., principal musician, June 20, 1865, dis. September 18, 1865.

**Andrew J. Winn**, mus. December 5, 1861, for three years, 24th R., Co. D, re-enl. January 2, 1864, dis. January 20, 1866.

**Albert Winter**, mus. October 10, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Southwest Creek, Kingston, Goldsboro, Wilcox Bridge, Pocahontas, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg (four engagements), Appomattox c. h., Bermuda Hundred, Southfield, Wilderness and three others, dis. October 13, 1864.

**Fitz H. Winter**, mus. August 6, 1862, for three years, 33d R., Co. C, hospital warden, 1862, dis. June 11, 1865.

**George F. Winter**, mus. September 23, 1862, for nine months, 3d R., Co. K, 1st sergt., eng.: Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro and several skirmishes.

**John B. Wise**, mus. January 8, 1862, for three years, 30th R., Co. K, re-enl. January 2, 1864, taken prisoner at Port Hudson, 1863, and paroled, dis. June 20, 1865.

**John S. Witham**, mus. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, corp., dis. October 13, 1864.

**John W. Witham**, mus. June 19, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**William H. Witham**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Charles H. Wonson**, mus. August 13, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 11, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, prom. to corp. August 9, 1864, dis. November 10, 1864.

**Edward G. Wonson**, mus. October 14, 1861, for three years, re-enl. July 10, 1863, for three years, 12th R., Co. F, eng.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Whitehall, Kingston, dis. September 2, 1862, for disability, was afterwards drafted and served in Virginia, dis. December 1, 1863, for disability.

**Henry F. Wonson**, mus. October 8, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, re-enl. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th Unattached, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Jabez F. Wonson**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. September 28, 1861, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, prom. to corp., May 24, 1862, to sergt., January 12, 1863, dis. June 25, 1865, was in all the battles of the 23d, during the periods named with one exception, wounded at Cold Harbor.

**Joseph P. Wonson**, mus. August 2, 1862, for three years, 23d R., Co. C, died at Newbern, September 13, 1864.

**J. Warren Wonson**, mus. July 18, 1864, for 100 days, 8th R., Co. G, dis. November 10, 1864.

**William L. Wonson**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 7, 1863.

**William N. Wonson**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G, re-enl. July 18, 1865, for 100 days, dis. November 10, 1864.

**George Wood**, mus. August 21, 1861, for three years, 1st R., Co. F, dis. May 25, 1864.

**Byron A. Woodbury**, mus. August 12, 1862, for three years, 17th R., Co. A, re-enl. January 2, 1864, died at Andersonville, February 1, 1864.

**Ezra L. Woodbury**, mus. July 22, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, corp., dis. August 3, 1864.

**John W. Woodbury**, mus. January 10, 1863, for three years, 3d H. A., Co. A, trans. to navy August 15, 1864.



**Joseph W. Woodbury**, mus. April 30, 1861, for three months, 8th R., Co. G, dis. August 1, 1861.

**Samuel Worcester**, appointed medical cadet February 27, 1865, for one year, U. S. A., General Hospital at Baltimore, dis. June 14, 1865, by reason of ill health contracted in the service.

**Barnabas Young**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, eng.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, wounded in hand and sent to hospital, dis. January 8, 1863, for disability.

**Timothy Young**, mus. August 5, 1862, for three years, 24th R., Co. C, dis. September 26, 1862, for disability.

**Frederick L. Younger**, mus. December 26, 1863, for three years, 56th R., Co. B, dis. July 12, 1865, taken prisoner at battle of North Anna river, and confined in Libby prison.

**Gustavus B. Younger**, mus. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th R., dis. June 29, 1865.

**Joshua Younger**, mus. August 29, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, dis. August 3, 1864.

**Maurice B. M. Younger**, mus. July 22, 1861, for three years, 17th R., Co. G, re-enl. December 9, 1864, for one year, 25th Unattached, as corp., wounded in hand at Whitehall, dis. June 29, 1865.

**Oliver Younger**, mus. June 26, 1861, for three years, 12th R., Co. K, died October 7, 1861, at Darnestown, Md., of typhoid fever.

**Stephen J. Younger**, mus. December 10, 1861, 19th R., Co. B, prom. to corp., one account says to sergt, June 1, 1864, engaged in 22 battles, wounded at Antietam and Cold Harbor, taken prisoner at battle of Ream's Station and confined in Libby prison, dis. June 30, 1865.

**William H. Younger**, mus. December 9, 1864, for one year, dis. June 29, 1865.

**James A. Zeigler**, mus. September 15, 1862, for nine months, 8th R., Co. G.

In July, 1863, the requisite papers having been obtained from the governor, Jeremiah R. Cook, Edward Staten, Allan Rogers, Edwin H. Davis and Arthur C. Millett were authorized to recruit a company of Heavy Artillery to man the fortifications then being erected in town. A recruiting office was opened at the Armory and the following were mustered into the United States' service:

Jeremiah R. Cook, Edward Staten, Allan Rogers, Edwin H. Davis, Arthur C. Millett, A. H. Smith, Jr., Samuel K. Friend, Jr., Amos Andrews, Thomas L. Parsons, Charles E. Goodhue, Charles A. Staten, George Goodhue, Samuel C. Douglass, George H. Adams, Henry Lufkin, Abraham Haskell, John C. Stacy, John C. Haskell, Samuel M. Haskell, Frederick Tarr, Jr., Charles W. Tarr, Addison Wonson, George A. Babcock, Henry Pearce, Joseph H. M. Proctor, Moses H. Grimes, William H. Oakes, John Clark, Augustus E. Story, Charles Rowe, Winnerby Parsons, Theophilus Woodbury, Albert Morgan, George Harvey, Andrew Jackson, Sargent Lane, Wentworth R. Sargent, Joseph W. Dennen, Warren Harvey, Geo. G. Wheeler, Daniel Webster, Thomas McGowan, George E. Andrews, Abijah Peabody, Jr., Addison G. Burnham, John F. Goldsmith, John W. Stone, John Pierce, Jabez Marchant, Albert E. Lufkin, Jacob W. Bray, Gustavus Griffin, Jr., Osgood A. Gordon,



Edwin Ball, George H. Capen, Albert Andrews, Rufus Andrews, Samuel Sylvester, 3d, Daniel S. Griffin, E. Gilbert Winchester, Addison G. Wheeler, Russell J. Boynton, Jr., Harrison T. Clark, Lucian H. Day, David E. Miller. A sufficient number could not be obtained, however, to recruit the company to the maximum standard and the company was disbanded. Sixteen of the men joined the Lynn company stationed at Fort Warren.

In February, 1864, the following persons were enlisted here by Brigade Quarter Master W. V. Hutchings, of the 24th Mass., for service at Port Royal as carpenters and teamsters: William H. Young, John H. Whidden, John Brazier, 2d, John Stewart, Ignatius Winter, James K. Winter, David B. Winchester, Andrew P. Lufkin, Edward J. Lufkin, Zenas Nickerson, William Earls and Thomas Lowry.

James McPherson of the U. S. Gunboat Verona, was killed in the engagements with Forts Jackson and St. Phillip below New Orleans, April 24, 1862.

In February, 1865, the following persons enlisted for the Quartermaster Department at Nashville, Tenn., to which place they were taken by William M. Parrott, quartermaster's agent: Isaac W. Parsons, George S. Nickerson, James B. Nickerson, George E. Nickerson, James Nickerson, John M. Parsons, Henry E. Burke, Owen Martin, Henry Hatcher, James Doolan, James Wilson, Thos. Conley, William C. Goodnow, Alfred Reed, Joseph Hinckley, Geo. Hibbert. Their duties were as teamsters and woodcutters.

#### GEN. JAMES A. CUNNINGHAM.

Gen. James A. Cunningham assisted in recruiting Co. D, of the Thirty-Second Regiment, of which he was first lieutenant. During his stay at Fort Warren in the winter of 1862, he was promoted to the command of Co. F, and afterwards to Co. H, which he held until June 29, 1864, when he was commissioned major of the Thirty-Second, being breveted lieutenant-colonel, September 30, 1864, and breveted colonel April, 1865, receiving his discharge June 29, 1865. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, and in Grant's campaign up to the crossing of the North Anna by Griffin's Division, after which sickness compelled a leave of absence. He rejoined the regiment and was present at the fights at Peeble's Farm, Weldon Railroad and in the

final campaign against Lee. In 1865 he was elected a state representative from Gloucester, receiving nearly double the vote of any other candidate. September 1, 1866, he was breveted brigadier-general, and December 17, 1866, was appointed adjutant-general of the state with the rank of major-general, resigning January 14, 1879. He gained the confidence and esteem of rank and file and his natural abilities and genial qualities won hosts of friends. At the founding of the Soldier's Home at Chelsea, April, 1882, he was appointed superintendent, which position he held until his death, July 17, 1892. He was buried with imposing ceremonies from the Universalist church, July 21, prominent military men in the state, the surviving members of Co. D, Tyrian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which he was a member, and a large concourse of citizens being present.

LIST OF GLOUCESTER SAILORS WHO SERVED IN THE NAVY  
DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

**George Abbott**, trans. from Co. L, 1st H. A., April 25, 1864, to gunboat Daylight, dis. 1865.

**George W. Adams, jr.**, served on Macedonian, Com. Jones, Vandalia and Colorado, severely injured by the blowing up of the Com. Jones, had various promotions and was 1st lieut. U. S. receiving ship Vandalia in 1864.

**James P. Adams, Robert Airet, William Allen, George Allston, Andrew Anderson, jr., Charles Anderson, William Anderson**, entered service on board U. S. ship, Niagara, November 20, 1863, for three years.

**John Ayers**, entered December 9, 1863, on U. S. ship Niagara.

**John Babcock, Edwin Babson, Philip A. Babson, Timothy Bacon**, gunboat Carondelet, dis. 1864.

**Sylvanus Bailey, James Barrett, John Barry**, entered December 11, 1863, on the Niagara for three years.

**Harvey Bartlett, James N. Bartlett, William H. Bates, James Bell, William Bell**, entered July 5, 1861, as gunner's mate on the Pensacola, killed at the taking of New Orleans, after 13 months' service.

**Andrew Benson, John Bickford**, entered service January 2, 1862, for two years on board of Kearsage, received promotion to master's mate. Was engaged in action at sinking of rebel privateer Alabama off Cherbourg, also at Cape Fear. Was a spy on board Confederate privateer.

**George Bigelow**, entered July 3, 1861.

**James Edgar**, able seaman, was discharged January 24, 1863.

**John Black, James Blatchford**, entered service May 30, 1861.

**Joseph Blatchford**, entered May 30, 1861.

**Edward D. Bowman**, dis. from Co. D, 32d R., for transfer to navy on board U. S. ship New Hampshire, stationed at Port Royal, acting quartermaster and other offices and was discharged April 28, 1865.

**James Bowman**, entered service November 27, 1863, on Niagara for three years.

**James Bowden, Thomas F. Bowden, Charles Brandt, Alexander Bremer**, entered service June 24, 1861, on steamer Thomas Freeborn, was engaged at Fredericksburg, under Lieut. Parker, promoted to master of arms, Potomac flotilla.

**Andrew Brown**, entered service December 11, 1863, for three years on Niagara.

**Henry H. Brown, Alexander Buchan, Martin V. Burke**, entered service August 12, 1862, on U. S. Canandaigua, engaged at bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 1, 1863, under Admiral Dupont, also in South Atlantic blockading squadron, was discharged August 13, 1863.

**Michael Burns.** Robert Burns, entered service August 12, 1864.  
**John Cain, James Campbell, Robert Carle, Charles Carley, Miram Carter, John Carter, Nathaniel Carter. James Carson,** entered service June 18, 1861, on Vincennes and was discharged August 25, 1862.

**Francis Casey, Peter Caten. Edward B. Center,** entered service May 6, 1861, on frigate Minnesota, engagements, Fort Clark and Hatteress, August 27 and 28, 1861 and with the rebel ram Merrimac, discharged April 3, 1862. See soldier's record.

**Sturgis Center,** entered service March 5, 1861, for three years, as acting master, discharged September 14, 1866.

**William B. Center.** See army record.

**James E. Clancy, George Clark, James Cabin, William Coffee, Thomas Colbert. Samuel V. Colby,** entered service, May 27, 1861, U. S. S. Colorado, as sail-maker's mate, engagements: captured blockade runner, Calhoun, destroyed schooner Judith and naval dry dock at Pensacola, Fla., engaged in Gulf blockade, discharged July 3, 1862.

**Peter Collins, James Conley. James Connor,** entered service December 23, 1861, on flagship Hartford, discharged December 15, 1863.

**Richard Cormick. Charles F. Crowell,** entered service November 13, 1863, on Niagara, for three years.

**Rufus Cunningham.**

**John Daniels. Llewellyn Daniels,** entered service May 30, 1861.

**Andrew Darley. Albert A. Davis,** acting ensign, gunboat Nippon.

**Charles H. Davis. John Davis, Jr. (?)**, gunboat Maritana, discharged 1865.

**Joseph Davis, Francis B. Davis, George H. S. Davis, Thomas Davis, William Davis. George H. Davidson or Davison,** enlisted for three years, on gunboat Sebago, discharged March, 1865.

**Orman S. Davis,** mus. June 15, 1864, for three years, on board the U. S. S. Saco, holding roving commission, transferred to the Samuel Ratan and Vanderbilt, discharged June 27, 1867.

**Nathaniel T. Davis,** entered service in 1864, on Alabama, engaged at Fort Fisher and the capture and blockade service off Wilmington until close of war. See also military record.

**Pliny Davison,** entered service September 2, 1864, in two engagements at Fort Fisher, also in North Atlantic squadron, discharged November 15, 1865.

**David S. Day,** U. S. S. William G. Anderson, and U. S. schooner, William S. Baker, on the Gulf squadron.

**Leonard G. Day,** entered service January 8, 1862, on U. S. S. Vermont, discharged July 23, 1862, for disability.

**Leonard A. Day,** entered service August 19, 1864.

**John W. Delancy. Frank H. Dennis,** entered service October 11, 1861, on the Wabash, engaged at Port Royal, Charleston, Pacatalaga, Sumter, South Atlantic, Charleston, Morris Island, promoted to able seaman and quarter gunner, discharged October, 1864.

**William Denny. Joshua De la Hayes,** entered service August 1, 1866, on steamer Lawrence, discharged April, 1870.

**Patrick Devine,** entered service November 20, 1863, on Niagara, for three years.

**Thomas Dolan. George L. Dolliver,** entered service January 26, 1861, served on ships, Pensacola, Sachem and Diana at New Orleans and Galveston, killed on gunboat Diana in Berwick bay, off Brazier City, La., March 28, 1863.

**S. F. Dolliver,** entered service November 24, 1863, on Niagara, for three years.

**Jeremiah Donovan, Oliver Donovan, William Donahue. John Donnelly,** entered service November 25, 1863, on Niagara, for three years.

**Michael Donnelly. James Doolen, James C. Douglass, James Downing, James Doyle, Patrick Doyle, Timothy Driscoll. William Duggan,** entered service November 10, 1863, on Niagara, for three years.

**Patrick Duggan. Angus Duncassen,** entered service November 28, 1863, for three years, on Niagara.

**James Duncan. Henry J. Dunn,** entered service December 20, 1864, as ensign on ship Calypso, discharged September 18, 1865.

**John Dunn.** See military record.

**George R. Durant, Albert Dwyer.**

**E. Eaton. George Elder,** entered service July 1, 1864, on ship Sabine, discharged 1865, for disability.



**William Eldridge**, entered service December 3, 1863, for three years, on Niagara.

**Augustus P. Ellis**, entered service August 4, 1864.

**Ephraim W. Elwell**, entered service June 29, 1861, ship *Resolute*, served on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, discharged June 27, 1863.

**William Elwell. Zeno P. Elwell**, entered service January 6, 1862, on ship *Hartford*, Fort Jackson, Fort St. Philips, Vicksburg, Chalmette batteries, Port Hudson, discharged at Brooklyn navy yard.

**George H. Emerson, L. G. Emerson, George R. Emery, John English, John Emerson.**

**Alex. Falconer. Robert Falmer**, entered the service November 21, 1863, for three years on Niagara.

**John Feeney, David Fendall, Thomas Fernald, Clement Ferrill, William Fenill, Henry Fiesfeld, Charles F. Field, S. S. Savannah.**

**James Field**, Steamer *Iron Age*.

**Daniel Fielding**, entered service December 3, 1863, on Niagara, for three years.

**James B. Firth**, entered service March 10, 1862, for two years, served on gunboat *Mound City*, engagements, Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, Banks' expedition up Red River, etc. Discharged May, 1864.

**Anthony W. Fish, Richard H. Fisher, Martin Fiske, Edward Fitzgerald, Patrick Fitzpatrick, John Tivin, Ed Flagg, Calvin Florence, Barnard Foley, Michael Foley, Benjamin Folsom, John Ford, Henry Forrest, Dennis Forristal, Henry Foster, Stephen Fowler, John Francis, Barton Freeman. John Freighton**, entered service for three years on board Niagara.

**Samuel Friend**, entered service October 10, 1861, on board ships *Fernando* and *Clifton*, engagements, capture of New Orleans, Fort St. Philip, Jackson, Galveston, Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, promoted to quartermaster, February, 1862, captured at Sabine Pass, September, 1863, prisoner 17 months, dis. May 28, 1865.

**Patrick Gaffney, Daniel Galvin, Thomas Gambarn, Thomas B. Ganion. Free-born Garrison**, enlisted November 16, 1863, on Niagara, for three years.

**John Gardes**, enlisted November 25, 1863, on Niagara, for three years.

**John Garland**, enlisted November 25, 1863, for three years, on Niagara.

**William Gartland**, enlisted November 25, 1863, on Niagara, for three years.

**William Gaul, William J. Gerry, William Gifford, James Gilbert. William Giles**, enlisted 1861, ship *Kearsarge*.

**Edward Gillman, Daniel Gleason. James Gleason**, enlisted November 12, 1863, for three years on Niagara.

**John Glynn. James Goodwin**, enlisted May 31, 1861.

**Patrick Gorman, Daniel Goslen. John Graham**, enlisted April 22, 1861, ship *Minnesota*, discharged April 21, 1864.

**Stephen Grant. Joseph Green**, entered service April 15, 1862, sloop of war *Jamestown*, dis. October 15, 1864.

**William G. Green, Ebenezer Greenleaf, Fred F. Green. Allen B. Griffin**, entered service December, 1861, gunboat *Chocorua*, discharged December 4, 1863.

**Fitz E. Griffin**, entered service September 19, 1864, served on ships *G. W. Blunt*, *Hope*, New Hampshire, and in South Atlantic squadron, discharged September 26, 1865, see also military.

**John Griffin, Lawrence Griffin. George E. Grotto**, entered service January 8, 1862, and served on ships *Restless*, *Vermont* and *San Jacinto*, discharged April 26, 1864.

**George E. Groobs**, see Grotto.

**George W. Hall**, entered the service October 11, 1861, U. S. Frigate *Minnesota*, participated in the engagements at Hampton Roads, March 8 and 9, 1862, Wilmington, N. C., 1862, discharged October 11, 1863, expiration of term of service.

**James Hambling. John P. C. Hawson**, enlisted December 1, 1863, for three years on Niagara.

**James Harrington**, enlisted November 28, 1863, for three years on Niagara.

**John Harrington, Amos C. Harris**, entered service September 19, 1861, on ship *Bermuda*, dis. September 18, 1864.

**John F. Harris. Henry P. Harrison**, entered service for two years, June 21, 1861, ship *Minnesota*, participated in engagement with rebel ram *Merrimack* at Hampton Roads, and at Fort Hatteras, discharged June 20, 1863.

**James L. Hart**, entered service August 8, 1861, on U. S. S. *Fear Not*, also on gunboat *Sciota*, then again to *Fear Not*, engagements, Fort Jackson, Fort St. Philip, New Orleans, bombardment of Grand Gulf, discharged August 7, 1862.



**Frank Harvey**, enlisted 1861.

**Cyrus A. Haskell**, master's mate, frigate Savannah.

**Edward B. Hasey, Forbes B. Haskell**, entered service September 10, 1861, for one year as a boy, and on June 13, 1863, was commissioned as master's mate, served on barque Kingfisher, barque Release and steamer Hougna, engaged at St. Mark's, Florida and with ironclad ram off Cape Fear river, N. C., also at both attacks on Fort Fisher and at various batteries along the coast in that vicinity.

**Otis L. Haskell**, entered service January 27, 1865, for the war, acting ensign, U. S. gunboat Delaware on the James and Potomac rivers, engaged in a number of conflicts with rebel artillery, assisted in cutting out a vessel at Marshfield on the James, and in the removal of torpedoes and obstructions on the same river. At the front at the capture of Petersburg in command of sailors, and took charge of several thousand rebel prisoners, taking them to City Point. Also secured valuable papers at Richmond, for which he received a letter of thanks from the secretary of the navy, discharged June 10, 1865.

**Hugh H. Heenay**, born in New Orleans, entered service December, 1862, on frigates Minnesota and Niagara, discharged September 29, 1865.

**Patrick Heenay, Thomas Hedley, Michael Hendershan, Philip P. Henshan, Richard Herring, Lewis Holey. Charles A. Homans**, entered service February, 1864, was acting ensign, division officer and sailing master of gunboat Com. Jones, engaged in several skirmishes up York river, first attack on Fort Powhatan on the James, at Medford Haven, at Severn with the guerrillas, at Mobjack bay, served on blockade duty in North Carolina blockade squadron from the Chesapeake to Yorktown, York and James rivers and Mobjack bay, discharged from Norfolk Marine hospital in February, 1865, as unfit for further service, having been seriously injured by an explosion at Yorktown in May, 1864, while landing fixed ammunition after the evacuation of West Point on York river, causing concussion of the brain.

**A. B. Hoyt, John P. Hoyt. James Hubbard**, enlisted on the Niagara, December 11, 1863, for three years.

**James E. Hubby, Philip A. Hurskman. James Hussey**, enlisted on the Niagara, November 21, 1863, for three years.

**Charles Ingersoll.**

**Nathan M. Jackman**, entered service June 17, 1861, for one year, on ship Potomac, rated as carpenter's mate, engaged along the coast from New York to Mexico, discharged August 25, 1862.

**James F. Jeffs, William Jenkins. Samuel Johns**, enlisted June, 1861, on ship North Carolina, re-enlisted August 9, 1864, on gunboat Kittatinning, stone cutter, final discharge as petty officer, October 17, 1865.

**Charles Johnson, Francis H. Johnson. Henry A. Johnson**, boatswain's mate on ship Wabash, served four years, nine months, when discharged.

**John Johnson**, enlisted on Niagara November 23, 1863, for three years.

**Matthias Johnson**, entered service November 13, 1861, on flagship Hartford, for two years, served in Gulf squadron, discharged March 27, 1862.

**Olof Johnson**, entered service for three years, in 1861, served on sloop-of-war, Constellation on blockade service, discharged January 26, 1865.

**Thomas Johnson**, entered service August 20, 1861, on ships Varunna and Jamestown, re-enlisted November 25, 1863, on Niagara, for three years, discharged November 23, 1862, at Brooklyn Navy Yard hospital, wounded at the battle of New Orleans in the right shoulder by a shell, discharged from the Niagara, September, 1864, for disability, was in the navy as early as 1858 on the Sabine.

**Fred Jordan**, enlisted November 20, 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**William Keiff**, enlisted May, 30, 1861.

**Barnett Kenna**, enlisted November, 1861, for three years, as quarter-master on the ships Brooklyn, Sebago, Savannah, on the Atlantic coast, engaged at New Orleans, Mobile, Fort Fisher, discharged February, 1866, for disability.

**Barnett Kenny**, enlisted March 3, 1865, served on the Brooklyn and Sebago, engaged at New Orleans, Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines and Fort Fisher, discharged January 24, 1866, from U. S. Vandalia.

**Thomas Kennedy. W. C. Kermer**, enlisted December 3, 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**Joseph Kimball, Charles King, James Kingsley. Dennis Kulger**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**Michael Landaser, James Landry. Albert Lane**, enlisted fall of 1861, U. S. S. Lewis, discharged from ship Princeton, November 18, 1864.

**Joseph M. Lane**, entered service 1861, on U. S. S. San Jacinto, quartermaster on the Decotah, discharged in 1864.

**Orlando B. Lane**, enlisted January 19, 1861, for two years, on Ohio and Chocorua, engaged at the taking of Yorktown and all the way up to White House landing, discharged January 11, 1863, at naval hospital, Virginia.

**Robert Lane**, enlisted 1861, on ship Hartford.

**Rodney Lane. Francis Leeman**, enlisted August 12, 1864, for two years.

**Charles H. Leighton. Frederick Lindman**, enlisted November 29, 1861, on St. Louis, discharged November 21, 1864, cruised from place to place to protect American subjects and shipping.

**Peter Lewis**, enlisted November 23, 1863, on the Niagara, for three years.

**Thomas Lewis. Samuel Lindberg**, enlisted May 24, 1864, for two years, engaged at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, West Gulf squadron, discharged December 16, 1864, for disability.

**Fred Lindman**, enlisted November 29, 1861, on St. Louis, for two years, served three years as able seaman on foreign stations, discharged November 21, 1864.

**George Lockwood**, enlisted November 30, 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**William W. Lord. William Lowery**, enlisted November 13, 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**Peter Lowry**, enlisted December 3, 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**Edward Lufkin**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**James Lynch. John Lynch**, enlisted January 1, 1862, for two years, served on the Hartford, engaged in the taking of New Orleans, Fort St. Philip, Port Hudson, Vicksburg, etc.

**Robert Long**, enlisted April, 1861, for three years, served on gunboat Babb.

**William Mackey. Thomas Mahoney**, enlisted November 6, 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**Thomas Mailey, Mark Manuel, Alonzo Merchant. James R. Marchant**, served 15 months on the Hartford, discharged 1873, for disability. See army record.

**James W. Marchant**, enlisted August 15, 1864, on ship Jonquil, engaged at siege of Charleston, discharged August 5, 1865. See army record.

**John C. Mars, Joseph Marshall. Levi Marshall**, enlisted November 7, 1863.

**Robert Marshall, Uriah P. Marshall, Francis Martin, John Martin, Richard Martin. Stephen J. Martin**, enlisted April 2, 1864, for one year, was quartermaster, served on the ship Circassian on the Atlantic coast from the Bay of Fundy to the Rio Grande, engaged at Mobile, taking of Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines, was pilot of Circassian while searching for rebel privateer Florida, discharged May 28, 1865.

**Thomas F. Martin**, enlisted November 1861, on barque Arthur, discharged 1864.

**Thomas Mason, Alphonso Matthews. Samuel L. Matthews**, enlisted December 11, 1863, for three years, on ship Niagara.

**G. M. L. McCarty. John McCarty**, enlisted November 21, 1863, for three years, on Niagara.

**Daniel McDonald. A. McDonald**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**Dominick McDonald**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**Edward McDonald. Hugh McDonald**, served on the Kearsage.

**James McDonald. Rory McDonald**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**Stephen McDonald, Thomas McDonald, Bryan McDonough, Michael McDonough, Allen McFall, William McGale, James McGown. James McGrath**, entered service April 22, 1861, as quartermaster, served on gunboat Union for eight months, transferred to Brooklyn after taking of New Orleans, afterwards transferred to ship Richmond, discharged June 24, 1864, engaged at New Orleans.

**Donnell McInnis, Charles McIntosh, Donald Melsaac, John McKay, William McKendry. David B. McKenzie**, acting master gunboat Tritonia, served on James river, promoted to acting ensign.

**James McKenzie**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**Robert McKenzie**, enlisted October 4, 1862, on ships Onward and Lodona. foreign and home service, acting master, resigned May 2, 1865.

**George McLane, William McMullen, James McNeil. Donald McPherson**, killed in action during the capture of New Orleans, April 24, 1862.

**Lorenzo Marchant**, enlisted September 13, 1861, on barque Roebuck, engaged at Fort Fisher and Fort Royal, discharged May 27, 1865, a part of this period of service was as a soldier in the 12th N. Y. battery, during which time he was engaged at Gettysburg and Kelly's Ford.

**Samuel Merchant**, acting ensign on U. S. Dirigo.

**Andrew E. Miller, Thomas Miller, James Mitchell. James Moody**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**James M. Moody**, enlisted April 5, 1861, for one year, on Pensacola (?) in Gulf squadron, discharged June 28, 1862.

**John D. Morris**, enlisted April, 1861, on Niagara, engaged in blockade service, Gulf squadron, assisted in taking a ship at Charleston, S. C., discharged June 23, 1862.

**James Morrison, Peter Morrison, Richard Morrison, John Miller, George P. Munsey, Andrew Murphy. James Murphy**, enlisted September 16, 1864, for two years.

**Thomas Murphy**, enlisted July, 1863, on New Ironsides, engaged at Fort Sumter, Fort Wagner, Fort Craig, Battery Bee, Moultrie, discharged July 9, 1864.

**John Murray.**

**Edwin Nelson, John A. Nelson, Neil Nelson. Alfred Nickerson**, enlisted November 18, 1864, for three years, on the Niagara.

**Morris H. Nolan**, enlisted 1862, on the Vandalia. See Army record.

**Francis Norton**, enlisted September 3, 1865, for two years.

**Peter Norton**, enlisted June 9, 1861, served on ships Cumberland and St. Lawrence, engaged at bombardment of Forts Hatteras and Clark in 1861, naval engagement at James river March 8, 1862, promoted to signal master.

**Walter C. Odiorne. Alex. Orcut**, gunboat Sciota.

**Frederick Ordway**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**Charles H. Orne**, enlisted May 22, 1861, on ship Wm. G. Anderson, discharged November 7, 1863.

**John Paige**, drowned at New Inlet, August 12, 1863.

**Charles Pape, Charles H. Parker. John Parker**, term of service expired in 1865.

**John Pearce. Joseph N. Perry**, enlisted November 18, 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**Lars G. Peterson**, enlisted April 2, 1864, for three years, on frigate Sabine.

**William H. Pinkham, Charles Pitman, William H. Place. Homer H. Pomeroy**, enlisted August, 1862, on ship Iron Side, for one year, discharged September 18, 1863.

**James Pomeroy**, enlisted August, 1862, for one year, discharged October, 1863.

**Edward Poor, Edward Powers.**

**Thomas Rachett**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**Thomas Ralph**, enlisted May 30, 1861, served on the Colorado, enlisted in Co. G, 8th R., M. V. I., August or September, 1862. See soldier's record.

——— **Ramsey**, on U. S. S. Portsmouth.

**Benjamin F. Randall. James Randall**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**Daniel Ready. William Reblin**, enlisted July, 1861, for two years, engaged in battle of Hatteras Inlet, the first naval engagement of the war, Forts Hatteras and Clark, engagement with the iron clad Merrimac, at the sinking of the Cumberland, the first engagement between a wooden frigate and an iron clad in any war, discharged in May, 1862, for good conduct in battle.

**Charles A. Reed**, enlisted November, 1861, on ship Kearsarge, discharged November 1864, died at Marine hospital, New York in May, 1865.

**John Reed, John Reeves. George Reily**, enlisted December 18, 1863, on the Niagara, for three years.

**William E. Remington. Joshua M. Riggs**, enlisted January 8, 1861, for two years and not exceeding five, served on ships Vermont and Keystone State, was one of the crew of the second cutter, which took several prizes off Charleston and was in the fight with the rebel ram off Charleston when 45 men were lost.

**George Riley, William S. Rittel, Dennis Roberts. Jonathan Roberts**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**James Robinson, Joseph Robinson, John Roller, Owen Roundy. Manuel Russell**, enlisted November 27, 1863, on the Niagara, for three years.

**Thomas H. Russell, Charles H. Ryan, Martin Ryan. John T. Russell**, enlisted February 4, 1862, for three years, was on steamer R. B. Forbes at the time of her loss, rescued by tow boat and put on board flagship Roanoke in Hampton Roads, participated in first engagement with the ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads in March, 1862, was in Burnside's expedition on U. S. S. Com. Perry at the taking of Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City, also in 19 other engagements, the principal of which were Franklin and



Blackwater, October 3, 1862, then transferred to steamer Miami, was in engagements with the ram Albermarle, discharged February 3, 1865, re-enlisted next day for two years, promoted to sailmaker's mate, discharged as captain's coxswain, December, 1865.

**Thomas Reese**, credited to Boston, enlisted May 23, 1861, August 4, 1862, and October 13, 1863, discharged July 11, 1862, from ship North Carolina, September 8, 1863, and November 30, 1865.

**George D. Sanborn. Henry S. Sadler**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**James S. Sadler. William Sadler**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**James T. Seaver**, enlisted January, 1862, served on ships Vincennes and Phillippi, of the West Gulf squadron, acting master. Engagements, Fort Morgan, Mobile, steamer destroyed by the guard from Fort Morgan.

**James Smith**, enlisted November 25, 1861, for two years, on the North Carolina, discharged April 6, 1863, for disability, from ship Ohio.

**James Smith. John Smith**, enlisted October 14, 1864, on ship Saccacus, discharged September, 1865.

**Levi Smith. Thomas Smith. David F. Snow**, enlisted May 30, 1861.

**Ralph E. Snow. Charles F. Somes**, entered service October 30, 1862, served on frigate Tohomar, Tioga, Dunbarton and schooner Wanderer, master's mate and acting ensign, discharged March, 1865, for disability.

**George Sarsenon**, enlisted August 19, 1864.

**Calvin Soule. George H. Southwick. Granville S. Spofford. Arnold Sprague. James F. Stevens. Minot Stevens. Nathaniel S. Stevens. Robert Stephens, alias Robert Welch. Charles Stewart**, enlisted November 25, 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**Alex. Stinson. Hawley Stone. Samuel Sloane. William Strickland. Edward M. Strong. Henry Stumbles. Daniel E. Sullivan. Dennis Sullivan. Edward Sullivan**, enlisted November 7, 1863, on the Niagara.

**Michael Swan. John Swenson**, enlisted July 22, 1864, for three years, on ship Cowslip, engagements, West Gulf squadron, battle of Fort Morgan, Fort Spanish, Mobile Bay, discharged July 27, 1867, credited to Roxbury.

**John Swift. Amos Sampson. Makepeace Sanford**, enlisted September 16, 1864.

**Philip Sargent. Simeon Sargent. Henry Saunders**, enlisted November 20, 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**Charles A. Sawyer**, enlisted 1864, on ship Fernandina, acting ensign, served in South Atlantic squadron, discharged December 25, 1865.

**James G. Sawin. John Saxton. Edward N. Scammel**, enlisted March, 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**John Scanlan. Coleman Schofield. James Scott. William Scott**, enlisted September 14, 1864.

**John H. Sewall. Andrew Shannon. James Shannon. Michael Shaff. James Shepherd. John Shepherd. John Sheridan. Andrew Shove. John F. Sinnott. John D. Silver. Manuel M. Silver. Thomas Simms**, enlisted May 1, 1861, for one year, served on ship Preble with blockade squadron at mouth of the Mississippi, discharged August, 1862.

**Charles Smith**, served on the Wabash.

**Christian Smith**, served on Kearsarge, entered service in 1861.

**George A. Smith**, term expired in 1865.

**George M. Smith**, enlisted June 7, 1864, served on ships Fort Donelson and Clerk.

**James Smith**, enlisted November 25, 1861, served on ship Norwich and others, engagements, taking of Fort Pulaski, Savannah; took prizes off Charlestown and up Georgetown river, discharged April 6, 1863, for disability.

**Albert Tarr**, enlisted May 6, 1861, for one year on ship Massachusetts.

**Robert Tarr**, enlisted January 19, 1862, sailing master, lieutenant and lieutenant commanding, served on ships North Carolina, gunboats Uncas and Sachem, sloop Mohican, gunboats Isaac Smith, Adelia and Queen in the North and South Atlantic squadrons; commanded gunboat Queen for two years, discharged at New York December 15, 1866, at his own request, and received the thanks of the Department for services rendered. Engagements, Fort Sumter, forts at St. Simon's Sounds, Georgia, Yellow Bluffs, St. John's River, Fla., Mobile Bay, Carney Creek, Texas, in fact, in all the engagements from Port Royal to the Rio Grande, with the exception of New Orleans, Port Royal and Hatteras Inlet. Took part in suppressing riot in New York city July 12, 13 and 14, 1863; was the bearer of dispatches to Lincoln from Sherman on his march to the sea.



**Benjamin W. Taylor, Henry Taylor. John W. Taylor**, enlisted November 27 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**William H. Teeling, Edward Thayer. James Thomas, jr.**, ship Alabama.

**John Thomas**, enlisted December 3, 1863, for three years, on the Niagara.

**Samuel S. Thomas, William Thomas, Howard Thompson, James Thompson.**

**John D. Thompson**, enlisted September 16, 1864, for two years.

**John Toole**, enlisted May, 1864, served on ships Niagara, Wabash, Miami and Monadnock, discharged July 21, 1865, from naval hospital at Portsmouth, Va., at the battle of Fort Fisher, while on board the Monadnock was wounded in the foot which was subsequently amputated from the instep.

**Peter Tontel**, enlisted May, 1862, ship Portsmouth, discharged May, 1865.

**Frank W. Townsend**, enlisted on Niagara, November 16, 1863, for three years.

**Elkanah Thrasher, William Trask. James H. Trevo**y, enlisted December 1, 1861, ship Brooklyn, for two years.

**Norman A. Tuckerman. James W. Turner**, enlisted May 31, 1861, served on ships Pensacola, Ohio, and North Carolina, in the blockade service, discharged May 30, 1862, for disability, was in naval hospital.

**William Turner**, enlisted November 19, 1863, for three years, on ship Niagara.

**George Twiss, Andrew Tyrell. George W. Thurston**, enlisted and served on ships Princeton and Pontiac, served in South Atlantic squadron in all the engagements during the command of Admiral Farragut.

**William Urquhart**, enlisted 1861, for one year, on sloop of war Marion, served in blockading southern ports, discharged 1862, see also army record.

**William Urquhart. Alexander Urquhart**, enlisted 1861, for three years, on ship Sciota, served in the Gulf squadron and in taking of forts on the Mississippi and in all engagements under Farragut, discharged in 1865.

**Peter Vaughn. Fred T. Volchino.**

#### FALLEN SOLDIERS—PUBLIC MEMORIALS.

But few of the men from Cape Ann who fell on the field of battle were brought home for burial. The great majority sleep where they fell. During the first year of the struggle none of the local soldiery were sacrificed.

Thomas Butler, of Co. C, Twenty-third Regiment, was accidentally killed at Annapolis, Md., while handling a musket, this being the first casualty from the town's quota.

William Morey, of Co. C, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, and Charles H. Gray, of Co. A, were the first Gloucester men who fell in action, being killed at Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862. Morey was a native of the town and Gray was born in Deer Isle, Maine.

Lieut. Westover Greenleaf of Co. C, Twenty-third Regiment, died at Newbern, N. C., in August, 1862, from the effects of a sunstroke, breathing his last in the arms of Capt. Edward A. Story. He was one of the three months' men, enlisting in Co. G at the call to arms and subsequently re-enlisting for three years. His body was brought home and buried with great solemnity from the Universalist church, October 24, it being the first public funeral of a deceased soldier. A large concourse, comprising many of the prominent people of the town, attended the obsequies.

The following Sunday the funeral of another soldier, Joseph J. S. Morgan, was made the occasion of a public demonstration of mourning. He was fatally wounded at the battle of Antietam, having lain three days and nights on the battlefield before receiving attention and died October 8, 1862, in the hospital at Fredericksburg.

The people of Gloucester have not been backward in testifying their appreciation of the soldier in substantial memorials that shall proclaim to future generations his many virtues.

#### EAST GLOUCESTER.

The monument at Mt. Pleasant cemetery, East Gloucester, was the first of the kind erected on Cape Ann. It is a symmetrically modelled shaft, 20 feet, 5 inches high, and stands in the center of the grounds. It was dedicated with much ceremony, May 27, 1868. Following is the inscription :

"In memory of the men from East Gloucester, who lost their lives in the Rebellion of 1861-1867."

Names inscribed are: Thomas Butler, Ira W. Greenleaf, George Nichols, Richard J. Powers, Thomas Ralph, Henry Blatchford, George Hutchins, Calvin Patterson, George McKeen, Mathew Vasconcellos, Joseph P. Wonson, James Gray, Hiram Varney, Frank Stanton, Francis Marmo.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the City Hall grounds was erected through the efforts of Col. Allen Post 45, G. A. R.

This memorial consists of a large granite and bronze monument with a finely hammered granite base, plinth, die and cornice, surmounted by a large size statue of Liberty in bronze. It bears the following inscription :

"In memory of the soldiers and sailors of Gloucester who fought in the war of 1861-1865, for the preservation of the Union. Erected by Post 45, G. A. R., 1879."

This was dedicated with one of the most imposing processions and ceremonies that the town has ever witnessed, on September 11, 1879, the day being observed as a general holiday. The chief marshal of the procession was Col. B. F. Cook, and his aids were Eben Dale, James T. Seaver, Thomas Conant, Hervey Friend and Edward Dolliver. The procession was divided into two divisions, and included military companies and Grand Army posts from various parts of the state, guests, veteran soldiers and sailors, the department

officers of the G. A. R., the fire department, William Ferson Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, officers of Washington Royal Arch Chapter, Tyrian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Acacia Lodge, A. F. and A. M., the officers of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., and numerous other organizations. Bands from Boston, Salem, Gloucester and Provincetown were present.

Capt. Fitz J. Babson opened the exercises with an account of the inception and completion of the project and, after an appropriate programme of music, the memorial was dedicated by the officers of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., including prayer by the grand chaplain, testing of the structure by D. G. M., S. G. W. and J. G. W., the pouring of the corn wine and oil, and appropriate addresses by the different officials. A fine oration by the orator of the day, Rev. J. F. Lovering of Watertown, followed, after which it was presented to the city by Hon. Fitz J. Babson, and accepted, on behalf of the city, by Mayor Williams. The monument is erected in a conspicuous place, attracting the attention of all, in all probability, to stand for ages, till its hard Cape Ann granite and massive bronze shall crumble, an incentive to patriotism and loyalty to future generations.

#### LANESVILLE.

The Lanesville soldiers' monument was erected with impressive ceremonies September 29, 1885. It was designed by Comrade William Williams, a resident of Bay View, and stands in the village cemetery. Following are the inscriptions:

"In memory of our honored dead, who fought for the preservation of the Union 1861-1865. Erected by the Lanesville Soldiers' Monument Association, A. D. 1885."

Names inscribed are: Alonzo Low, Co. F, Thirty-fifth Regiment; Luther Ham, Co. F, Second Regiment, Heavy Artillery; Henry Munsey, Co. H, Twenty-fourth Regiment; Charles Tracy, Co. K, Twelfth Regiment, William Hayden, Co. I, Second Regiment; William H. Lull, Co. I, Second Regiment, Heavy Artillery; Andrew M. Lucas, Co. H, Twenty-fourth Regiment; Daniel A. Thayer, Co. C, Twenty-fourth Regiment; Frank H. Stevens, Co. I, Second Regiment, Heavy Artillery; Archibald Greenough, Co. C, Twenty-fourth Regiment.

The Riverdale monument, dedicated June 17, 1886, is a symmetrically designed structure of finely hammered and polished granite.

A representation of the various corps badges is inscribed on its tablet. It stands in the square near the mill. Following are the inscriptions:

"Riverdale martyrs in the war of the Rebellion, 1861-1865."

Names inscribed are: Lieut.-Col. David Allen, Jr., Edwin Murphy, K, Twelfth Mass., John Day, K, Thirty-ninth Mass., James Murphy, Thirty-second Mass., Joseph S. Hodgkins, K, Thirtieth Mass., John Tucker, K, Thirtieth Mass., John Lane, D, Twenty-fourth Mass., Sergt. Benjamin H. Griffin, C, Twenty-third Mass., Addison Griffin, I, Twenty-third Mass., Abraham Day, Jr., C, Twenty-third Mass., Charles Day, C, Twenty-third Mass., Levi Brackett, C, Twenty-third Mass., Alphonso M. Laroque, C, Twenty-third Mass., Benjamin Riggs, C, Eighth Mass.

The monument at Annisquam was dedicated June 17, 1890, with imposing ceremonies, Col. B. F. Cook being the chief marshal of an imposing military and civic procession of county organizations. Over 5,000 people were present on this occasion. Maj. George S. Merrill and Rev. W. H. Rider, pastor of the Universalist church, of Gloucester, made the chief addresses. It stands on Leonard Avenue, near Mt. Adnah cemetery, and bears the following inscription:

"In memory of the soldiers from Annisquam, 1861-1865. Our tribute, 1890."

Names inscribed are: William A. Rider, died September 28, 1864, aged 27. Abram Robinson, died January 18, 1863, aged 33. Matthew Vasconcellos, died April 12, 1862, aged 19. Daniel Lurvey, died May 2, 1862, aged 20. Frederick W. Morton, died May 6, 1864, aged 18. James W. Parsons, died March 18, 1865, aged 19. Ignatius Butler, died May 2, 1862, aged 20. Walter Butler, died August 21, 1864, aged 20. Daniel S. Griffin, died December 28, 1863, aged 32.

Col. Allen Post 45, G. A. R., was organized January 21, 1868, with the following charter members: Fitz J. Babson, Charles E. Grover, Joseph A. Moore, Addison Center, John F. Foster, Edward McQuinn, Benjamin F. Cook, Sherburne F. Morey.

Following are the present officers: Post Commander, Sidney Gardner; Senior Vice-Commander, John McEachin; Junior Vice-Commander, William H. Howe; Adjutant, Daniel M. Favor; Quartermaster, Calvin W. Swift (died July 1, 1892); Surgeon, William Reblin; Chaplain, John W. White; O. D., John H. Ingersoll;



O. G., Daniel Butler; Sergeant-Major, Albert H. Bulkley; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Edward B. Center; trustees of Relief and Post funds: Charles H. Parsons, D. Somes Watson, Joseph C. Shepherd.

J. Franklin Dyer, Camp 24, Sons of Veterans, was organized June 26, 1883. Following are the officers at the present time: Commander, Charles E. Story; Senior Vice-Commander, John H. Cavin; Junior Vice-Commander, John N. Grant; Chaplain, Sidney S. Favor; First Sergeant, Walter C. Jeffs; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Frank W. Lothrop; Sergeant of Guard, Ernest E. Hodgkins; Color Sergeant, Frank Hodgkins; Corporal of Guard, William F. Ireland; Camp Guard, William O. Lowe; Picket Guard, John W. McCarthy; Principal Musician, Frank S. Lane.



## CHAPTER X.

From 1866 to 1874.

MARKED INCREASE OF POPULATION. ERA OF PROSPERITY IN THE FISHERIES. NEW TOWN HOUSE ERECTED. DESTROYED BY FIRE. REBUILT. SEVERE GALE. INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES. ELECTION TIDE TURNS. CANADIAN CRUISERS SEIZE FISHING VESSELS. POLITICAL. VISIT OF HENRY SAMUELSON, M. P., PRESENTATION. CANADIANS RENEW HOSTILITIES. RECAPTURE OF THE "HORTON." MORE SEIZURES. THE FISHERY QUESTION REVIEWED.

PREVIOUS to the civil war there were comparatively few Provincial fishermen in the Gloucester fleet, the majority being natives. The prosperity consequent upon the call for fish during the progress of hostilities was sustained after peace had been declared. The enormous wave of emigration created an increased demand for fish of all kinds. For years past the fleet had resorted to the Bay St. Lawrence and the Grand Banks, making the passage via Canso. An acquaintance was formed between our crews and the Provincial fishermen, and superior inducements offered by becoming enrolled in the Gloucester fleet. The more adventurous accepted the invitation and made money in the fisheries, and in many instances, sailed into the little harbor or cove adjacent to their birthplace, the master, or perchance the owner, of a fine clipper fishing schooner.

Such examples were contagious and constituted object lessons of the superior opportunities to be had by coming to the great fishing port. The ball of emigration thus set rolling from the Provinces, principally from northern Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, has continued in motion. It is to be questioned whether any section or town has received a more desirable class of emigrants than these men. If every person that comes into a country adds \$1,000 to its resources, as political economists aver, who shall compute the value of this brave and sturdy race, who are the backbone of the fishing fleet. Men of high moral character with no ambition for political office, who make law-abiding citizens and, by thrift and energy, have contributed largely to the prosperity of the town during the past 30 years or more.

From this time "Progress" has always been the watchword. New vessels, constantly increasing wharf area, larger warehouses, streets widened and fine residences erected, all bear testimony to the indomitable pluck and energy of the fishermen, through whose efforts the town has grown to a typical modern New England city.

1866.

This was a year of uninterrupted prosperity to the fisheries. In July, Portland was visited by a great conflagration and the subscriptions collected here for the sufferers amounted to \$2246. The tonnage reported in June was 22,534.73, mainly fishing vessels. There were 220 vessels engaged in the mackerel fishery. The fish were scarce and brought high prices. The Cape Ann Anchor Works Company, with a factory at Vincent's Point, was formed in September, with a capital stock of \$20,000. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler erected a villa at Bay View and was subsequently nominated and elected to Congress from this district. Vote of Gloucester at the fall election: Governor, Bullock, Republican, 780; Sweetser, Democrat, 146. Schooner "John Atwood," of Provincetown sailed from this port for the Greenland halibut fishery in July. A number of new streets were laid out in what is now ward four and five. The frozen herring fleet numbered 44 vessels. Mackerel inspected here, 112,857 barrels.

1867.

Prosperity in the fisheries uninterrupted. Great snow storm January 17, travel impeded, etc. Hon. John Woodward Lowe, prominent citizen in commercial and political affairs, died January 14. Capt. Charles E. Grover confirmed postmaster March 8. Increase of tonnage for year, 3,237.85 tons. Severe gale in October in North Bay.

#### NEW TOWN HOUSE.

October 21, the new Town Hall, which had been in process of erection for over a year was formerly dedicated with musical exercises and addresses by Benjamin F. Smith, Gen. B. F. Butler and others. The first town house was erected in 1844 and is now occupied and known as the Forbes' school-house. The frame was purchased from Rockport. The citizens of that town intended to build a town house before Gloucester, but decided to abandon the idea on economic grounds. It was occupied March 17, 1845. Previous to this, town meetings had been held in the First Parish Meeting

House, Union Hall, the old Collins' school-house and other places and at Sandy Bay before it was set off. Its cost was \$4200. At a town meeting held in February, 1866, it was voted by a large majority to erect a new town house. Somes' field, the site of the present City Hall, was purchased at a cost of \$8000, and a building of brick and red granite, somewhat similar to the present structure erected. The dedicatory ball, the grandest Terpsichorean event up to that time, was given under the auspices of the Steam Fire Association, Thanksgiving Eve. John Fletcher Wonson, a prominent citizen, died October 21, aged 65 years. He made the first halibut trip to Georges in 1830. Vote at the fall election: Governor, Bullock, Republican, 916; J. Q. Adams, Democrat, 398.

1868.

About 65 sail of Georgesmen were in commission this year. Pleasant weather was experienced and good fares secured. A severe snow storm raged March 21. Various casualties were reported and shipping and travel was greatly impeded for several days. The "Cut" road was built, the hill and ledge being removed. About 80 vessels were engaged in the southern mackerel fishery, meeting with good success. The tonnage of the district was 26,184.77, an increase of 3,237; 85 tons over the year previous. A large school of mackerel were on Georges and the fleet made good catches. The schooner "Echo," was seized at anchor in Ipswich Bay with 1,300 gallons of liquor brought from Nova Scotia with the intention of landing it illegally, probably at some point in Essex river. The presidential election was quite exciting; vote of Gloucester, Grant, Republican, 1189; Seymour, Democrat, 272. Gen. Butler and prominent Republicans addressed audiences in town. The Center, Ellery, Parkhurst, Rogers and Low Blocks, the latter building now owned and occupied by the First National Bank, were erected this year. The Haytien war vessel "Salnave" seized the Gloucester schooner "Edward A. De Hart," Capt. Low, at St. Marco, for alleged running of contraband goods. A severe gale accompanied by rain and snow prevailed December 5, 6, 7 and 8. The brig "Isabella" went ashore at Oakes' Cove and the schooner "Cygnet" at Pavilion Beach. Messrs. Dodd, Tarr & Co. in December, first shipped dessicated fish. Gloucester inspection of mackerel, 75,517<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub> barrels.



1869.

Spring Street, that part of Main just below the Custom House, was widened from Water Street to Union Hill. Baptist Church at East Gloucester was dedicated February 3. May 16, the recently erected town hall was burned; its cost, exclusive of the lot was about \$79,000, fixtures and furnishing \$10,000 additional, while improvements to the grounds involved a further outlay of \$3,500. It was insured for \$40,000.

## CITY HALL BUILT.

Immediate action was taken by the citizens to rebuild. At a town meeting called to consider the subject a short time afterwards, James Davis, Esq., moved that \$90,000, which included the insurance on the old building, be appropriated for the erection of a new town house. The motion was carried by a large majority. Plans of Bryant & Rogers of Boston, were afterwards decided upon for the structure and the contract for the mason work was awarded to Albert Currier of Newburyport, and D. Somes Watson and H. Clough were awarded the carpenter's work.

Its cost was \$100,000; with furnishings, \$110,000.

## SEVERE GALE.

September 8, a violent south east gale approaching the force of a tornado, prevailed. The rain sheeted down in torrents, flooding streets and floating small buildings. Many chimneys were blown down and other damage done. In the harbor the waves were blown to a great height. The pilot boat, "Young Raven," Capt. Robert Callahan, was blown ashore on Pavilion Beach. The captain and son who were aboard were saved. The schooner "Winslow," of Plymouth, with a fare of codfish dragged her anchors and struck on the beach, the crew was saved. The schooner, "Richard R. Higgins," of Wellfleet, with a crew of 20 men, was anchored in the harbor. She dragged ashore at Fort Point Rocks. Her position was extremely dangerous. Attempts were made to launch a life-boat for the rescue of the crew but were unsuccessful. Moses Merlet, a bystander, offered to swim to the craft. He accomplished this brave and dangerous undertaking, carrying a bowline over his shoulders, by which about one-half of the crew were hauled ashore. The life-boat was then manned, launched and the rescue of the remainder of the crew successfully effected. The boat was manned by William



CITY HALL.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.



Yates, Isaac E. Saunders, Sylvanus Hardy, Edward S. Jones, William J. Fisher, Peter Eagan, Peter H. Eaton and William Connors.

The yacht "Edith," owned by the late George O. Hovey, with a party of the Hovey's, Dale's and Appleton's on board was blown ashore near Freshwater Cove, but all on board were rescued.

The election this year was devoid of exciting incidents, and as a result the vote decreased from that of the year previous, William Claflin, Republican, receiving 537 and J. Q. Adams, Democrat, 247.

This year, 194 vessels were engaged in the Bay St. Lawrence and 151 in the shore mackerel fishery, besides a large fleet of Grand Bankers. Number of barrels of mackerel inspected, 93,126; total value of fish products, \$3,602,500.

#### INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

December 6, Hon. William E. Price, son of William P. Price, M. P., for Gloucestershire, England, visited the town. A reception was tendered the distinguished visitor at the residence of J. O. Proctor, chairman of the selectmen, followed by a dinner at the Pavilion. Speeches were made and a letter from Mayor Reynolds of Gloucester, England read. Toasts were proposed to "Her Majesty, Queen of England," "His Excellency, the President of the United States," and the sentiment, "The Gloucester of Old England and the New, connected once by family ties, and in recent times by mutual manifestations of friendly feeling; may the latter continue as long as both may exist," was responded to by Hon. William E. Price, the late lamented Hon. John J. Babson, Addison Gilbert, B. K. Hough, B. H. Smith, and B. H. Corliss, Collector Babson and others. The visitor was afterwards shown the principal points of interest and, before leaving, was presented with a painting of the town, which was afterwards hung in the council chamber of the old city.

1870.

Severe snow storm February 8. The Georges and frozen herring fleet were quite unsuccessful, while the southern mackerel and Bank cod fisheries met with a prosperous season. The tonnage of the district was returned at 30,279.86, including 570 vessels. George H. Rogers, a prominent merchant died May 21. Samuel E. Sawyer, presented the citizens a bell, weighing 4400 pounds and a clock for the new town house. Pearce Street opened.



## ELECTION TIDE TURNS.

At the election this year, the Republican vote fell off, while that of the Democrats increased. This may possibly have been due to the inaction of the government concerning the seizures of fishing vessels by Canadian cruisers in the North Bay. The votes stood Claffin, Republican, 572; J. Q. Adams, Democrat, 485; Wendell Phillips, Prohibitionist, 251. The Democratic nominees for representatives to the General Court, Benjamin H. Corliss and Charles Thompson, were elected over their Republican competitors. This was the first time in 27 years that this party had chosen their regular representative ticket. Only on three occasions, since Mr. Rantoul was elected in 1837, had the Democratic party a clear majority in the town. This was in 1849, '50 and '51 when, uniting with the Abolitionists, they were successful in electing their candidates.

## CANADIAN CRUISERS SEIZE FISHING VESSELS.

The fishery troubles commenced early in the year, in the Bay St. Lawrence, a large fleet of Canadian cutters being in surveillance of the fleet, ready to pounce upon offenders for any alleged infraction of the treaty of 1818. In June they seized the schooner "Wompatuck," of Plymouth, charged with fishing within the three-mile limit. The crew were adjudged guilty in the courts and the craft was condemned. This was followed June 18 by the seizure of the schooner "J. H. Nickerson," of Salem. The vessel was taken to Ingonish harbor, C. B., it being alleged that she was engaged in fishing for bait at the time.

In the latter part of August, the schooner "Clara R. Chapman" was prohibited landing her fare of mackerel at Charlottetown, P. E. I., for trans-shipment home, under penalty of seizure. In the opening days of September, the schooner "Lettie" was seized near Gaspé. She was the property of an American citizen and was charged with fishing within the limits. A few days later the schooner "Lizzie M. Tarr" was intercepted by the cruiser "La Canadienne" near the Seven Islands. She was condemned and sold at Quebec, October 27, the owner bidding her in at \$2,807. In regard to the sale of the "Tarr" a press dispatch stated that "at the close of the sale Captain Tarr mounted a chair and made a speech to the audience, thanking the Quebec people for the kindness they had manifested towards him and attributing all his losses and trouble to the action of our government."

The schooner "A. H. Wonson" was seized September 3, for fishing within the limit and towed to Pictou. The craft was afterwards released on the signing of a bond of \$3,500. September 17, the schooner "Charles H. Price" of Salem, was refused the privilege of taking ice at Halifax, and was obliged to abandon the voyage and return home, thereby entailing much loss to owners and crew. On the same date the schooner "I. J. Marshall" was captured and condemned for illegal fishing. The craft was the property of the master, an American citizen, but was registered in the name of his minor son, who was born in Prince Edwards Island. On the same date the schooner "Foam" was also apprehended, alleged to be the property of a Mr. Hall, an American citizen.

August 27, the schooner "Clara F. Friend" was seized for alleged infraction of the Dominion fishing laws. She was recaptured by her owner, Charles Friend, while lying at anchor. He endeavored to escape with his craft but was retaken while passing through the Straits of Canso, and the vessel was condemned and sold at Charlottetown, December 21, for \$2,800 to Mr Friend's agent. October 15, the schooner "Gettysburg" was seized for fishing within the three-mile limit, taken to Charlottetown and afterwards released with a caution. October 10, the schooner "A. I. Franklin" was charged with illegally pursuing fishing operations and was taken into custody, being released on the payment of a bond of \$2,800. The schooner "Granada" of Provincetown, was seized October 25, and the "Romp" of Southport, also fell a victim to the Canadian cruiser service. She was afterwards condemned. November 27, the schooner "White Fawn" was seized by the cutter "Water Lily," while procuring bait at Head Harbor, near Campobello. She was released the succeeding February. The "Franklin" and the "Wonson's" captains were adjudged guilty of violating the fishery law by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax, and the bonds were forfeited.

Five of these vessels, the "Tarr," "Wonson," "Franklin," "Friend," and "White Fawn" were owned in town. To say that the fishing interest was greatly excited and alarmed over these seizures is putting the case mildly. Action on the part of the national government was eagerly awaited. A fleet of government cruisers were dispatched to the locality. A greatly superior force of the British naval service was also cruising in the waters of the bay at the

time. No attempt was made to interfere with the Canadian cruisers in their seizures of our fishermen. On December 18, a meeting of the Board of Trade was held, asking that the government protect our fleet in those waters, and about the same time, Gen. Butler, the district's representative in Congress, presented a petition to that body, signed by over 2,000 Gloucester citizens, praying that non-intercourse be declared with Canada as long as that country manifested the unfriendly and aggressive attitude toward our fishing interest. With much foreboding all interested looked forward to what the succeeding year would bring forth, as the Bay mackerel fisheries, pursued with hook and line, had become the most important source of the town's revenue.

#### MARKED GAIN IN POPULATION.

The national census of 1870 reflected the unbounded prosperity of the town during the preceding five years. The population, as returned, numbered 15,397 persons, an increase of 44 1-2 per cent, or 3,603 since 1865, and 4,564 since 1860. But few, if any New England towns, could show a more thrifty and healthier growth. Improvements and increased building operations go step by step, with an augmented population and many were the changes effected during the period. At this time Gloucester was the largest town in Massachusetts.

1871.

May 28, fire on Front Street destroyed several buildings on the site of Webster's and Bergengren's Block; loss, \$31,000. Tonnage of the district, 29,789.31; valuation of the town, \$7,472,679; number of polls, 3,494. A new brick building was built by the Gloucester National Bank, on the corner of Front and Duncan Streets. Theron J. Dale died very suddenly at his summer house at Freshwater Cove, August 23.

The mackerel fishery was successfully pursued, the seiners achieving better results than hook and line fishermen.

#### POLITICAL.

September 23, a lively Republican caucus between Butler and anti-Butler wings of the Republican party was held. The Butler faction prevailed, electing their chairman, Benjamin H. Smith; the anti's then withdrew, held a meeting in another hall, organizing by

choice of J. O. Proctor, chairman; William Babson, secretary; electing a full ticket of delegates and town committee in opposition to the "regular" caucus.

For the first time since 1844, the Democrats polled a plurality for the head of their ticket, also electing the three representatives, Benjamin A. Corliss and Charles P. Thompson, both chosen for a second term, and John C. Choate of Essex. At this time the district was composed of Gloucester and Essex. This was the first instance in twenty-five years that Essex had elected a Democratic nominee. The vote stood: For governor, John Q. Adams, Democrat, 609; William B. Washburn, Republican, 592; R. C. Pitman, Prohibition, 89. Mr. Corliss' vote in town was 872, Mr. Thompson's 722, Mr. Choate's 702, while their nearest opponent, Rev. Richard Eddy, Republican and Prohibition, received 666. Rockport followed, electing a Democratic representative, James W. Bradley. This political overturn was, no doubt, occasioned by the dissatisfaction of the Cape with the course of Congressman B. F. Butler, together with the dilatory action of the government in dealing with the fisheries troubles.

Tuesday, November 14, there was a severe southeast gale, accompanied with the highest tide known for many years. Eben Dale, a prominent Boston merchant, a native, died in Boston, December 4, aged 59. At the town meeting, held July 19, the citizens voted against the adoption of a city charter.

#### VISIT OF HON. HENRY SAMUELSON, M. P.—PRESENTATION.

In the mayor's room, City Hall, hangs an elegant oil painting of Gloucester, England. Taken from a height the city by the Severn, lies nestled in a valley, while far beyond can be seen the indistinct outlines of the Welsh hills. The cathedral, like a mass of ivory, stands out, as it has for hundreds of years, a monument to architectural science and ecclesiastical zeal. A tablet on the picture bears an inscription in Latin, which freely translated, reads: "For it is certain that Apollo promises that, in a new clime, there shall be another Salamis."

Beneath is the following: "This view of Gloucester, 'Old England,' is presented by W. P. Price, one of its representatives in Parliament, to Gloucester, 'New England' with heartfelt wishes for its increasing prosperity and welfare."

The history of this picture dates from the occasion of another



visit from a representative of Gloucester, England, who was the bearer of this pleasant testimonial from "our kin beyond the sea." On October 24, of this year, Hon. Henry Samuelson, M. P., of Cheltenham, adjoining Gloucester, who was then on a tour through the United States, visited the town and presented the oil painting, referred to above, as a gift from Hon. W. P. Price, as a slight testimonial of his esteem and good will toward the New England Gloucester, for the kindly manner in which his son had been treated. The succeeding Tuesday a reception was given Mr. Samuelson at City Hall, followed by a banquet at the Atlantic House, at which speeches, animated by earnestness and sincerity, proved that the ties that bound the two cities were yet strong and that the men of 'Old Gloucester' were indeed gratified that the Salamis in the new clime had attained such a stage of municipal growth and progress.

#### CANADIANS RENEW HOSTILITIES.

The Canadian cruisers continued their harassing tactics of the season before during the summer and fall, while our fleet were in the Bay St. Lawrence. Operations were resumed at an early date. In January, the schooner "Enterprise," of Eastport, in the herring fishery, was seized for alleged violation of the Canadian fishery laws and taken to St. John, N. B. In July, the schooner "Samuel Gilbert," of this port, was seized for fishing within the three-mile limit. July 28, the schooner, "Lizzie A. Tarr" was ordered away from Grand Jarvie, N. F., and refused the privilege of buying bait. August 8, the schooner "Franklin Schenck," of Rockport, was apprehended, charged with violating the fishing laws. She was released on a bond of \$1,000, which was collected next year. The last seizure of the season was that of the schooner "Edward A. Horton," taken near St. George, the first of September.

#### RECAPTURE OF THE HORTON.

A dramatic episode occurred in connection with the seizure of the "Horton." The schooner was taken to Guysboro, stripped of sails and rigging and secured alongside a wharf. In this condition the keeper imagined the vessel secure. The master, Harvey Knowlton, determined to retake the craft if possible. Having disguised himself, and ascertained the location of the sails and otherwise looked over the ground, he enlisted six fishermen in his cause. The names of these were: Daniel Richards, Peter Gillis, Malcolm McCloud, D. McIsaac,

John Penney and Charles Webber, Provincial American fishermen. They secreted themselves on the outskirts of the town and on the evening of October 3, traveled through the woods, a distance of 18 miles to Guysboro. Awaiting until the lights were extinguished they proceeded to the store-house where the sails were kept. These were then taken aboard the vessel, but it was found that a mistake had been made as the canvas belonged to another schooner. This was annoying and time consuming, but the party finally secured the proper suit, which was bent in hot haste. During all this time the vessel was aground, it being low tide. The work was finished, however, before the young flood floated the craft. A warp was rigged and, at 2.30 in the morning, it was ascertained that the vessel floated. A favoring northwest breeze was blowing, the stars shone brightly and no time was lost in setting the sails and getting away from the harbor. During these preparations the men were undisturbed. The old town was thoroughly asleep and no alarm was given. When the "Horton" bowled by Canso light, the terrible suspense was, in a measure relieved, although the crew were well aware that chase and recapture was possible.

Early next morning the inhabitants rubbed their eyes in profound astonishment when they realized that the Yankee craft had been cut out. Very little mourning was heard among the majority of the people of the town who were in sympathy with the Yankees.

Once outside Little Canso the "Horton" was headed well off shore and the course was laid for the northern edge of the Gulf Stream. There was an abundance of water and provisions on board as the vessel had been refitted two days before her capture. The news was telegraphed and excitement here grew intense. It was rumored that Dominion cruisers were in pursuit and that one was lying in wait in Massachusetts Bay. The revenue cutters "Fortune," "Leyden," "Mahoning" and "Hamlin," were dispatched by our government to cruise about the bay in search of the schooner, but nothing was seen of the craft. On the following Wednesday at about 7.30 in the evening, the "Horton" reached port, the captain having made the passage by the assistance of the compass alone. Guns were fired amid great rejoicing. A torch-light procession was organized and, headed by the Cornet Band, paraded the town, to the accompaniment of red fire and rockets. A congratulatory meeting was held at City Hall, B. H. Corliss, being chosen chairman, and several speakers addressed

the audience, dwelling upon the indignities inflicted upon our fishermen, etc. The chairman then presented the captain and crew with \$1,000, which had been subscribed by the citizens of the town. The British Government made no efforts to regain possession of the "Horton" and the Committee of Council and the Dominion Government reported that under the circumstances they did not feel called upon to recommend the reclamation of the vessel. Earl Kimberly stated that such a dignified stand would serve to promote friendliness with the United States, which was the great desire of the Home Government.

The plot for the recapture of the "Horton" was hatched in the house of Capt. "Spud" McDonald, a Canadian smuggler of much notoriety, who has served a sentence for his clandestine operations.

1872.

The only obstacle to the continued prosperity of the preceding year, was the probable interference of Canadian cruisers with the mackerel fleet. At a meeting held January 5th, by the members of the Board of Trade, a committee of five were chosen who were to co-operate with similar bodies, elected in other towns for the purpose of urging upon the government that protection be afforded American fishing vessels. The Gloucester representatives chosen were: Sylvanus Smith, Alfred Mansfield, J. O. Proctor, William Parsons, 2d and Charles H. Pew. The three latter proceeded to Washington and presented their case for the consideration of the United States officials.

#### MORE SEIZURES.

There were but two seizures of Gloucester vessels by the Canadian cruisers during the season. June 3, the schooner "Enola C," was seized near Antigonish, for illegal fishing, but was released on the representation of the owner, who made a trip to Quebec, that the violation of the law was accidental and not willful. On June 20, the trawling schooner, "James Bliss," owned by William Parsons, 2d & Co., was seized by the cruiser, "Delia Maria," Capt. La Chance, near Gaspe. The captain ordered the Dominion flag to be hoisted over the stars and stripes, the indignity being heightened from the fact that the American colors were placed union down. In this manner the captured schooner was taken into Gaspe. The United States consul remonstrated at the insult to the flag, but was informed by the cruiser's captain that he acted in obedience to orders.







RESIDENCE OF SYLVESTER CUNNINGHAM, HOVEY STREET.

## OTHER EVENTS.

Tuesday, June 4, one of the heaviest northeast gales ever experienced at this season, continuing unabated for two days, prevailed, and a great amount of damage was inflicted on the shipping about the Cape and elsewhere. The coasting schooner, "Julia," of St. George, dragged her anchors and struck just to the westward of the canal. The crew were saved. The schooner, "Jane," of Boston, struck on Squam Bar. The captain and crew attempted to land in their yawl boat, but were overturned and drowned. The schooner, "Louisa E. Smith," from Quincy to Philadelphia, went ashore near Lanesville breakwater. The coaster, "M. M. Freeman," from Boston to Bangor, with lumber, went ashore near Folly Cove. The schooner, "William H. Dennis," from Philadelphia for Salem, struck on the rocks just outside Rockport breakwater and the sailors were rescued with great danger by a life-boat crew. The shore of the Cape could be said at this time, to be almost literally strewn with wrecks.

The tonnage of the district was, 27,733.89; town's valuation, \$7,855,436; polls, 4,077.

September 24 and 25, the fifty-second annual exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society was held at Stage Fort. At the national election the Republican candidates received 483 majority over their Democratic competitors. The Republican representative candidates, Messrs. Addison Gilbert, James G. Tarr and Fitz E. Griffin were successful. December 10, the wharf occupied by the Gloucester Salt Company, at East Gloucester, collapsed, precipitating 11,000 tons of salt into the water. The loss was \$20,000. Inspection of mackerel for the year, 67,395 barrels.

1873.

Hall's net and twine factory, at West Gloucester, was burned January 13, loss, \$20,000, uninsured; the tonnage of the district was 28,565; town's valuation, \$7,243,176; polls, 3,569. During the summer 111 Gloucester vessels were mackerel catching in the North Bay; sale of the Major Mason property at auction, including about one-half of Beacon Hill, the tract now known as Bellevue Heights, etc., comprising 8 7-10 acres to Francis Proctor for \$2400; August 27, fire destroyed the wooden business blocks, extending from Centre to Hancock Streets; gale in the North Bay and on George's, August 24, in which nine vessels with all hands, numbering 128 men, were drowned. There were over 36 schooners stranded in various parts of

the Bay St. Lawrence, the aggregate losses being over \$100,000, on which there was an insurance of about \$55,000. The losses by fire, however, were fully covered. The great gale of August 24 brought grief to numerous homes and made many widows and orphans. The total losses for the year were 31 vessels,<sup>1</sup> of a tonnage of 162,455, valued at \$118,700; insurance, \$100,918; number of lives lost, 174.

#### THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The seizures of fishing vessels came to an end for a time, by the ratification by Congress, of the Treaty of Washington, reported by a High Joint Commission, which had been appointed to settle the fisheries question. The document was reported in 1871, adopted in 1872, going into force in 1873.

At this stage the causes leading to the trouble between American fishermen and the Canadian government may be reviewed. Before the independence of the country had been achieved, the waters adjacent to British possessions were free to New England fishermen. These rights were further secured by the treaty of 1783, mainly through the efforts of John Adams, the fishermen's friend, under the provisions of which the fishing banks, coasts, bays and creeks of Canada were open to the United States fishermen. In 1814 the British commissioners maintained that the declaration of the war of 1812, caused by the impressment of our seamen, had rendered the earlier treaty null and void. The representatives of America, on the contrary, held that the rights guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris were irrevocable and inalienable. However, the dispute was left open as no reference was made to the fisheries in the treaty of Ghent. The matter was given to a commission to settle, Albert Gallatin and Benjamin Rush, representing the United States. This body reported the famous treaty of 1818, which was ratified on behalf of both governments. It was a complete surrender of all the shore fishing privileges previously enjoyed except along the southern and western sections of Newfoundland, around the Magdalen Islands, and northward along the Labrador coast, through the Straits of Belle Isle, indefinitely. The American fishermen were conceded the right to fish outside the limit of three marine miles from the coast, a very ambiguous clause and, as will be shown, the chief source of the troubles which befell the fishermen in later days; it also grudgingly allowed them the right of shelter in harbors, to make necessary



repairs and to procure wood and water. It may be asked why such a complete surrender of the rights of our fishermen? In answer it may be said that our government was crippled and obliged to make terms at any price. England, having disposed of Napoleon, was free to wage war with undivided attention on American commerce, and, as we have seen, warfare was unpopular in New England, having nearly wiped out the American shipping. Besides, the fisheries were then of minor importance as compared with the present, and British diplomacy always looks toward the future.

But little trouble arose as regard to the interpretation of the three-mile limit previous to 1855, a few seizures for its violation being recorded before that date. After this, the great growth of the fish industry and the large number of vessels engaged, made the question a bone of contention between the two governments.

Between 1854 and 1866, a reciprocity treaty was in force which secured free scope in Canadian waters for our fishermen. After that, the dispute again arose and, it will be seen, has given the greatest trouble in comparatively recent times. In the pursuit of the mackerel fisheries has arisen these contentions. The mackerel is a migratory fish, very uncertain in its movements. Although frequenting the New England coast during the summer and autumn, it has generally been found in great numbers in the Bay St. Lawrence. Indeed, our fishermen had resorted to that locality on mackerel voyages as early as 1830, but not to any extent until after 1850, when the great demand caused a rapid growth of the business. The catching of this fish near the shore and in the bays in large quantities by our fishermen, gave rise to the dispute as to what the three-mile limit, as provided for in the treaty of 1818, includes.

The British government strenuously hold to the headland theory in drawing the mark, while the American fishing interest as vigorously combat this interpretation. For the purpose of illustration, let the reader take a map of New England and select Massachusetts Bay as a familiar stretch of waters. It will be seen that the bay is enclosed between two headlands, Cape Ann and Cape Cod. The English claim, as applied to these waters, would be this: All that which is included inside a straight line drawn from a place three miles from Eastern Point, Cape Ann, its furthestmost projection, to a point three miles to seaward of the extreme end of Cape Cod, or, to be more explicit, from headland to headland. So that if Massa-



chusetts Bay were British water, any American vessel caught fishing within the line drawn as described would, under the treaty of 1818, be violating its provisions and be liable to seizure. The American fishermen, on the other hand, claim that the proper construction of the three-mile limit, is to follow the indentations of the coast or bay, and keep without three miles of the nearest land, so that a vessel may fish within three miles of the most inward shore of a bay and yet be within the law.

After the expiration of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, the difficulty was bridged for a time by the Canadians granting fishing licenses to our vessels, first for 50 cents per ton, increased to \$1.00 in 1867; \$2.00 in 1868 and 1869, which the fishermen finally declined to pay and this refusal led to the trouble in the early seventies.

The origin of the three-mile limit is as follows: Nations early asserted their rights to jurisdiction in waters adjacent to the coast. In early times, they claimed as far to sea as a stone could be thrown; later the distance of an arrow's flight; still later as far as a musket or cannon ball could be fired from the shore until the gunners' art had reached that stage of development whereby it became possible to throw a projectile three miles. At this point, by common consent, the limit seems to be fixed.



## CHAPTER XI.

## Incorporation as a City.

FIRST EFFORTS FOR THE ADOPTION OF A CITY CHARTER FAILS. SECOND SUCCESSFUL. DIVIDED INTO WARDS. FIRST CITY ELECTION. ROBERT R. FEARS ELECTED MAYOR. ALLAN ROGERS CHOSEN AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE. CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT. THE HALIFAX COMMISSION AND ITS AWARD OF \$5,500,000. MAYOR J. FRANKLIN DYER. THE FORTUNE BAY RIOT. WILLIAM WILLIAMS ELECTED MAYOR. PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. JOSEPH GARLAND ELECTED MAYOR. MR. WILLIAMS RE-ELECTED. SUCCEEDED BY WILLIAM H. WONSON, 3d. JOHN S. PARSONS THE NEXT CHIEF EXECUTIVE. SUCCESSFUL CRUSADE AGAINST LAW-BREAKERS. TROUBLE WITH CITY MARSHALS. FISHERY TROUBLES RENEWED. DAVID I. ROBINSON CHOSEN MAYOR. RETALIATORY BILL. SEIZURES OF FISHING VESSELS. BAYARD-CHAMBERLAIN TREATY. MODUS VIVENDI. MAYOR ROBINSON REFUSES TO SIGN LIQUOR LICENSES AND RESIGNS. W. W. FRENCH ELECTED. MORE SEIZURES OF VESSELS. ASA G. ANDREWS, MAYOR. 1892. THE 250th ANNIVERSARY OF INCORPORATION.

THE town form of government had been out-grown. As applied to a thriving community of 16,000 inhabitants, it fell short of the requirements of municipal government. In many instances the annual town meetings degenerated into a farce, which the greater portion of the citizens avoided. Orators who aired their eloquence on the slightest pretext, ruled the assemblage and, in many cases, effectually blocked the transaction of business. As far back as 1864 the *Telegraph* urged that the time had arrived when the citizens should seriously consider the adoption of a city charter.

Among those who were in the van in the fight for this change was W. Frank Parsons, and to his active instrumentality, more than any other citizen, the adoption of a city charter is mainly due. Mr. Parsons, who is a lineal descendant of the early settler, Jeffrey, is a native of this city, born December 20, 1837, and was educated in the public schools.

He served as clerk in the post office for twenty years, after which he engaged in business with his father on Main Street. He was

elected to the Common Council in 1874, '75 and '76, being chosen as president of that body during the two latter years. He is a member of the school board, this being his fifteenth year of service. He is a director in the Sawyer Free Library, and President of the Co-operative Bank. He has always been in the ranks of the progressists of the community in advocating measures for the public benefit. He was foremost in obtaining the construction of the system of the Gloucester Water Supply Company and is a director in that organization.

The proposition for a change first came before the citizens



W. FRANK PARSONS.

action in 1871, an article having been inserted in the annual warrant "to see if the town will petition the legislature for a city charter," and it was voted, 261 to 82, to take the preliminary steps toward that end. Accordingly, a committee of three, acting with the selectmen, were empowered to draw up a city charter. The legislature reported favorably upon the petition and granted the charter. A special town meeting was called to consider the matter. The legality of the call was questioned, and it was voted, 75 to 28, to refer the subject to the selectmen, they to call another meeting within 30 days. Another

meeting was called July 19, to act upon the matter. The agitation against the change was effectively worked, and the meeting voted 249 in favor, 477 against, not to accept the charter and the matter was thus postponed.

Disheartened for a time but not discouraged, the advocates of the new departure renewed their efforts. At a special meeting held February 20, 1873, "to see if the town will petition the legislature for a city charter," etc., it was voted to so do, 394 yeas, 48 nays, proving that the tide of public sentiment had turned. A committee, consisting of the selectmen, Robert R. Fears, Allan Rogers and Capt. David Plummer, and four citizens, W. Frank Parsons, Fitz J. Babson, William Babson and John Todd, were elected to draw up a charter and report. They attended to their duty conscientiously and, after much consideration, drafted a charter following closely that adopted by Somerville. The document, in the handwriting of Mr. Rogers, was approved by the legislature, a petition containing the names of 702 voters, favoring the project, having been presented at the State House in the meantime.

At a special town meeting, held May 15, the charter was adopted by a majority of 336, the vote in favor being 689; against, 353. The town had thus been 231 years under the old form of government.

The record of one of the town's citizens, Benjamin H. Corliss, Esq., as moderator at the town meetings is a notable one. Mr. Corliss was first chosen to that position in March, 1847, and with but few exceptions, presided at the subsequent annual town meetings, a total of 44, which does not include the many special meetings at which he officiated. This is believed to be the longest term of service of any man in a similar capacity, in Massachusetts.

#### DIVIDED INTO WARDS.

The sub-divisions of the new city, as provided for in the charter, comprised eight wards. The government consisted of a mayor, eight aldermen, one from each ward, and twenty-four common councilmen, three from each ward, to be elected annually. These in turn, with a few exceptions, were to elect other operative officers. The school committee and assistant assessors were also to be chosen by popular vote.

Ward One includes the whole peninsula known as Eastern Point. It takes in so much of the city as lies south of a line commencing at



a point at Andrew Parker's wharf, so-called, running to East Main Street, thence through the centre of East Main, easterly through Beach avenue to the sea, together with all the islands in the harbor. It contained at the time 440 voters.

Ward Two comprises that portion of the town known as the head of the harbor, the Farms, Union Hill, etc. It includes that territory that lies within a line from a point at the head of Vincent's Spring, Marchant and Mt. Vernon Streets to a point near the Mt. Vernon school-house, north twenty-three degrees; east to the line of the Eastern Railroad, then by said railroad easterly to the Rockport line thence by the Rockport line to the sea, by the seashore and centre of Beach Avenue to the northerly bound of Ward One, then by the sea to the place of beginning. It originally contained 430 voters.

Ward Three comprises that territory lying within a line commencing at a point at the head of Vincent's Cove, through the centre of Vincent Spring, Marchant and Mt. Vernon Streets, to a point near the Mt. Vernon school-house, then north twenty-three degrees, east to the line of the Eastern Railroad, thence by said railroad westerly to its junction with Park Street, through the centre of Park, Pleasant and Duncan Streets, and by the eastern side of the Gas Company's wharf to the harbor, thence by the shore line to the place of beginning. In 1873 it contained 400 voters.

Ward Four is the central and smallest division of the city. It contains six churches, the City Hall, besides a number of elegant residences, and a large portion of the valuable business district. It comprises as much of the city within a line commencing at a point at the city landing, running northerly through the centre of Washington Street to its junction with Prospect, through the center of Prospect and School Streets to the line of the Eastern Railroad, by said railroad easterly to its junction with Park Street, thence through the centre of Park, Pleasant and Duncan Streets to the sea, then by the shore line to the place of beginning.

Ward Five comprises that territory within the following bounds: Commencing at a point at the city landing at the foot of Washington Street, running northerly through the center of Washington to its junction with Prospect Street, thence through the center of Prospect and School Streets to the line of the Eastern Railroad, westerly by said railroad to the channel of Annisquam river, thence by said river



# PAST MAYORS.

1, Robert R. Fears; 2, Allan Rogers; 3, J. Franklin Dyer; 4, William Williams; 5, Joseph Garland;  
 6, William H. Wonson, 3d; 7, John S. Parsons; 8, David I. Robinson; 9, W. W. French.



and canal to the sea, thence following the shore line to the place of beginning. At the time of its set off as a ward it contained 460 voters.

Ward Six lies within a line commencing at a point on the Rockport boundary due east from the southern end of Lobster Cove bridge, running westerly by said line and bridge to the channel of that cove; easterly by said channel to a point at the head of said cove, thence running north 22 degrees, west to the sea, then by the channel of Annisquam river to the line of the Eastern Railroad, from said railroad easterly to the Rockport line, thence by said line to the place of beginning. In 1891 it was divided into two voting precincts. It originally contained 390 voters. It includes that tract known as "up in town" and Annisquam.

Ward Seven comprises that part of the city lying within a line commencing at a point due east from the southern end of Lobster Cove bridge, running westerly by said line and bridge to the channel of Lobster Cove; easterly by said channel to a point at the head of said Cove, thence running north twenty-two degrees west to the sea, then by the shore easterly to the Rockport line at Folly Cove; southerly by said line to the place of beginning.

It contained in 1873, 390 voters and generally speaking, comprises the suburban villages of Bay View and Lanesville, the centre of the Cape Ann granite industry.

Ward Eight is the largest in point of area, the smallest in population. It comprises what is known as West Gloucester and Magnolia and covers more than one-half of the territory of the town. It takes in that portion of the city lying west of the Canal and the channel of Annisquam river including the islands. In 1886 it was divided into two voting precincts, one for the Magnolia section and the other for the West Parish.

Wards one, six, seven and eight have been known as the outer wards, the others constituting the central precincts, but the increase of population to this date has changed this so that ward seven and eight only can be properly called suburban.

#### FIRST CITY ELECTION.

The first city election was held December 1, 1873. The Republicans and Citizens united forces, while the Democrats presented a straight ticket. The Republican nominee for mayor was Addison



Gilbert, Esq., who had served as selectman and representative to the General Court. He at first declined the honor but was prevailed upon to accept.

Robert R. Fears was the Democratic candidate. Mr. Fears was elected, receiving 1095 votes to 698 for Mr. Gilbert. The result was somewhat of a surprise, and Mr. Gilbert's defeat was no doubt due in a great measure to an over-confident remark made when he publicly accepted the nomination. "I know I shall be elected;" "I feel it in the air."

Robert R. Fears, the first mayor, is a native of the town, born in 1830. He served as a member of the selectmen in 1872 and '73. In his younger days he was greatly interested in the militia, being the 2d lieutenant of the American Guards. He has been master of Tyrian Lodge of Masons, High Priest of William Ferson Royal Arch Chapter, Noble Grand of Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Chief Patriarch of Cape Ann Encampment. He is at present a member of the school committee. His administration was conducted on careful and conservative lines.

The first Board of Aldermen elected were: Ward 1, William H. Wonson, 3d, without opposition. Sydney Friend, Democrat, was chosen in Ward 2. He was a native. Parker Burnham was elected by the Democrats in Ward 3, although he had acted with the Republican party. He was born in Essex. In Ward 4, Capt. David Plummer, a native, was elected on the Democratic ticket. Ward 5 continued the success of the Democrats, Samuel A. Stacy, a prominent business man and a member of a well-known family, being elected. In Ward 6, J. Franklin Dyer, Republican, a prominent physician, was chosen as aldermanic representative. George Barker, Republican, was chosen from Ward 7. Henry Haskell, Democrat, was elected in Ward 8.

1874.—HON. ROBERT R. FEARS, MAYOR.

This was an uneventful year in the history of the new city, attended however, by prosperity in the fisheries. In April, Parker Burnham, alderman from Ward 3, died, and Andrew W. Dodd was elected to the vacancy. July 17th a sad accident occurred which plunged the whole community into grief. Miss Lucy F. Corliss, daughter of Benjamin F. Corliss, a graduate of Vassar, universally beloved by the community, was instantly killed near the premises of the Pigeon Hill

Granite Corporation. In company with a party of friends she was riding around the Cape, when a fragment of stone, weighing some four pounds, thrown from a blast in the adjacent quarries, came crashing through the top of the vehicle, striking on her head and inflicting a fatal blow. Valuation of the city, \$8,473,329; number of polls, 3,390. There was another exciting caucus between the Butler and the anti-Butler factions. The Butler men were victorious. Vote at the state election: Talbot, Republican, 1,113; Gaston, Democrat, 711. Two residents of the city ran for Congress in the district, Benjamin F. Butler for re-election, Charles P. Thompson, a



CITY CLERK, JOHN J. SOMES.

lawyer who had practiced here for many years being the Democratic nominee. Mr. Thompson was elected, as was also Mr. Gaston as governor, and the Democracy celebrated their triumph by a grand glorification meeting at City Hall, on the evening of November 4. Tuesday, November 3, the Independent Christian Society celebrated the 100th anniversary of the first visit of John Murray to Gloucester.

Mayor Fears was re-elected without opposition, receiving 1,400 votes. The Board of Aldermen elected for 1875 were as follows: Ward 1, William H. Wonson, 3d; 2, George Friend; 3, Eli F.

Stacy; 4, Aaron W. Bray; 5, Samuel A. Stacy; 6, J. Franklin Dyer; 7, George Barker; 8, Henry C. L. Haskell. Number of barrels of mackerel inspected during the year, 118,313½.

John J. Somes, the present city clerk, came into office with the first city government, and has been elected unanimously to the position each succeeding year. He is a native and was born September 23, 1838. He was one of the pioneers in the news business at an early age, selling the Boston Daily Bee from Major Mason's house to Rocky Neck, the price of the sheet being one cent. He learned spar work at 16, eventually engaging in the fish business with George Friend and George W. Smith until elected to his present position. Mr. Somes takes great pride in everything pertaining to the office, and his records are models of neatness and accuracy. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the city. He has recently erected a handsome residence, a picture of which appears elsewhere near the scene where his ancestor, Morris, first settled in Gloucester.

1875.—HON. R. R. FEARS, MAYOR.

Benjamin K. Hough, a prominent citizen, died January 21. The weather in January was excessively cold, the harbor was frozen to Dolliver's Neck to a depth of sixteen inches. Valuation of city, \$9,238,265; number of polls, 3,907. August 9th, the one hundredth anniversary of the repulse of Linzee's attack on the town was celebrated at Cape Pond Grove by a grand demonstration. Population as returned by the state enumerators, 16,754, of which there were 398 more males than females; total number of dwelling houses, 2,354, of which 68 were unoccupied. Charles Boynton, prominent in town meeting deliberations died September 16. Day's ice houses at the Farms were burned October 7; loss, \$20,000; insurance about \$8,000. The vote at the state election: Rice, Republican, 608; Gaston, Democrat, 601; Baker, Prohibition, 178. During the season there were 175 vessels engaged in the Bank fisheries, 60 during the entire year, 200 in the Georges' fishery and during the period from April to October the fares from this ground averaged 168 per month; 180 vessels were engaged in the mackerel fisheries and there were 135 fares of mackerel landed from shore, 425 from off shore, and 60 from the Bay St. Lawrence.

#### CITY ELECTION.

At the city election held in December, the Republican candidate

for mayor, Allan Rogers, was elected over Mayor Fears, for a third time a candidate, the vote standing 1,128 for Mr. Rogers, 777 for Mr. Fears. The aldermen elected for 1876 were: Ward 1, Samuel Haskell; 2, William M. Gaffney; 3, Joseph Rowe; 4, Aaron W. Bray; 5, Nehemiah D. Cunningham; 6, J. Franklin Dyer; 7, Gilman Harvey; 8, Daniel Bray, Jr.

Allan Rogers, the second mayor of Gloucester, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., September 6, 1832. The family in America was established by Thomas Rogers, who came over with the Pilgrims in the Mayflower, together with his son Joseph. He also left other sons in England. He died in 1621, and his grave is marked by a stone in the old burial place of the Pilgrims. John Rogers of Duxbury, a son of Thomas, was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, although he never resided in the town. Samuel, a descendant of John and grandfather of Mayor Rogers, settled in East Bridgewater in 1700. His wife's grandfather, Capt. Jacob Allen, was a soldier in the Revolution and was killed at Saratoga at the capture of Burgoyne in 1777.

Mr. Rogers was educated at Bridgewater Academy, graduating in the class of 1847, engaging in business in Whitman, removing to Gloucester in 1852, becoming connected with the dry goods house of John C. Calef & Co. He married September 5, 1861, Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Calef. At the end of his second term as mayor, in the fall of 1877, he was elected senator, serving for one term.

Mr. Rogers has been elected for five consecutive terms of three years, each on the school committee, on which he is now serving, being also connected with that body, *ex-officio*. His principal aim, as with Mr. Fears, was the reduction of the debt of some \$350,000, the legacy of the town, and which, during the four years of both mayors was reduced some \$67,000. Mr. Rogers won the good opinion of the community for the excellent manner the affairs of the city were conducted during his administration and retired from office carrying with him the respect and confidence of the citizens.

1876.—HON. ALLAN ROGERS.

In January, a great temperance wave, known as the "Reynold's Reform" spread throughout the town. January 27, there was a grand temperance parade, over 1,500 men being in line. March 20, a severe southeast snowstorm and gale prevailed, and the schooner, "Jennie R. Diverty," was blown ashore on Ten Pound Island. A



life-boat, manned by Azor H. Tuck, Daniel Whiston, Joseph Smith, Michael Flaherty, Herbert Paul, John Coull, Michael O'Malley, Jr., J. O. Proctor, Jr., and Charles Lloyd rescued the crew with great difficulty. The schooner "Legal Tender" went ashore on Five Pound Island. On July 15, Alfred Johnson left port to cross the ocean in a 16-foot dory, the "Centennial," arriving at Liverpool, England, August 21. On July 4, there was a grand centennial celebration, including a trades and civic procession, antique and horrible parade, yacht race, etc. The idea was conceived by the members of Fraternity Lodge of Good Templars, who started the movement by raising \$300 to help defray expenses. Valuation of city, \$9,383,418; polls, 3,983. Vessels owned in the district, 522, of a tonnage of 34,580.27.

#### ELECTIONS.

During the year political excitement ran high. At the national election 1,620 votes were polled for Hayes, Republican, and 1,095 for Tilden, Democrat. At the city election Mayor Rogers was re-elected without opposition, receiving 1,336 votes. The Board of Aldermen chosen for 1877 were: Ward 1, Samuel Haskell; 2, William M. Gaffney; 3, Isaac A. S. Steple; 4, John H. Stacy; 5, Nehemiah D. Cunningham; 6, J. Franklin Dyer; 7, Levi Saunders, 8, Daniel Bray, Jr.

#### THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT.

The leading fishing port of the Western Hemisphere was fittingly represented at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. During the early part of the year meetings of prominent business men were held and measures taken to adequately show the rise and development of the city's industry. Space was secured in Agricultural Hall and a tank 23 by 12 feet constructed. This was filled with water and models of fishing craft from the earliest times were floated, full rigged, including shallops, pinkies, bankers, mackerel seiners, with a design showing the idea of setting a seine, etc. In one section a cob wharf in use a hundred years ago, was constructed and opposite was the modern and substantial pile pier built to-day. On the wharves miniature fishermen were represented curing cod and packing mackerel. Among the designs of old craft shown was the pinkey "Manchester," a clipper fisherman in the early part of the century, and at the date of the exhibition still in commission "down east." There was also a fine collection of antique

articles and curiosities pertaining to the fisheries including a quadrant made in 1761 and used by Capt. Isaac Day together with an hour glass much older. Specimens of coral and other substances drawn from the bottom on fishermen's trawls were shown. The whole exhibition was most unique and happily conceived and attracted an unusual share of attention.

1877.—HON. ALLAN ROGERS, MAYOR.

This year like the preceding was quiet, uneventful and prosperous. Andrew W. Dodd, a prominent business man died May 5. On July 5, fire destroyed lumber buildings of Swett & Co., on Commercial Street; loss \$25,000, insurance, \$8,000. Valuation of city, \$9,621,000; polls, 4,106. Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Jaquith celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding, September 20.

At the state election, Rice, Republican, received 721 votes for governor, and Gaston, Democrat, 678.

#### CITY ELECTION.

At the city election in December, J. Franklin Dyer, Republican, was elected mayor, receiving 1075 votes to 1006 for Samuel A. Stacy, Democrat. Board of Aldermen elected for 1878, Ward 1, George Dennis; 2, William M. Gaffney; 3, Isaac A. S. Steele; 4, George L. Fears; 5, Abbott Coffin; 6, William T. Merchant; 7, Levi Saunders; 8, Abraham Haskell. Mackerel inspection 49,044 barrels, a large falling off from previous years.

J. Franklin Dyer, M. D., was born in Eastport, Me., April 15, 1826, graduated at the Bowdoin Medical School in 1849, and after practising two years in Boston, came to Annisquam, afterwards to the city proper, engaging in the active duties of his profession. He enlisted in the army August 22, 1861, serving through 1864, first as surgeon of the Nineteenth Mass., as Acting Surgeon General of his division and as Acting Medical Director of the Second Army Corps. He was elected to the legislature in 1869, served upon the school committee for a number of years, on the Board of Health and was town physician. He was four years an alderman, then mayor. He was a careful, conscientious man, greatly esteemed by the community. He died February 1, 1879.

#### THE HALIFAX COMMISSION AND ITS AWARD OF \$5,500,000.

The treaty of Washington, besides providing a satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims, and giving the Canadians free access

to the markets of the United States for fish products, Americans in return being permitted to fish without restriction in Canadian waters, also contained a clause providing for a commission, to convene at Halifax, and determine how much, if anything, the United States should pay, for the fishing privilege accorded her fishermen, over and above the value of the American markets for Canadian caught fish. This commission met in the latter part of 1877 and decided that the United States should pay \$5,500,000. This amount was considered as excessive in the extreme, as Americans claim and believe that it was larger than the total value of all fish taken within Canadian waters during the twelve years the treaty was in force. It was paid, however, without question. The American commissioners were Richard H. Dana, Jr., William Henry Trescott and Dwight Foster.

1878.—HON. J. FRANKLIN DYER, MAYOR.

January 21, Dr. Benjamin Haskell, a prominent and philanthropic citizen of Rockport, died. Valuation of city, \$9,063,044; polls, 4,128. On Sunday, July 21, during a terrific thunder shower, six houses were hit and two persons killed. The house at 12 Webster Street was struck, the electric fluid entering the chimney. There were three persons in one room, Mrs. George Byers, who had come in from an adjoining house, Mrs. Joseph McPhee and another. Mrs. Byers was carrying a child in her arms at the time. All were prostrated by the shock, Mrs. Byers and Mrs. McPhee being instantly killed. The other woman was stunned, but soon recovered, rescuing the child which lay underneath the dead body of Mrs. Byers, the little one, strange to say, being comparatively uninjured. A new station was erected by the Eastern Railroad Company. Hon. W. E. Price, M. P., for Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, and Mrs. Price made a second visit to town October 26, and were tendered a reception and banquet at the Belmont Hotel, at which Mayor Dyer and prominent citizens were present.

#### EXCITING ELECTIONS.

During this year the agitation in favor of the greenback for national money reached its height, especially in Massachusetts and the Greenbackers, as they were called, swallowed the Democratic party almost entirely, a few only, the "Silver-tops," declining to amalgamate. A considerable number of Republicans also went over

to the Greenbackers. This was the case throughout the state. At the election, Gen. Butler, the Greenback candidate for governor, received 1,424 votes; Talbot, Republican, 943; Abbott, Democrat, 117.

At the city election William Williams, the nominee of the Greenback party, was successful, receiving 1,291 votes for mayor, to 813 for Henry A. Parmenter, the Republican candidate. The aldermen elected for 1879 were: Ward 1, George Dennis; 2, Chester Marr, Jr.; 3, Edward L. Rowe; 4, Francis M. Loring; 5, Frank H. Gaffney; 6, George B. Honnors; 7, Charles Piper; 8, Eben D. Currier. Three of these were Republicans. The Greenback ticket for school committee was also elected.

Hon. William Williams, elected mayor of Gloucester for the year 1879, was born in Newburyport, August 6, 1814. He received his preparatory education in the high school of his native town and at Dummer Academy, graduating at Bowdoin with marked distinction. He entered upon the study of law in the office of A. W. Welles, of Newburyport, being afterwards elected principal of the Marblehead High School, and also chosen representative from that town. In 1840, having been admitted to the bar, he opened an office in town. In 1845, he was appointed to a position in the Boston Custom House, and served until 1876, when he retired and resumed the practice of law. As events afterwards proved, he demonstrated marked executive ability and supervised the expenditures in the various departments with a fidelity and a conscientious regard to duty which, no doubt, averted a serious financial deficit in the city treasury.

#### THE FORTUNE BAY RIOT.

The provisions of the treaty of Washington gave American fishermen the privilege of fishing in provincial waters on equal terms with British subjects. This clause, however, met with much opposition from the people of Newfoundland, who considered that their rights in the herring fishery, which were held as eminently their own property, had been heartlessly ceded away. The coming of the Americans each winter, to buy a supply of herring had been eagerly looked forward to, as it furnished the principal source of revenue upon which they depended for subsistence. Imagine their dismay when they learned that instead of purchasing the fish, as heretofore, the American fishermen had decided to seine their supply



without assistance, as the Washington treaty gave them the right. Starvation under the new state of things stared the natives in the face.

The Gloucester fleet, to the number of 22, arrived in Fortune Bay about the middle of December, 1877. Herring appeared in enormous quantities January 6, 1878, and a few hours' work would have sufficed to have loaded the vessels. The schooners "New England," Capt. McAulay, and "Ontario," Capt. John Dago, joined their seines the total length of the netting being 2,400 feet by 150 feet deep. This was set and soon filled with herring, the catch being estimated at 2,800 barrels, and the other vessels followed suit.

Meanwhile the Newfoundland fishermen gathered in great numbers on the shore, hoping that their old-time friends might call on them for assistance. When they saw the success of the Americans they became maddened and desperate, and, to the number of 200, put off in boats, approaching the Americans with threatening language, ordering them to cease operations. No attention being paid to these threats the seines of the "New England" and "Ontario" were seized and tripped, the fish escaping. This being accomplished, the nets were torn in pieces and taken away. The mob next attacked the schooner "Moses Adams," Capt. Solomon Jacobs, who had set his seine, securing a full haul. Here, however, they met with determined resistance. When they arrived Capt. Jacob's crew were busily engaged in scooping the fish into boats, in which the herring were taken to the vessel. Three attempts were made to capture the seine, but the crew had been armed with revolvers, and by threatening to shoot the first man who dared interfere, the mob were kept at a distance, and a partial cargo secured, when the Newfoundlanders secured possession of the net and allowed the herring to escape. If unmolested, a full cargo could have been taken, besides supplying others. The natives, elated by their success, celebrated their victory at night by blowing horns, firing salutes and other demonstrations. On the next day the herring struck off shore, and it was found difficult to purchase cargoes. Some of the fleet procured partial fares, but the greater part set sail, in ballast, for home.

Further occurrences of this nature may be recorded here. In July, 1877, the schooners "Bay State" and "Cadet" were deterred by the threats of the local fishermen from seining squid at Aspey Bay, C. B., having waited nearly a month for their appearance. On

August 16, 1879, the crew of the schooner "Howard Holbrook," while on a Bank trip, put in to catch a supply of bait at Trinity Bay, N. F. A crowd of natives threatened to destroy the seine and boats if an attempt were made to fish, the leader of the party declaring that no one should set a seine for squid within three miles of the shore and live to haul it. In August, 1880, the schooners "Moro Castle" and "Victor" were intimidated from securing a supply of bait at Conception Bay, N. F., and the Provincetown schooner "Minnesota" reported a similar experience. Claims were made as early as 1878 for compensation for losses inflicted by British subjects unlawfully on American fishermen and, at the time of the latter outrages, negotiations were in progress for indemnification. The Newfoundland authorities, accordingly, were impelled to take measures to show that such lawlessness was not sanctioned, and five boys were convicted and fined for stoning the crew of the "Minnesota" while engaged in procuring bait. In 1881, the United States received from Great Britain \$60,000, which was accepted in full for all claims up to that date, on the part of American citizens against the government of Great Britain. The Conception and Aspey Bay cases were left for future consideration. The claims put in by the Fortune Bay fleet included all the expenses of the voyage, seamen's wages, etc., and the probable profits based upon the returns of previous years. The latter claim, however, was not entertained and settlement was effected on the basis of actual expenses, less the value of cargo secured, with 17 1-2 per cent interest, or at the rate of five per cent per annum.

The following is the list of claims and final adjustment.

| <i>Schooner.</i>   | <i>Actual Expenses.</i> | <i>Value of Cargo.</i> | <i>Claim.</i> | <i>Payment.</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Bonanza,           | \$2,855 94              | \$975 00               | \$3,022 17    | \$2,210 10      |
| Bunker Hill,       | 3,179 50                | 1,962 00               | 2,677 00      | 1,430 56        |
| Charles C. Warren, | 4,610 00                | 2,430 00               | 4,680 00      | 2,561 50        |
| Crest of the Wave, | 2,619 04                |                        | 4,619 04      | 3,077 37        |
| Edward E. Webster, | 1,754 50                |                        | 4,654 50      | 2,061 44        |
| F. A. Smith,       | 2,495 50                |                        | 4,895 50      | 2,932 21        |
| Fred. P. Frye,     | 2,150 00                | 450 00                 | 3,700 00      | 1,997 50        |
| Herbert M. Rogers, | 3,066 18                | 1,120 00               | 5,876 30      | 2,186 70        |
| Hereward,          | 4,300 00                | 562 00                 | 5,748 00      | 4,932 15        |
| Isaac Rich,        | 2,986 09                | 1,836 00               | 2,491 09      | 1,351 36        |
| John W. Bray,      | 2,714 52                | 1,525 45               | 3,589 07      | 1,397 16        |
| Lizzie & Namari,   | 3,133 65                | 569 25                 | 5,564 40      | 3,013 17        |
| Mary M.,           | 2,180 53                | 200 00                 | 5,480 53      | 3,327 12        |

| <i>Schooner.</i>     | <i>Actual Expenses.</i> | <i>Value of Cargo.</i> | <i>Claim.</i> | <i>Payment.</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Maud & Effie,        | 3,333 13                | 954 00                 | 4,379 13      | 2,795 48        |
| Maud B. Wetherell,   | 3,797 84                | 2,067 50               | 2,530 34      | 2,033 15        |
| Moro Castle,         | 2,153 18                |                        | 4,134 19      | 2,529 99        |
| Moses Adams,         | 2,607 30                | 1,021 26               | 8,586 05      | 1,863 60        |
| Moses Knowlton,      | 2,661 60                | 305 00                 | 5,356 60      | 2,769 00        |
| New England,         |                         |                        | 3,350 00      | 2,722 18        |
| Ontario,             |                         |                        | 3,350 00      | 2,995 74        |
| Wildfire,            | 1,530 97                |                        | 6,309 82      | 1,798 89        |
| William E. McDonald, | 2,153 95                |                        | 4,953 95      | 2,530 89        |

1877.—HON. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, MAYOR.

During the first week in office, Mayor Williams discovered that a deficit of \$8,600 existed in the city treasury. This was made good by the bondsmen of the treasurer, and they in turn were reimbursed, partially by that official and others interested. The treasurer resigned his office January 10.

Edward Dolliver was elected to fill the vacancy, January 30 and has discharged the duties of the position acceptably and with fidelity to the important trust reposed in him to the present time. He is a lineal descendant of the first settler of the name. He was educated in the public schools, and when a young man became a partner in the establishment of E. S. L. Dolliver, in which he continued until his election as custodian of the municipal finances.

Chester Marr, Jr., alderman from ward two, after a brief term of service, resigned, and Benjamin R. Wonson was elected to fill the vacancy.

#### PROTEST AGAINST TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

There had always been dissatisfaction with the Washington treaty which gave the Canadians free access to our markets for their products and the fishing interest of the town frequently remonstrated against its continuance. On January 11, the representatives of the firms held a meeting at the Mutual Fishing Insurance Company's rooms and adopted a memorial to Congress asking for its abrogation. A committee, consisting of Charles H. Pew, Joseph Rowe, Sylvester Cunningham, David Tarr and David S. Presson, were chosen to proceed to Washington and present this petition to the proper authorities. It was also voted to invite other New England fishing towns to co-operate with Gloucester to this end.

#### GREAT GALE ON GEORGE'S.

During a gale which prevailed on Georges February 20 and 21, 13 vessels with their crews of 143 brave fishermen were over-

whelmed and destroyed. These left 53 widows and 139 children. Since the previous December the loss of life had been heavy, over 222 men being sacrificed to the fury of old ocean. Under these circumstances great poverty prevailed. The great heart of the country, sympathizing deeply with the town in its great affliction opened its bounty and contributions, amounting to over \$35,000, poured in for the benefit of those so rudely deprived of husband and father.

#### OTHER EVENTS.

July 10, Miss Martha Marvin, of Walton, N. Y., a summer visitor



CITY TREASURER, EDWARD DOLLIVER.

at Magnolia, was washed off the rocks near Rafes' Chasm, and drowned. Valuation of the city, \$8,022,678; tonnage, 496 vessels of 28,767.50 tons. State election; vote for governor, Butler, Democrat, 1,299; Long, Republican, 1,016. November 25, Mr. and Mrs. John Pew celebrated their golden wedding. Inspection of mackerel 48,643 barrels.

#### CITY ELECTION.

At the city election, mainly through misrepresentation, Mayor Williams was defeated for a second term, Joseph Garland, the Repub-



lican nominee, receiving 1,260 votes to 954 for Mr. Williams. The aldermen elected for 1880, were, Ward 1, Addison Wonson; 2, William M. Gaffney; 3, George Todd; 4, Horatio N. Andrews; 5, Frank H. Gaffney; 6, Jacob Tucker; 7, Charles Piper; 8, Eben D. Currier.

The newly elected mayor, Joseph Garland, is a native of Hampton, N. H., like his predecessor, a graduate of Bowdoin, and afterwards of the Jefferson Medical College. At the time of his election, he was president of the Essex South District Medical Society. Previous to entering the medical profession, he taught school in town and served on the school committee at various periods. With this exception he has not before held public office. He is highly esteemed in the community, where he has passed the greater part of his life.

#### 1880.—HON. JOSEPH GARLAND, MAYOR.

January 29, meetings were held at Annisquam and Lanesville for the purpose of taking measures for the setting off of Ward 7, and a portion of Ward 6 as a town. June 12, dory, "Little Western," manned by Geo. P. Thomas and Fred Norman, sailed from town for a voyage across the Atlantic. The national census showed a population of 19,346, a gain of 2,595 during the preceding five years. Valuation of the town, \$8,101.150. Polls 3,493. Independence Day was celebrated by a grand parade. Lord Bros. were awarded the contract to build the Babson school-house on Park Street for \$17,498. This edifice was erected on site of an old burial ground. Gorham P. Low, a retired shipmaster and prominent citizen, died August 5. Presidential election vote, Garfield, Republican, 1,384; Hancock, Democrat, 1,138; Weaver, Greenbacker, 64. For governor, Long, Republican, 1,265; Chas. P. Thompson of Gloucester, Democrat, 1,263; Sargent, Greenback, 46. Representatives elected, W. H. Wonson, 3d, I. A. S. Steele, J. O. Procter. B. H. Smith, Esq., graduate of Brown, a prominent lawyer and politician, died November 22, aged 47 years.

#### CITY ELECTION.

Mayor Garland was re-elected without opposition, receiving 1,789 votes. Aldermen elected for 1881, Ward 1, Addison Wonson; 2, Eli O. Cleaves; 3, George Todd; 4, George L. Fears; 5, Frank H. Gaffney; 6, Jacob Tucker; 7, Charles Piper; 8, Eben D. Currier.

During the year the water question came prominently forward as a matter of municipal debate. Mackerel inspection for the year, 116,792 barrels.

1881.—HON. JOSEPH GARLAND, MAYOR.

Eli F. Stacy, a prominent citizen and member of the Democratic party, died May 8, aged 64 years, 9 months. Valuation of city, \$8,977,559. Number of polls, 3,664. R. A. Tibbetts, a native of Salem for many years, a prominent business man, died October 18, aged 65. State election, vote for governor, Long, 739, Thompson, 556. Number of vessels in the fishing fleet, 437, four less than the previous year. Mackerel inspection, 113,203 barrels.

#### CITY ELECTION.

At the annual municipal election in December, ex-Mayor Williams was again elected chief executive, receiving 1,011 votes to 863, for David I. Robinson. Aldermen elected for 1882. Ward 1, Addison Wonson; 2, John S. Parsons; 3, Asa G. Andrews; 4, George L. Fears; 5, Charles Babson; 6, Jacob Tucker; 7, Charles Piper; 8, Eben D. Currier.

1882.—HON. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, MAYOR.

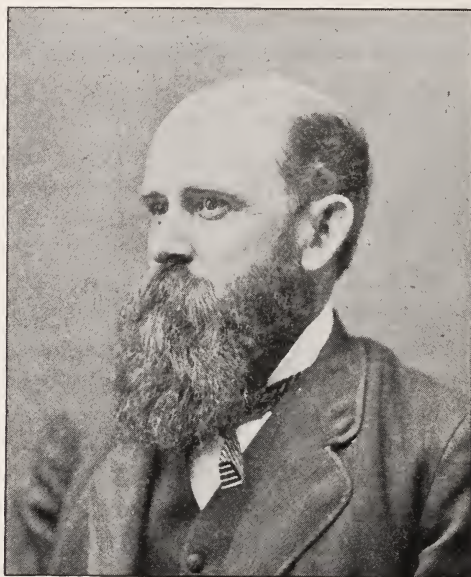
February 5, a severe gale prevailed on Georges, four vessels, with 53 men, foundered, leaving 27 widows and 66 orphans. Tonnage, 483 vessels, aggregating 27,809.75 tons. Independence Day was celebrated by an antique and horrible procession and general festivities. Valuation of the city, \$9,470,313. Number of polls, 3,681. William Parsons, 2d, prominent outfitter died October 1, aged 67 years. Odd Fellows' Hall dedicated, October 26. State election, Butler, Greenback and Democrat, 1,426; Bishop, Republican, 1,045. A grand Democratic demonstration was held at City Hall to celebrate Butler's election as governor, November 13. Indignation meeting held at City Hall, November 23, to protest against the arbitrary monopoly of Boston and New York fresh fish dealers; this combination collapsed in a short time. Rev. Wm. Lamson, D. D., Baptist divine, died November 29, aged 70 years.

#### CITY ELECTION.

At the city election held in December, William H. Wonson, 3d, the Republican candidate, was elected mayor receiving 1,073 votes to 992 for ex-Mayor Fears, Democratic candidate. The Board of Al-

dermen elected for the next year were : Ward 1, Samuel Montgomery ; 2, John S. Parsons ; 3, Charles S. Marchant ; 4, Charles C. Cressy ; 5, Isaac N. Story ; 6, Charles F. Lane ; 7, George W. Quinn ; 8, Isaac P. Morse.

William H. Wonson, 3d, the sixth mayor of Gloucester, is a native of the town. He was born June 22, 1826. He had served as selectman and in the aldermen during 1874 and 1875 and, for the two years previous to his election as mayor, had been representative to the General Court. He made a very successful chief executive. He has always been engaged in the fish business.



CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, ALFRED F. STICKNEY.

At the election the city voted to grant liquor licenses, by a vote of 921 yeas ; 751 nays.

Alfred F. Stickney, since 1882, clerk of the Common Council and of the Board of Health, is a native, born February 16, 1838. He early entered the journalistic ranks, becoming connected with the Cape Ann Advertiser in 1856, remaining with that paper until 1864 when he accepted the position of Associate Editor of the Telegraph which he held until 1877, when he returned to the Advertiser in a like capacity and, at its inception, with the Daily Times,

with which he is at present connected. He has been a member of the school committee since 1870, with the exception of a short period, serving 20 years, in all, the longest term, but one, of any member—the late Hon. John J. Babson. Mr. Stickney is a reliable and conscientious journalist, whose labors especially in compiling historical and statistical data have been of great value. He is a first-class stenographer, which makes his services in the common council, to which he has always been elected clerk unanimously, particularly valuable.

1883.—HON. W. H. WONSON, 3d, MAYOR.

During the first week in March, the entire fishing fleet remained in port, the men refusing to sail. The cause of this was the prediction by Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, of a great gale, which however, failed to materialize on time. James Mansfield, a prominent fishing outfitter, died July 14. His father was a native of Salem, and came here when a young mechanic, married the daughter of William Murphy, who owned the property, until recently, occupied by Mr. Mansfield's descendants. He engaged in the fisheries and died in 1846. The valuation of the town showed a gain of over a million and a half from the last year, it being reported at \$11,203,457; number of polls, 3,951. In the month of August several prominent citizens lost about \$450,000 in stock dealing. One of the wealthiest was reported to have liabilities footing up nearly \$300,000. This year the skating rink craze reached its height. During the evening of October 2, the postoffice was broken into, the safe blown open and \$1,450 in money, \$511.75 in postage stamps, \$4,900 in bonds and \$7,500 in notes stolen. The burglars, a gang of professionals, were afterwards captured and sentenced to a term in state's prison.

Other burglaries followed three nights afterwards, residences and business houses being entered and considerable booty obtained. John S. E. Rogers, for thirty-two years editor and proprietor of the *Gloucester Telegraph*, died October 26. Vote at the state election: Butler, 1,473; Robinson, Republican, 1,191.

#### CITY ELECTION.

For the first time a four-cornered mayoralty contest occurred. Mr. Wonson was re-elected, receiving 873 votes; Daniel D. Saunders, 454; William Williams, 282; David I. Robinson, 635. Board of Aldermen elected for 1884: Ward 1, Samuel Montgomery; 2,



John P. Parsons; 3, Charles S. Marchant; 4, Charles C. Cressy; 5, Isaac N. Story; 6, Charles F. Lane; 7, George W. Quinn; 8, Isaac P. Morse. Vote for license: No, 990; yes, 845.

During gales which prevailed in August and September on George's, 12 vessels with 149 men were sacrificed to the fury of the waves.

1884.—HON. W. H. WONSON, 3d, MAYOR.

Pebbly Beach House at Bass Rocks, burned May 4; loss, \$15,000, insurance, \$10,000. Valuation of the city, \$11,381,112. Number of polls, 3,927.

#### ELECTION.

At the presidential election in November, Blaine, Republican, received, 1,291; Cleveland, Democrat, 961; Butler, Greenback, 309; St. John, Prohibition, 110; for governor, Robinson, Republican, 1,318; Endicott, Democrat, 951; McCaffrey, Greenback, 303; Seelye, Prohibition, 114.

The Democracy on the reception of the news of Cleveland's election fired a salute of 219 guns, the number of electoral votes received, and a string of brooms was stretched across Main Street to denote a clean sweep.

The city election resulted in a great surprise. The candidates were John S. Parsons, Citizen's candidate, Charles C. Cressy, Democrat and Henry A. Parmenter, Republican. Mr. Parsons originally came into the city government on the election of Mayor Williams, being elected to the common council. The next fall he in common with many of the Greenback candidates failed of a re-election. At the end of the year Mr. Parsons arose in the council, referring to the course of a newspaper in indulging some criticisms after the result of the election had become known and said that though defeated he expected to come into the city government again and be heard. His remarks were prophetic. He was afterwards elected twice to the Board of Aldermen and to the highest honors in the gift of the citizens. Mr. Parsons was an active laboring man, engaged in the removal of buildings. His facilities for education had been exceedingly limited, but these disadvantages were overbalanced by hard, practical common sense. There were those who affected to believe in his election a joke, but before his administration had been brought to a close they had changed their opinion. In disposition, he was of

the honest, aggressive, village Cromwell type of man, who unflinchingly and uncompromisingly fought evils from which other men recoiled with a realizing sense of their helplessness. He is a native, and at the time of his election, was 50 years of age.

Since the close of the war, and even before, the municipal and state constabulary, had been waging a constant warfare on illegal sellers of liquor, the prohibitory laws being in force the greater part of the time. During the previous 15 years and notably the preceding five, the great success of the fisheries, the marked increase of population and the plenteousness of money among all classes, especially seafaring men, attracted the attention of numerous harpies from the outside, and houses of ill repute, free and easies, etc. sprang up like mushrooms on all sides. The effects of these combined social evils were severely felt in all circles of the community. Press, pulpit and public, cried aloud for the stamping out of these places. In this perplexing condition of things now came forward John S. Parsons and pledged himself if elected, to eradicate these evils and send their promoters stampeding over the Cut bridge. He was taken at his word. He made his promises good before leaving the office, and on his assuming its duties, began vigorously cleansing the city's Augean stables. How well the years of Parson's Purge were put to use, will appear. The Board of Alderman elected for 1885, were: Ward 1, George M. Wonson; 2, George A. Watson; 3, D. Somes Watson; 4, Howard Steele; 5, Isaac N. Story; 6, Daniel G. Hodgkins; 7, Charles Skinner; 8, Joseph W. Andrews. Vote on license, yes, 1,565; no, 699.

1886. — HON. JOHN S. PARSONS, MAYOR. — SUCCESSFUL CRUSADE AGAINST LAW-BREAKERS. — TROUBLE WITH CITY MARSHALS.

Immediately after his inauguration, Mayor Parsons began his work of moral reform. His first point of attack was the office of the city marshal, then held by Capt. Joseph A. Moore. Mayor Parsons made a vigorous onslaught on that official, making many nominations for the office which the aldermen refused to confirm. The mayor's point was that the law was not enforced against the houses of ill-repute. While the marshal was attending the Superior Court, the mayor, with characteristic energy, procured warrants and, leading the police force, made several successful raids on the proscribed places. After three months of these tactics City Marshal Moore

resigned. It is but fair to say that Mr. Moore was unjustly held responsible for the growth of evils which, since 1860 had become firmly established and were present long before the town became a city.

Mayor Parsons then had an opportunity to place his hand on the throttle of the police department, by installing the man of his choice. After several nominations for the position, Capt Robert Tarr, who had served with much distinction in the navy, was nominated and confirmed as the head of the police force. The new marshal immediately began a vigorous war on the illegal liquor sellers. These latter endeavored to protect themselves by locking their supply of liquors in safes. Mr. Tarr was equal to the emergency. Skilled locksmiths were secured, and what combinations resisted opening were drilled into. By this means evidence was secured upon which convictions were eventually made. It was claimed that these safe seizures were illegal. Judge Brigham, of the Superior Court held that they were receptacles for liquor, but ordered them returned to their owners. Although the city had voted to grant liquor licenses such action was successfully resisted. The mayor endeavored to appoint license commissioners, but after prolonged nominations and discussion the scheme fell through.

This war on law-breakers continued without change until July, when the mayor addressed a letter to the marshal, acknowledging the improvement made by the latter at first, but stating that for some reason, work against evil-doers had been relinquished until matters "were not only back in the same old ditch but further in than ever before," at the same time offering suggestions whereby operations might be made effective. Marshal Tarr made a vigorous rejoinder, in which he said that the affairs of the police department were being conducted to the best of his ability. July 7, in a second letter, the mayor asked for the marshal's resignation. Mr. Tarr sent back an answer which was virtually a refusal, and from this time to the end of the year the mayor had another marshalship fight on his hands. In September, without the knowledge of the marshal, the mayor employed two detectives, who visited the various places of evil resort, securing evidence, bringing offenders to court, but they were shown to be unreliable, failing to appear in the Superior Court when needed. Thus the matter dragged on, but an effectual fight was kept up on the resorts. In December, two days after the city elec-







1. RESIDENCE OF J. J. SOMES, WASHINGTON STREET.  
2. RESIDENCE OF C. C. CRESSY, ORCHARD STREET.

tion, Mr. Tarr resigned his position, stating in his letter "that nothing could induce him to serve any longer under Mayor Parsons in an office which he had accepted at the first against his better judgment." Previous to this the marshal had accused the mayor of successfully interceding in behalf of convicted liquor dealers in the Superior Court.

#### MAYOR PARSONS RE-ELECTED.

The city was kept in a perpetual state of excitement by these developments. Popular feeling was strongly aroused, the issue at the city election being Parsons and anti-Parsons. The mayor was renominated on the Citizen's ticket, Frank H. Gaffney by the Democrats, and Fitz J. Babson by the Republicans. Mayor Parson's administration was indorsed, he receiving 1,117 votes; Gaffney, 806; Babson, 584. Strange to say, the town voted in favor of issuing liquor licenses, yes, 1,170; no, 1,147. The aldermen elected for 1886 were: Ward 1, George M. Wonson; 2, Samuel P. Smith; 3, D. Somes Watson; 4, John Q. Bennett; 5, Isaac N. Story; 6, Samuel Curtis, Jr.; 7, Charles Piper, a tie resulting between Clarence L. Richardson and William A. Homans, Jr., in Ward 8, Mr. Homans being afterwards elected to the position.

Other events: February 9, a violent southeasterly storm prevailed, during which the schooner "Julia Norton" was cast ashore near Long Beach. The Ferguson Block was completed in February. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calef celebrated their golden wedding June 3. Valuation, \$12,292,505, a large increase being noted. State census return of population, 21,713, an increase of 2,384 over 1880. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Denmark Procter celebrated October 27. During a gale November 1, the schooner "Clara Fletcher," loaded with potatoes was cast ashore near Freshwater Cove. Vote for governor at the state election: Robinson, Republican, 961; Prince, Democrat, 756.

#### 1886.—JOHN S. PARSONS, MAYOR.

Mayor Parsons entered upon the second year of his administration, having accomplished a much needed reform, a host of lawbreakers having been driven from the town. Those that remained received no quarter. They were followed up with a zeal that knew no weariness. The city marshal's office being vacant, George Douglass, one of the mayor's ardent supporters, was confirmed for the position, after several nominees had been rejected. Nothing especial, besides

the unremitting war on the liquor dealers and houses of ill repute occurred of municipal note.

February 14, the severest freshet in the history of the town occurred, preceded by a three days' rain storm. The roads at Freshwater Cove, West Gloucester, and other sections were gullied four and five feet deep, rendering them impassable. Fitz E. Riggs, a prominent merchant, died March 8, aged 74 years. Valuation of the town, \$12,530,300; number of polls, 5,538.

#### FISHERY TROUBLES.

The Treaty of Washington having terminated, the fishery question again came up in a disagreeable phase. During this year, owing to the alleged infractions of the provisions of the treaty of 1818, on the part of our fishing vessels, seizures were made, the Canadian government having established an aggressive cruiser patrol service.

May 7, the schooner "David J. Adams," owned by Capt. Jesse Lewis, commanded by Capt. Landry, was seized in Digby Basin, N. S., by Capt. Scott of the cruiser "Lansdowne" charged with buying bait of Canadian fishermen. An offer was made to release the craft on payment of \$1,000, but, acting under advice, Capt. Lewis declined the proposition, and up to date has no compensation for the loss inflicted. The schooner "Ella M. Doughty," of Portland, was seized in May, while in Cape Breton waters, for the alleged illegal purchasing of bait. She was valued at \$9,500, and was finally bonded and released.

The schooners, "City Point," "George W. Cushing" and "G. B. Harrington," of Portland were severally fined \$400 for alleged illegal purchasing of bait. The schooner "Marion Grimes," was seized at Shelburne, N. S. for an alleged infraction of the fishery laws, but was released; the schooner "Highland Light," was seized off Prince Edward Island by the cruiser "Howlett," for alleged fishing within the three-mile limit. She was adjudged guilty, confiscated and transformed into a Canadian cruiser, her name being changed to the "Vigilant." She was valued at \$12,000. The schooners "Joseph Story" and "Hereward" were also intercepted, but afterwards released. The schooner "Flying Scud" was also detained at Halifax for alleged illegal purchase of supplies, but was released. The schooner "Moro Castle," charged with smuggling, some two years previous was intercepted and held in \$1600, but was released on payment of a fine of \$1,000. The schooner "Earl Nelson," of Province-



town, was apprehended, but was released unconditionally. According to newspaper accounts the masters, in some instances, admitted the truth of the charges leading to the seizures.

#### DEATH OF HON. JOHN JAMES BABSON.

Hon. John James Babson, the author of a History of Gloucester published in 1860, a model work of its kind, died April 13, in his 75th year. He was in many respects one of the town's most useful citizens. He served 30 years continuously on the school committee, a longer time than any other person and was for many years chairman of the board. He was elected selectman in 1859, representative in 1859, '60, '76, '77, state senator in 1861-62 and Bank Commissioner in 1864-65, besides holding many other offices of trust and responsibility. His researches into local history and especially that part relating to the early settlers, was thorough and comprehensive.

#### OTHER EVENTS.

At the city election December 7, David I. Robinson, the Temperance Republican candidate was elected mayor, receiving 1,132 votes to 990 for Frank H. Gaffney and 256 for Dr. George Morse. Vote on license, no, 1259; yes, 985.

The Board of Aldermen elected for 1887, were: Ward 1, William H. Cook; 2, George H. Watson; 3, Howard E. Gaffney; 4, Joseph C. Shepherd; 5, William H. Dennen; 6, Samuel Curtis, Jr.; 7, Charles Piper; 8, William A. Homans, Jr.

David P. Robinson was born in Manchester, Mass., October 6, 1844, and is the son of John and Sarah (Ingersoll) Robinson. He is a descendant of Abraham Robinson, one of the early settlers, probably a branch of the family of Rev. John Robinson, of Pilgrim fame. He removed to Alton, Illinois, where he received a high school education and, in 1863 and 1864, taught in that section. He enlisted in the 133d Regiment Ill. Vols., Co. H., receiving an appointment at the expiration of his term of service, as first lieutenant, in a regiment then recruiting, but owing to illness, was not again mustered into service, but served in the Provost Marshal's office, until the close of the war. In 1864, he married Nellie, daughter of Samuel E. and Hannah (Gott) Smith, of Gloucester, soon after engaging in business with Stockbridge & Smith as book-keeper, then as partner, under the name of Stockbridge & Co., and later as a member of the firm of the Atlantic Halibut Co., in which business



he is engaged at the present time. In politics he is a Republican. He was elected councilman in 1880-1881, the latter year being chosen president of the Common Council. During his incumbency many radical improvements were inaugurated, among them the erection of the new High School, police and armory buildings. The city debt was bonded at a reduced rate of interest, and a large amount of street area paved. He has always occupied a prominent position in Templarism, and has held the highest office in the gift of the Temple of Honor, that of Most Worthy Templar of the World. He is deacon of the First Baptist church and superintendent of its Sunday school, a member of the Temple of Honor, Sons of Temperance, Grand Army and the Masonic Fraternity.

1887.—HON. D. I. ROBINSON, MAYOR.—THE FISHERY QUESTION.—  
RETALIATORY BILL.

The seizures of vessels during the previous year and the prospect that this policy would be continued, thoroughly exasperated the fishing interest. Its members demanded with one voice that summary measures be adopted against the Canadian government. Their cause was championed in the national Senate, by Senator Edmunds who introduced the "Edmunds' Retaliatory Bill," which was passed by the two branches of Congress, both political parties voting in its favor, influenced by the fact of the rigorous treatment accorded American fishing craft during the preceding year. This bill gave the President power, when he became satisfied that American fishermen in the waters or ports of the British Dominions of North America were denied any rights secured to them by treaty or law, or were unjustly harassed or vexed or subjected to unreasonable restrictions, etc., or prevented from purchasing such supplies as may be lawfully sold to trading vessels, to deny vessels of the British Dominions of North America any entrance into ports or waters of the United States except when in distress, or for the sale of fish products, under a penalty for violation of \$1000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both. The bill received the signature of President Cleveland. Upon the receipt of the news of its passage by the House of Representatives, in the early part of March, a great demonstration of approval was made. A salute of one hundred guns was fired from the City Hall grounds by a number of prominent fishing masters, flags were displayed on the shipping, and at night there was

a grand exhibition of fire-works. The Board of Trade also held a meeting and adopted resolutions calling for the enforcement of the retaliatory law if necessary.

#### SEIZURES.

Notwithstanding the attitude of our government in adopting the retaliatory law, the Canadian cruisers pursued their operations as before. July 25, the schooner "Annie W. Hodgdon" engaged in cod fishing was seized at Shelburne, N. S., on suspicion of violating the fishery law, and was released on payment of a fine of \$400. Later in the summer a large fleet of vessels were engaged in fishing off East Point, P. E. I., and two seine boats and seines belonging to the schooner "Col. J. H. French" and "Argonaut," together with 14 of the crew of these schooners, were seized for alleged fishing within the three-mile limit. They were taken to Souris, the men delivered to the U. S. consul, the paraphernalia to the collector.

#### BAYARD-CHAMBERLAIN TREATY.—MODUS VIVENDI.

However, the fact that the representatives of both governments were about to meet to agree on a fishery treaty, to be recommended to both governments for adoption, undoubtedly prevented a serious misunderstanding. With the exceptions noted, the vigilance of the Canadian cruiser service was relaxed. The British government was represented by its shrewdest diplomats, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel Sackville West and Sir Charles Tupper. They were also assisted by Mr. Bergne, who was secretary of Halifax Commission and others. The United States commissioners were Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, President Angell of Michigan University, and William L. Putnam, of Maine, a distinguished jurist, recently appointed by President Harrison, as judge of the Circuit Court in Maine.

These met at Washington, and the result of their deliberations was given to the public, February 24, 1888, the agreement reported being known as the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty. Its principal points were as follows: It provided for four commissioners, two American and two British, who were to define the three-mile limit, which was to follow the coast line, except in certain specified bays in the Bay St. Lawrence and on the southern coast of Nova Scotia, and Americans were debarred from fishing in bays ten miles wide at the mouth. If these commissioners failed to agree on a coast line, the matter in

dispute was to be left to an umpire, to be selected by the British Minister at Washington and the Secretary of State. Nothing in the provisions of the treaty was to interrupt free navigation of the Straits of Canso.

Fishing vessels in Canadian ports less than 24 hours were not required to report or pay pilot, light or other dues. Repairs were to be allowed in case of disaster and crews and supplies could be procured for the homeward voyage. In case the United States admitted Canadian fish products free of duty, American fishing vessels were to have unlimited scope in fishing, procuring supplies, crews, transshipment of fares, etc. Pending the ratification of this treaty, for a period not exceeding two years, a provision was inserted, called the "modus vivendi," literally, a way of living, virtually, a temporary truce, which granted the American fishermen the privilege of purchasing bait and supplies, shipping crews, etc., on payment of a fee of \$1.50 per ton annually. Vessels in port less than 24 hours were not required to report, providing no communication was had with the shore. Forfeiture of vessels was contingent only upon the charge of fishing or preparing to fish within territorial waters.

The acceptance of this treaty was violently opposed by the fishing interest, and failed of ratification in Congress. The provisions of the modus vivendi have been extended, at its expiration, and is now in force. The disappearance of mackerel during this time has removed the chief cause of the fishing troubles, infractions of the three-mile limit law. The bait question, another source of conflict, has been greatly simplified, by the action of Newfoundland. This colony preserves its autonomy, and makes its own laws. After restrictive tactics, the government has adopted a policy of leniency towards American fishing vessels, first allowing them a certain amount of bait, on payment of a tonnage fee. During the past two years even these barriers have been removed and American vessels are now allowed free and unrestricted access to the bait supply of that country.

#### ELECTIONS.

At the state election Ames, Republican, received 1,415 votes; Lovering, Democrat, 1,012; Earl, Prohibitionist, 16; Marks, Labor, 34. The city election was hotly contested, Mayor Robinson receiving 1,203; Daniel D. Saunders, 1,197; John S. Parsons, 203. On a recount, Mr. Robinson had 1,200 and Mr. Saunders 1,196. The

aldermen elected for 1888 were: Ward 1, William H. Cook; 2, George R. Lane, Jr.; 3, Asa G. Andrews; 4, Joseph C. Shepherd; 5, William H. Dennen; 6, John J. Davis; 7, Charles Piper; 8, James Ingersoll.

MAYOR ROBINSON REFUSES TO SIGN LIQUOR LICENSES  
AND RESIGNS.

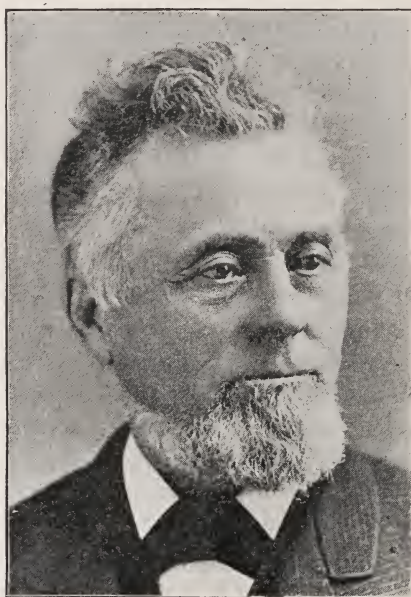
The year 1888 is memorable in local history for a series of events which led to the resignation of Mayor Robinson. He was elected by those who believed in a continuance of the Parsons' policy, of no quarter to illegal liquor dealers or houses of ill-repute. Strange to say, it was voted that the aldermen might grant licenses. In April a number of victualers' licenses were passed by the upper board but were vetoed by the mayor on the ground that the grantees were not prepared, nor did they intend to live up to the requirements of these documents. The aldermen by a vote of five to three granted liquor licenses, which Mayor Robinson refused to sign, stating that he would not become a party to the legalized sale of liquor by affixing his signature to a license. In vain his opponents endeavored to overcome these scruples. The mayor declared emphatically that, under no circumstances, would he sign a liquor license. The community was wrought to a high pitch of excitement by this stand. This action attracted wide spread attention, and the disposal of the matter was awaited with much interest. The opposition determined to carry the matter into the courts and test the validity of this position. Accordingly George A. Davis, a bottler of malt liquors to whom a fifth-class license had been granted, applied to the Supreme Judicial Court for a writ of mandamus compelling the mayor to affix his signature to the license. The case was heard, able counsel representing both sides. The people of the town, and New England, awaited the decision with the greatest interest. Mayor Robinson lost, and a writ of mandamus was issued commanding him to affix his signature to Mr. Davis' license. From this there was no appeal. There was but one consistent course for him to pursue. Therefore, on the evening of May 24 he called the aldermen together and presented his resignation, being greatly affected in taking such an unexpected leave of office. His resignation was accepted with great regret on the part of the community. This action in thus declining to continue in office at the sacrifice of his personal convictions and high sense of duty, for the time interrupting what seemed a steady course of po-



litical advancement, cannot but evoke the admiration of all who respect the manly attributes of character and moral heroism which made such a course possible.

W. W. FRENCH ELECTED TO THE VACANCY.

The ordinances of the city provide that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of mayor, the Board of Aldermen and Common Council in joint convention assembled, shall as quickly as possible elect a chief executive. The Democrats had a majority of one in the



REPRESENTATIVE SYLVANUS SMITH—1892.

combined bodies, and if all were loyal to the party, they expected to elect their candidate, Daniel D. Saunders, who had given Mr. Robinson such a close fight for the office. The Republican candidate was W. W. French. On the evening of May 29 both Boards met to elect a mayor to fill the unexpired term. Rumors of contemplated treachery to Mr. Saunders were circulated, and great interest was manifested. Mr. French was elected mayor on the third ballot receiving 16 votes to 14 for Mr. Saunders. During the period from May 24th to the 29th, President Piper of the Board of Aldermen, was acting mayor.

William Wesley French, thus unexpectedly chosen, had retired for the night, when a committee awakened him from his slumbers at his residence in ward six, and apprised him of the result. He hastily proceeded to the City Hall and briefly thanked the City Council for the honor conferred upon him. He was born in Brockton, Mass., and was then 38 years of age. After a course in the public schools of his native city he entered Dartmouth graduating in the class of 1872. For a short time he was a school teacher, afterwards studying law in Boston. He came to Gloucester in 1876 and established a law office. He has always been identified with the Republican party and has served as chairman of the city committee for a number of terms. He is the senior special police court justice.

Soon after his induction to office he signed the victuallers' and liquor licenses and proceeded quietly to work in discharging his duties as chief executive.

The glorious Fourth was appropriately celebrated by a grand civic and trade procession, William A. Homans, Jr., being chief marshal.

#### DEATH OF ADDISON GILBERT, ESQ.

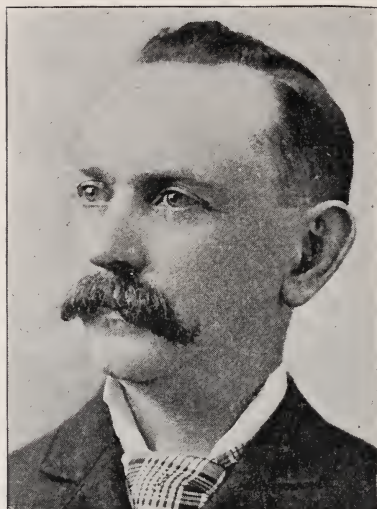
Addison Gilbert, a prominent citizen died July 1. He bequeathed his entire property, some \$250,000, to charitable projects, his residence on Western Avenue, being designated as a home for aged persons of both sexes, provision being made for a hospital, which will be erected in Ward Six, and other philanthropic projects. He was a native, born in 1808, a descendant of a family established in town in 1704. He never married. His father, Samuel, was a leading merchant and accumulated quite a property. He always evinced a great interest in political matters and elected as selectman at various times. He held many positions of trust.

#### CITY ELECTION.

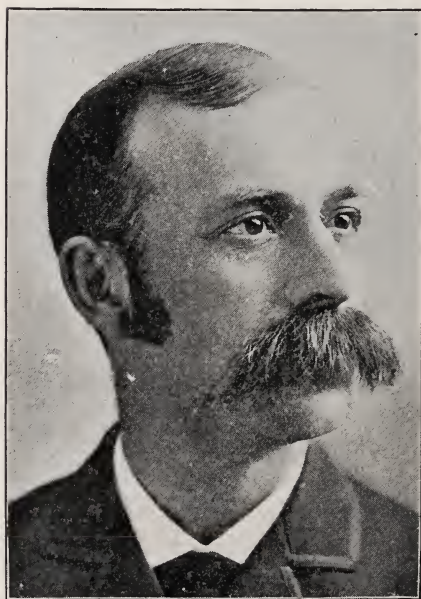
At the municipal election Mayor French received 2,506 votes, having no opponent. The vote on license stood, no, 1,200; yes, 1,034. The aldermen elect for 1889 were: Ward 1, Thomas Renton; 2, John E. Hartz; 3, Asa G. Andrews; 4, Augustus Hubbard; 5, Austin B. Bray; 6, John J. Davis; 7, Wentworth R. Sargent; 8, James Ingersoll.

#### SHIPWRECK AND RESCUE.

September 26, during a fierce northeast gale, the schooners, "I. N. Stine" of New Haven and "Abbie P. Cranmer," of Baltimore,



REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD G. LANE—1892.



REPRESENTATIVE MILES S. ANDREWS—1892.

the latter loaded with coal, were blown ashore at Coffin's Beach. The crew of the former reached the shore in safety, but those of the latter, including the captain's wife were compelled to take to the rigging. Efforts were made for five hours to get a life-line to the craft, but failed. The craft was in imminent danger of breaking at any moment, so great was the force of the waves, when at nightfall a volunteer crew manned a life-boat and with great difficulty rescued the imperiled men. The boat's crew was as follows: Frank E. Brown, Arthur H. Rowe, J. E. Stanwood, Charles S. Griffin, Frank B. Parsons, George Stanwood, Almon G. Davis, William Ingersoll and Hervey D. Brown.

1889.—HON. WILLIAM W. FRENCH, MAYOR.

Valuation of the city, \$13,389,373. Polls, 5,853. Eben Dale, died at Freshwater Cove, September 9. Elbridge G. Friend, prominent in town affairs died, November 3, aged 79. There were 466 vessels; tonnage, 30,629.70. Samuel E. Sawyer, a prominent merchant of Boston, born in Gloucester, died at his home at Brookbank, Freshwater Cove, December 15.

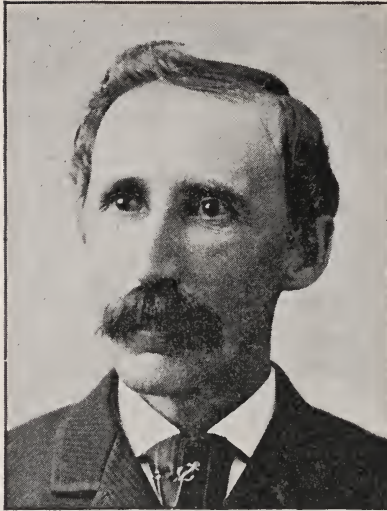
#### NEW POLICE STATION AND ARMORY BUILDING.

The new police and armory building on the corner of Duncan and Rogers Streets was erected this year. It is one of the best designed structures of its kind in the state. It covers a space 80 by 70 feet and its height to the cupola is 87 feet. The land was purchased in 1883 for \$5000 and the cost of the building was \$43,843. The first lock-up was located on Granite Street. After that the town leased a place near Boynton's wharf and in 1864 the western basement of Roger's Block, on Main Street, was fitted for the purpose and occupied as such until the completion of the present structure. Previous to the establishment of a police court in 1859, cases were heard by trial justices in their offices. Court was first held in the Old Gun House, then in the Forbes school-house, then on the corner of Main and Hancock Streets, afterwards in the new Town Hall and in Low's and Bergengren's Blocks until its transference to the present quarters. Joshua P. Trask was the first police justice and was succeeded by the present incumbent, James Davis, Esq., in 1862.

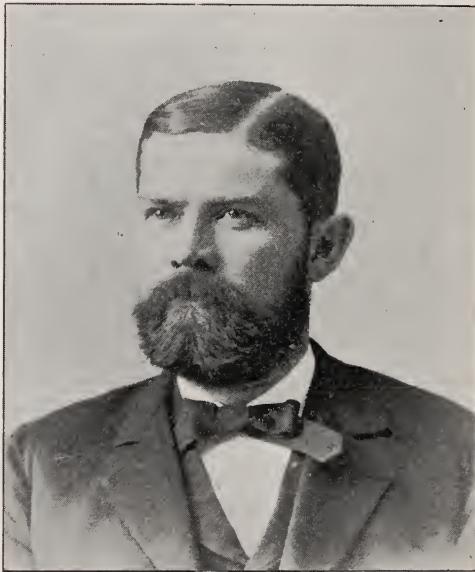
#### SEIZURES OF FISHING VESSELS.

Early in the spring the schooner "Mattie Winship" was seized off Cape North charged with fishing inside the three-mile limit. She





REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE H. FRIEND—1892.



NATHANIEL BABSON, PRESIDENT COMMON COUNCIL—1892.

was released on payment of a fine of \$3,000. The schooner "David J. Adams," the first Gloucester vessel seized since the expiration of the Washington Treaty, was ordered to be sold by the Canadian authorities.

President Harrison in his Annual Message to Congress said, in referring to the subject :

"The relations which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance, or in course of an amicable adjustment. On the part of the government of Canada an effort has been apparent during the season just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries, with as little occasion for friction as possible, and the temperate representations of the government in respect to cases of undue hardship or harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred, and that all existing causes of difference will be equitably adjusted."

Mayor French was a candidate for re-election and was again successful, receiving 1,321 votes to 1,081 for Daniel D. Saunders, the Democratic nominee. The vote on the granting of licenses stood, yes, 1,341, no, 881. The aldermen elected for 1890 were : Ward 1, Thomas Renton ; 2, John E. Hartz ; 3, D. Somes Watson ; 4, Thomas D. Pelton ; 5, Fitz McIntosh ; 6, Frank B. Parsons ; 7, Wentworth R. Sargent ; 8, Clarence E. Richardson.

1890.—HON. WILLIAM W. FRENCH, MAYOR.

Capt. John Pew, founder of the firm of John Pew & Sons, the largest in the American fisheries, died March 7, in his 83d year. John S. Webber, a well-known surveyor, at one time collector of the port, besides holding other important offices, died March 16. \* The Fourth of July Committee held a celebration on Independence Day. The program consisted of antique and horrible parade, George H. Oakes, marshal, and a grand civic and firemen's procession, William H. Jordan, chief marshal. E. S. L. Dolliver, a respected citizen, died August 4, aged 41. The first trip of the electric street cars was made to Annisquam, August 18. Tonnage of the district included 470 vessels, aggregating 33,420.58 tons.

#### ELECTIONS.

At the State election the vote was : Brackett, Republican, 1,418 ;

Russell, Democrat, 1,063; Blackmer, Prohibitionist, 98. At the City election, Asa G. Andrews, Republican, received 1,457 votes; Joseph C. Shepherd, Democrat, 872; John S. Parsons, Independent, 242. Aldermen elected for 1891: Ward 1, Charles H. Gamage; 2, Erastus Howes; 3, D. Somes Watson; 4, Archibald N. Donahoe; 5, Fitz McIntosh; 6, Nathaniel Maddix, Jr.; 7, George W. Quinn; 8, Clarence E. Richardson. The vote on constructing a system of sewerage was: No, 1,443; yes, 6. On the license question: Yes, 1,326; no, 986.



COUNCILMAN J. B. MAGUIRE—1892.

#### FISHERY SEIZURES.

April 24, the schooner "Abbie M. Deering," was seized by the Collector of customs at Canso, N. S., on a charge of smuggling fresh fish ashore during the night. The "Deering" put in to land a sick man. The captain and crew belonged in Nova Scotia, and stated that they considered themselves perfectly secure in landing and selling fish where they were so well acquainted. The fish were ordered sold, and the vessel was fined \$800, which was paid under protest. May 2, the schooner "Howard Holbrook," in the cod fishery, was seized at Harbor Breton, Newfoundland, for an alleged

infraction of the bait law. She was released upon the filing of a bond of \$2,500. The schooner "Davy Crockett," in the mackerel fishery, was seized September 28, at Souris, P. E. I., charged with fishing inside the three-mile limit, preferred by Capt. Gordon of the Canadian service. She was taken to Charlottetown and secured to Peak's wharf. A warrant and summons was nailed to her mast, the Crown claiming the condemnation of the vessel and appurtenances in violation of the treaty of 1818.



COUNCILMAN HENRY P. DENNEN—1892.

1891.—HON. ASA G. ANDREWS, MAYOR.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua N. Millard celebrated their golden wedding, August 3. Valuation of the city, \$14,206,071; number of polls, 6,920. John F. Carter, oil clothing manufacturer, died in Beverly, August 21. John Piper Procter, a prominent citizen, died September 1, in his 85th year. Henry A. Parmenter, a well-known fish dealer, died November 30, aged 60. Deacon George Garland, prominently identified with the schools, died December 15, aged 85.

#### ELECTIONS.

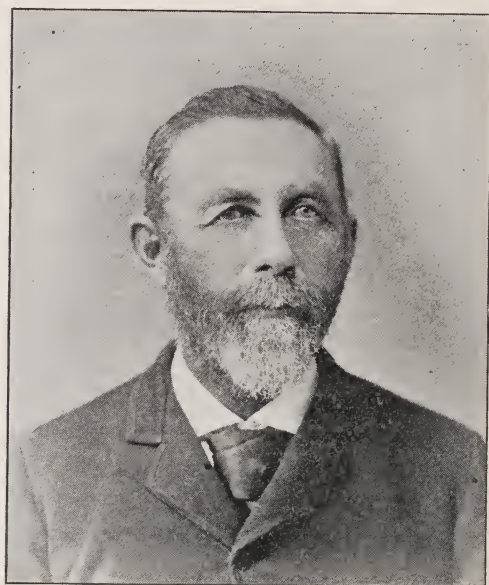
At the state election, Allen, Republican, received 1,323 votes; Russell, Democrat, 1,200; Kimball, Prohibitionist, 41; Winn, Labor,



28. The Republican candidates for representatives, Howard G. Lane, Sylvanus Smith, George H. Friend and Miles S. Andrews were elected. At the city election Mayor Andrews was re-elected, receiving 2,071 votes to 454 for D. Somes Watson. Vote on license: Yes, 1,326; no, 1,091.

HON. ASA G. ANDREWS, MAYOR.

The aldermen elected for the present year are as follows: Ward 1, Charles H. Gamage; 2, Erastus Howes; 3, Adam P. Stoddart;



COUNCILMAN FRANCIS LOCKE, JR.—1892.

4, Archibald N. Donahoe; 5, Harvey C. Smith; 6, Nathaniel Maddix, Jr.; 7, Alvah Prescott; 8, George H. Morton.

Common Councilmen: President, Nathaniel Babson. Ward 1, Percy W. Wheeler, James W. Thomas, George H. Martin; 2, Freeman H. Abbott, Samuel Smith, 2d., Maurice F. Foley; 3, Silas S. Tarr, William F. Moore, John A. Hawson; 4, Edward A. Story, Joseph B. Maguire, Frank C. Parmenter; 5, Nathaniel Babson, Henry P. Dennen, Francis Locke, Jr.; 6, B. Frank Ellery, Alfred Thurston, Andrew B. Parsons; 7, G. Wallace Hayden, John C.

Hodgdon, Charles F. Young; 8, William F. Ireland, Fred. A. Shackelford, Edward S. Currier. Clerk, Alfred F. Stickney.

Mayor Andrew's policy has been to revolutionize the methods in use in the highway department. It has always been customary to repair road-beds with gravel, which yielded very unsatisfactory results. Largely through the efforts of the mayor, a stone crushing apparatus, which was located at the poor farm, and a steam road roller was purchased in 1891. The use of the gravel in road building has been abandoned and broken stone substituted with the



COUNCILMAN M. F. FOLEY—1892.

most gratifying results. Besides this, a large number of street widenings have been planned and prosecuted in order to accommodate the demands which the early settlers did not foresee. In this, as in many important respects, Mayor Andrew's administration deserves especial mention.

#### RESCUE.

March 2, during a severe gale, accompanied by a northeast snow-storm, the schooner "Fannie E. Thrasher" of Portland, for Pensacola, came to anchor inside Eastern Point and was drifting towards Norman's Woe, when the crew were rescued by volunteers from the

harbor, who successfully piloted the vessel to port. The life-saving crew were as follows: Richard McDonald, Archie L. Mosher, Ira Swim, Michael Garvey, Alfred Gorman, Frank Seelee, Edward Munroe and James Clark. The tug "Startle," Capt. Osborne P. Linnekin, rendered efficient service in towing the life-boat to and from the scene. Previous to the appearance of the life savers two of the crew attempted to land in a dory but were blown to sea and drowned.



COUNCILMAN WILLIAM F. MOORE—1892.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL ATTENDS A BALL.

On the evening of April 22, the Fourth of July committee gave a grand ball at City Hall, which was attended by Gov. Russell, Mrs. Russell and a number of his staff. The hall was decorated in a manner never before approached, and the great number in attendance, comprising the elite of the town, presented a scene of life and brilliancy long to be remembered. For the benefit of some feminine reader of the future, who may be curious on this point, it may be said that Governor Russell led the grand march with Mrs. W. W. French, participated in the first dance with Mrs. Charles C. Cressy, in the second with Mrs. John H. Dunnels, and third with Mrs. John Morgan.



MAYOR ANDREWS AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 1892.

Ward 1, Charles H. Gamage; 2, Erastus Howes; 3, Adam P. Stoddart; 4, Archibald N. Donahoe;  
5, Harvey C. Smith; 6, Nathaniel Maddix, Jr.; 7, Alvah Prescott; 8, George H. Morton.





## THE 250th CELEBRATION OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

The city having reached the 269th anniversary of the settlement and the 250th of incorporation, the latter event is to be observed by a grand three days' celebration August 24, 25 and 26. The proposition for the celebration came from the Fourth of July committee, an organization formed in 1887, for the purpose of observing Independence Day. When the accounts of the demonstration of that year had been adjusted, it was found that there was a surplus of \$250. It was proposed that the amount be deposited as a nucleus for a fund to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

The idea was favorably received and the work entered upon with zeal, and an executive committee to prepare for the celebration was appointed to take charge of the arrangements.

The city has appropriated \$5,000 to defray the expenses, the citizens have contributed nearly \$10,000 more and the quarter-millennial anniversary will be observed in a manner befitting the occasion.

The festivities will be opened by a grand firemen's parade, the Marshal being Chief Engineer, Charles S. Marchant, of the fire department. Arrangements have been perfected which will make this one of the most elaborate demonstrations of the kind that has ever occurred in New England. It is proposed to show the old-time methods of fire fighting with buckets, old hand tubs, etc.

## ON THE SECOND DAY.

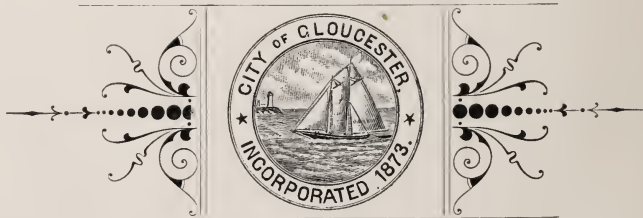
The grand civic and military parade, for which great preparations have been made will occur, the chief marshal being William H. Jordan. Whole divisions of civic, military and secret organizations from all over the country will participate. Elaborate historical tableaux, etc., will be presented and it is estimated that at least 5,000 men will be in line. The city will be gaily decorated, triumphal arches will be erected at conspicuous points, invitations have been sent broadcast throughout the land to the absent sons and daughters of Cape Ann to be present and join in a grand re-union. Historical addresses, an elaborate programme of sports, among which is the fishermen's regatta for a cup valued at \$400 presented by Henry A. Hovey, Esq., a resident, will comprise the third day's programme.

This closes the record of 269 years of growth. By the census of 1890 the population was 24,651. The city is entering upon a career

of prosperity surpassing anything experienced in its history. The city debt is about \$300,000 provided for by 10 and 20 years' sinking funds. The valuation is about \$15,000,000; rate on \$1000, \$15.40. There are 85 miles of streets.

HON. ASA G. ANDREWS.

Hon. Asa Gardner Andrews, the present mayor, was born in Gloucester, and is now in his forty-eighth year. At an early age he removed to Essex and, on attaining his majority, embarked in the grocery business in Concord, N. H. He then came to Gloucester and became associated with the fishing firm of Charles Parkhurst & Son, afterwards becoming manager of Parkhurst's Marine Railways, which position he resigned on being elected mayor, in order that he might give his undivided attention to the affairs of the city government. He was first elected to the common council in 1880, and re-elected the succeeding year. In 1882 he was chosen alderman without opposition, and again in 1888 and 1889 being elected president of the Board. He received a thorough initiation into the business of the city, serving on the important committees on public property, police, fire department, and others. He personally supervised the construction of the High School and Police Court buildings, looking closely after the interests of the city. Mayor Andrews is one of the most efficient chief executives who has been chosen to that position. He is a member of Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows, Wingaersheek Tribe of Red Men, and other organizations.



## CHAPTER XII.

## The Fisheries.

EARLY PURSUED IN AMERICAN WATERS. RISE AND GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY IN GLOUCESTER. FISHING GROUNDS. METHODS OF CATCHING COD AND MACKEREL. STATISTICS. CO-OPERATIVE FEATURE. EVOLUTION OF THE SCHOONER.

THE fisheries in the new world were commenced as early as 1504 when fishermen from Normandy and Brittany began to pursue their dangerous vocation on the Banks of Newfoundland. Two years later, a century before Champlain sketched the rough draft of "Le Beauport," a fellow countryman had made a map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In 1602, Gosnold, the first to explore what is now the inshore of New England coast, reported that the codfish were so plenty, that they "pestered his ships," and he named the headland where this incident occurred, Cape Cod. In 1614, Capt. John Smith, while cruising off Monhegan on the coast of Maine, "within a square of two or three leagues found the strangest fish pond" he ever saw. This fact he reported at home and in 1619, an English craft, fishing on this prolific spot secured a fare which sold for £5,100, and the next year several ships, encouraged by this venture, met with even better success. From this time a fleet of English ships came regularly to this ground, 35 in number being thus engaged in 1622. These voyages led to an establishment of fishing stations on the Maine coast before 1640, namely at Pemaquid, Casco Bay, Cape Porpoise, Piscataqua, the Isles of Shoals, and perhaps other places, and from one of these places there were exported between the years 1639 and 1645, over 3,000 quintals of fish. At Salem preparations were made for fishing in 1629, and in 1634, a merchant had established a station at Marblehead, and was directing the operations of eight fishing boats. The causes which led to the settlement at Cape Ann in 1623, its subsequent abandonment as a fishing station, and its renewal by Mr. Robinson and associates have been referred to. Up to 1700 but a single Gloucester fishing vessel had ventured as far

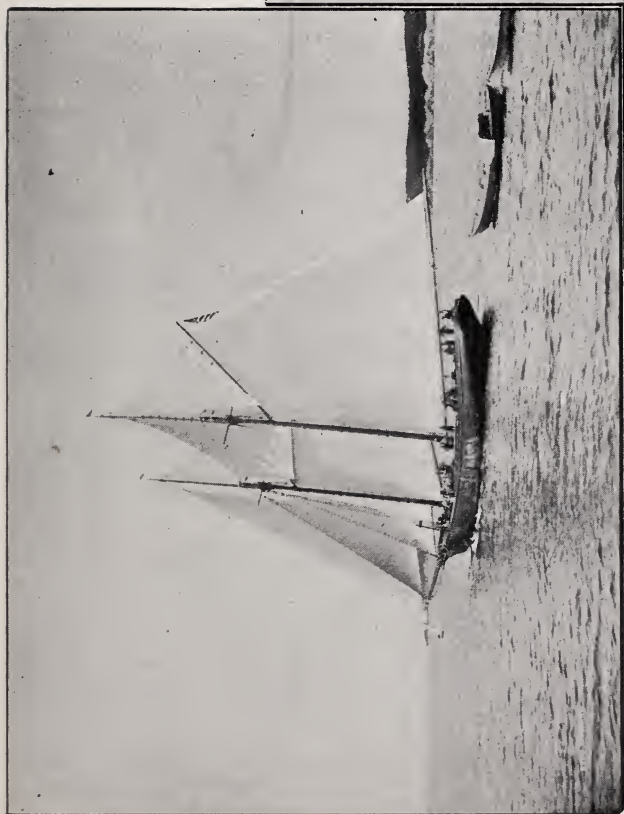


east as Cape Sable. After that date quite a number of schooners averaging 50 tons were sent to distant grounds, and in 1741 about 70 of these craft were dispatched to the Grand Banks. From 1770 to 1775 nearly 80 schooners of an average value of \$1,000 were engaged on those grounds, and 70 boats in the shore fisheries, the latter mainly from the north side of the cape, comprised the town's fleet. Their catch was exported to the West Indies, Cadiz, Lisbon, Bilboa, and other ports, the fares being secured in summer and exported in winter, and were the source of considerable revenue. Marblehead had developed her fisheries from eight boats in 1634 to the first in point of importance in New England, being slightly ahead of Gloucester. The Cape Ann fleet just before the Revolution comprised some 150 schooners and boats of a total of about 5,000 tons, employing some 600 men, with an annual catch of 50,000 quintals of fish, valued at something over \$100,000. After the Revolution the Bank fishery began to decline, becoming almost extinct, till about 1850 when with the mackerel fishery it was revived and has continued to grow and prosper to the present time.

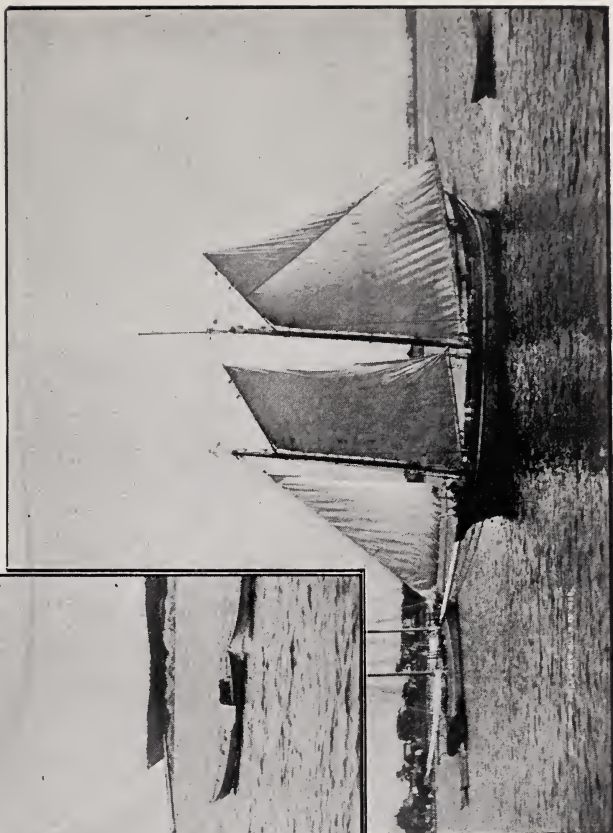
#### FISHING GROUNDS.

The most important fishing ground for Gloucester vessels is the Grand Bank, lying 90 miles off Newfoundland. Brown's Bank is 40 miles from Cape Sable; La Have is 60 miles from Nova Scotia; Western Banks, 80 miles from that province; St. Peters Bank, 75 miles from Newfoundland; Green Bank, 70 miles from the latter place, Flemish Cape, 300 miles from Newfoundland, besides a few others. The American fishermen pursue their operations on all of these. The halibut fishery, is also carried on in Iceland waters, some 20 miles off the coast, the fish being cut into strips or "fletches," salted and brought to port for smoking purposes. Besides this the principal ground off the coast, is St. George's Bank, situated 120 miles southeast of Cape Ann, which has always been an important resort, furnishing the highest grade of codfish known to the trade.

Cashes, a prolific ground for hake, cusk and haddock, Middle and other Banks off the New England coast, are the principal scenes of operation for the shore fishermen. All these banks are situated between the Gulf Stream and the shores of North America, beyond the jurisdiction of any nation, and it is computed that their area is 73,123 geographical miles. These grounds were formed in a peculiar



SCHOONER "GRAYLING," 1892



PINKEY "WELLFLEET," 1828.



manner. Enormous masses of ice are floated from the Arctic regions southerly until they strike the Gulf Stream, where they melt and the earth and sand attached, falling to the bottom, have formed shoals and basins in which the codfish and halibut live and spawn. This, as with all processes of nature, has been the work of ages, and the banks are still growing by these accretions.

#### METHODS OF CATCHING.

The modes of taking codfish have varied with the progress of the business. At first fishing with hook and line from the vessel was the only process employed. Later it was superseded by the trawl system used by the French, except on Georges Bank, where owing to the strong tide, the old method is still pursued.

The great bulk of the codfish brought to port are caught with trawls. Each vessel carries from eight to 10 dories, about 16 feet in length. On arriving on the Banks the vessel is anchored, two of the crew man each dory, row in different directions and set their trawls, hauling them at frequent intervals. Returning with their catch the fish are split and salted and packed in the hold, this process being repeated until a fare has been secured. A trawl is a strong line from 500 to 1,200 feet in length about three-eighths of an inch in diameter on which at intervals are short gangings with hooks attached. These are coiled into tubs. When setting, an anchor is thrown overboard attached to a buoy. To this the trawl is made fast in such a manner that the hooks, baited, will extend to the bottom of the ocean. An anchor and buoy at the other end keeps the trawl in position. A system of gill net fishing used by the Norwegians was tried in Ipswich Bay some years ago, but it has not been followed with great success. These nets are suspended from the surface by glass balls and stretch by means of weights, the fish becoming entangled in the meshes.

#### THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

The mackerel fishery was commenced at an early period although not pursued to any great extent. These fish were an article of commerce in New England in 1653 and, in 1692, the General Court passed an order that no person should haul ashore any mackerel with any kind of nets or seines and that no person should catch any of the fish, except for use while fresh before the first of July. Up to 1821 the catch was small. After that the business rapidly in-



creased, the fish were so plentiful in Massachusetts waters that in 1825, a single jigger with a crew of eight men, took over 1,300 barrels and in 1831, the catch of Gloucester was 66,547 barrels. After that date mackerel began to be scarce and in 1840 the fares amounted to only 8,870 barrels, the catch for that and the four succeeding years aggregating but 66,547 barrels. About this time the enterprising fishermen enlarged their field of operations and followed the mackerel to the Bay St. Lawrence where they were found in abundance and this ground became the chief source of supply for the rapidly increasing demand.

About 1865, the purse seine began to be used in this fishery and in the latter part of the seventies had entirely superseded the hook and line.

The southern mackerel fishery has been pursued during the past 25 years with varying success. Some five years ago Congress passed a law which virtually prohibited this fishing. This law expired June 1, 1892. During the past five years, owing to causes not well established, mackerel have almost entirely disappeared and, in 1890, the catch was the smallest on record. During the past two years some half-dozen vessels have returned to the hook and line method with fair success. At the present writing the indications are that quite a body of the fish have returned to the New England waters and the outlook for a renewal of this industry is brighter than at any time since its decline. Following is the table of the Gloucester catch of fish since 1880:

1891—43,997,123 lbs. codfish; 7,791,713 lbs. halibut; 23,212,868 lbs. haddock; cusk and hake, 24,886 bbls. mackerel; 31,784 bbls. salted herring, 16,282,000 frozen herring.

1890—45,568,695 lbs. codfish; 9,906,060 lbs. halibut; 6,010,500 hake, cusk and haddock; 8,931 bbls. mackerel, 2,332 bbls. salt herring; 16,390,000 frozen herring.

1889—44,341,118 lbs. codfish; 7,241,660 lbs. halibut; 3,853,120 lbs. hake, haddock and cusk; 11,465 bbls. mackerel; 11,354 bbls. salt and fresh herring; 16,674,000 frozen herring.

1888—48,768,300 lbs. codfish; 7,692,000 lbs. halibut; 1,727,200 lbs. other ground fish; 23,250 bbls. mackerel; 5,660 bbls. salt herring; 5,658 bbls. fresh do. and spurling; 740 bbls. fish oil; 2,603 bbls. porgies and slivers; 4,800 qtls. cured fish; and 14,285,000 frozen herring.

1887—58,190,900 lbs. codfish ; 7,692,000 lbs. halibut ; 8,974,000 lbs. halibut ; 4,416,245 lbs. other ground fish ; 44,762 bbls. mackerel ; and 15,637,000 frozen herring.

1886—52,734,834 lbs. codfish ; 42,211,460 lbs. halibut ; 4,037,368 lbs. other ground fish ; 52,871 bbls. mackerel ; and 19,883,000 frozen herring.

1885—52,992,361 lbs. confish ; 9,993,060 lbs. halibut ; 7,093,593 lbs. haddock, etc. ; 159,689 bbls. mackerel ; and 19,883,000 frozen herring.

1884—55,979,500 lbs. codfish ; 9,029,255 lbs. halibut ; 5,002,470 lbs. other ground fish ; 223,343 bbls. mackerel and 15,033,000 frozen herring.

1883—54,979,500 lbs. codfish ; 7,258,908 lbs. halibut ; 4,200,750 lbs. other ground fish ; 168,846 bbls. mackerel ; and 17,209,000 frozen herring.

1882—42,906,175 lbs. codfish ; 1,781,085 lbs. halibut ; 170,091 bbls. mackerel ; 13,330,000 frozen herring.

1881—46,710,580 lbs. codfish ; 8,719,490 lbs. halibut ; 163,851 bbls. mackerel ; 13,318,000 frozen herring.

1880—49,479,000 lbs. codfish ; 9,065,450 lbs. halibut ; 129,620 bbls. mackerel ; 9,000,000 frozen herring.

These do not include many minor fish productions nor the large quantities of fresh haddock and other fish landed fresh during the winter in Boston. The number of firms and establishments in Gloucester fitting out vessels is 44, the total number of vessels being 374, of an aggregate tonnage of 29,481.01.

#### CO-OPERATION.

The especial feature of note in the fisheries is the co-operative feature of dividing the financial proceeds. Variations of this principle known as the "quarters" and "fifths" are sometimes agreed upon, but the "halves" is the general system of settlement in vogue. Under this arrangement, the interests of all are identical and in the 269 years in which the business has been conducted there has never been any concerted labor trouble. The government aboard the vessels is democratic, the master having but that slight authority necessary for the proper pursuit of the voyage. This feature has also worked excellently.

Several attempts were made to establish the whale fisheries on a firm foundation in the early part of the century by individuals and a

company formed for the purpose but proved unremunerative and, after several years' trial, were abandoned.

#### ORIGIN OF THE SCHOONER.

The first vessels used by the early settlers were ketches, shallops, and pinnaces. The latter were small craft partially decked over, and afforded but little protection to their crews. The ketch had two masts set well aft, the largest being the foremast, fitted with square and lateral sails. A radical departure was made from the accepted modes of rigging the sails, by Capt. Andrew Robinson, of Gloucester, who gave a new type of craft to the world. In 1713, this first New England designer built a vessel embodying the idea of the schooner. Such a novel departure from the accepted forms of sail plan attracted much attention. At the launching, the vessel glided so smoothly over the water that a spectator cried, "See how she scoons." Capt. Robinson, on the alert for a name for the new style of vessel, immediately replied, "A schooner let her be," and the name thus coined has continued in use. There is no mention of the word "schooner" in any marine work previous to this event and the launching and naming of the craft is referred to in documents written at the time.

The schooner sprang into immediate popularity at home and abroad and has continued to be the only type in use for the fisheries. In the process of evolution it has been developed into the staunch and true craft of today. The old Grand Bankers were built from a clumsy model, blunt fore and aft. In the early part of the century came the sharp-sterned pinkey, a great improvement and a reliable sea boat. After the war came the shoal type with heavy counter and square stern, a backward movement as regards modelling. During the past ten years, however, mainly through the efforts of the late Edward Burgess, improved designs have been adopted, giving more depth, sharper entrance and overhanging stern, a return to the old pinkey principle, and greater stability. These, built as staunch as wood and iron can make them, the admiration of all, carry the name and fame of Gloucester to every North Atlantic harbor, as the foremost fishing port of the world.

A sad feature of the fisheries is the great loss of life and property entailed in its prosecution. From 1830 to 1892, there have been destroyed at sea 576 vessels, valued at \$2,656,710, insured for \$2,051,260, the number of lives lost being 3,224.

Gloucester is the second city in Massachusetts in the amount of foreign commerce transacted, and the third in the United States in salt importation.





## CHAPTER XIII.

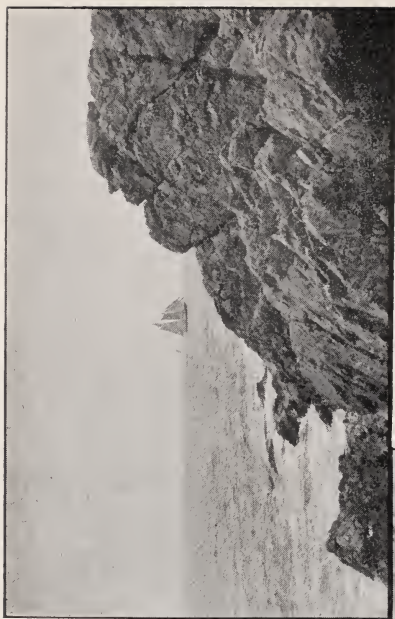
## Places of Interest.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION. RAPE'S CHASM. "OLD MOTHER ANN."  
"WHALE'S JAW." ROCKING STONE. THE MAGNOLIA. THE WIL-  
LOWS. DRIVES BY SEA AND SHORE.

CAPE ANN was formerly a peninsula but is now an island, surrounded by Ipswich Bay on the north, the Atlantic on the east, Massachusetts Bay on the south, Essex and Manchester on the west. The Annisquam River, a tide inlet, divides the territory, and a canal which has been constructed, connects the river and bay.

The coast is a continuation of bold and rocky ledges. Gloucester Harbor is capacious, easy of access, of good depth and capable of accommodating the navies of the world. It is divided into two parts the inner and outer harbors, the latter formed by a neck of land known as Eastern Point. There are two Islands, Five and Ten Pound, so designated from the fact that they were originally sold for the respective sums named. A stretch of breakers, called Dog Bar, extending about an eighth of a mile from Eastern Point at the mouth of the harbor, constitutes the only serious obstruction to navigation. The surface of the town is a series of gradually rising plateaus, facilitating drainage, while an excellent opportunity is afforded to study glacial action in the fields containing acres of boulders deposited during that era. The most noticeable eminence is in Riverdale, the "Poles," a symmetrically dome-shaped mass of rock. The principal hills are Beacon's formerly Governor's, near the central portion of the city, Railcut, Pigeon Hill in Rockport, and Thompson's Mountain at West Gloucester. The latter is the highest elevation on the Cape, being 255 feet above the sea level. From its summit a clear and unobstructed view of sea and land may be obtained extending from Mt. Agamenticus in Maine, and the New Hampshire hills on the one side, Boston Bay and Bunker Hill monument in another direction, while on a fair day Wachusett Mountain in the interior, may be observed.

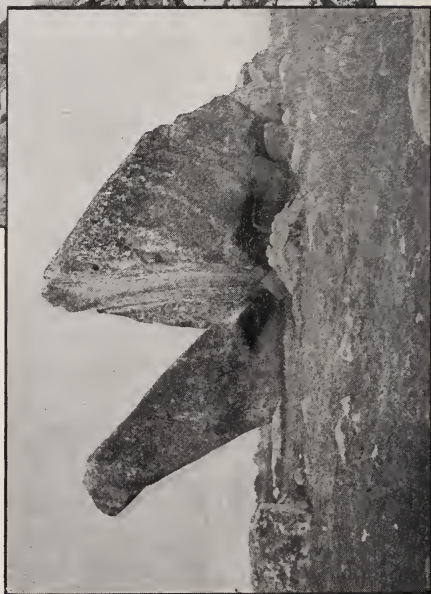




OLD MOTHER ANN



RAFE'S CHASM.



WHALE'S JAW.

In the processes of nature some interesting forms have been wrought in rock. Of these Rafe's Chasm, near Norman's Woe, at Magnolia, formed as the scene of Longfellow's poem, "The Wreck of the Hesperus," is perhaps the more interesting. This consists of a fissure into the solid rock some sixty feet deep and twelve feet wide at the mouth, decreasing toward the interior. Into this the water surges and foams, presenting at times, an impressive spectacle. Rivaling this in point of interest is "Old Mother Ann," the perfect contour of a woman, in a reclining position, at the extremity of Eastern Point. Among others are the "Whale's Jaw" on Dogtown Common, the Rocking Stones at Bass Rocks, and elsewhere. These comprise immense boulders, deposited from ice fields, and so perfectly poised that they may be put in motion with slight exertion, and that at Bass Rocks is estimated to weigh 500 tons. The flora of the Cape, is substantially the same as that of Essex County with a notable exception, the *Magnolia Glauca*, the only place in which it is found growing wild in the State, being in swamps at West Gloucester. Various theories have been advanced for its presence here, the action of birds in transporting seeds, etc. Investigation brings out the fact that it is found near the site of the deserted residences of the first settlers and, as commerce was carried on at that time with Virginia and the Southern States, it is reasonable to suppose that the plants were brought here and have, by chance or design, been propagated. They blossom during the latter part of June, and give forth a very pleasing odor.

Where nature is lacking art has been called in and the various sections of the Cape have been beautified and improved. Among these beauty spots are the "Annisquam Willows," planted some forty years ago by men named Brown and Chard.

The two natural bodies of water are Cape Pond, comprising some seventy acres, and Niles' Pond at Eastern Point.

The natural wealth of scenery of sea and shore have attracted the attention of many who have sought homes for the summer. Since 1870, the suburbs have been availed of by large numbers for the purpose, and commodious hotels and fine residences have been erected, adding materially to the valuation of the town. Magnolia, formerly named Kettle Cove, is the principal of these resorts. Besides its sea view, the fine drives through thick woods of the vicinity



are an added attraction. The principal of these are the "Big Heater" through the Essex wood, the "Little Heater," less extensive stretch on Essex Avenue in the direction of Manchester.

"Around the Cape," a circuit of some fourteen miles, with views of Riverdale, Annisquam, the great stone quarries at Bay View and Pigeon Cove, Rockport and East Gloucester, in turn, constitutes a comprehensive and ever-varying panorama.



## CHAPTER XIV.

## Churches and Schools.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. UNITARIANS. FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH IN AMERICA ESTABLISHED BY REV. JOHN MURRAY. CAPT. BENJAMIN HALE, JR., FIRST PREACHES THE BAPTIST DOCTRINE AT SANDY BAY. METHODISTS OF THE CAPE. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. EPISCOPALIANISM. SCHOOLS.

THE history of the Congregationalist and Unitarian churches in town have been traced in the preceding chapters. Other churches of the Orthodox denomination are as follows :

In August, 1830, "The North Orthodox Congregational Church," was formed at Lanesville by the following persons: Jonathan Harra-den, William Choate, Mathew S. Giles, Esther Lane, Hannah Young, Mary Andrews, Nancy Young, Susan Dennison, Deborah P. Young, Nancy B. Young. They immediately built a chapel which was enlarged in 1853, and 13 years afterward the present house of worship was erected.

In 1833, the "Trinitarian Congregational Society and Church," at West Gloucester was duly organized. The next year a house of worship was erected on the Essex road.

In January, 1887, the "Union Congregational Church," and society of 20 members was organized at Magnolia. Services are held at intervals in the Union Chapel.

## UNIVERSALISM.

Gloucester enjoys the distinction of being the place where the First Universalist Church in America was established and the scene of the trials and triumphs of Rev. John Murray. The distinctive tenets of the denomination is the denial of the doctrine of eternal punishment in the future life, repudiated in the early days of the Christian Church by the learned Origen and other theologians.

The seeds of this sect appear to have been sown by an English sailor who came here about 1770 in a ship owned by Winthrop Sar-

gent. Among his effects was a book written by Rev. James Relly, of London, which advocated the principles which are the corner stones of Universalism to-day.

This treatise was read in many households with the result that several influential converts were made to the Rellyan theology. The believers met quietly among themselves until 1774 when they invited Rev. John Murray, who was then being attacked by Boston divines as a preacher of Relly's doctrines, to labor among them. Murray accepted the invitation, came here on the third of November, remaining nine days. He seems to have been kindly received, being waited upon by the deacons and elders of the First Parish and occupied the pulpit of that church on several occasions. In the meantime, meetings were held by the little band of Universalists at the house of Mr. Sargent, the site of which is now occupied by the Gloucester National Bank on the corner of Main and Duncan Streets.

Encouraged by his reception Mr. Murray came again in December and, perceiving the field to be promising, determined to take up his residence here permanently. As at first the pulpit of the First Parish was again placed at his disposal, but in a short time this was denied him owing to the opposition which the preaching of his doctrine aroused. Meetings were therefore held at various residences, public services being held Sundays at Mr. Sargent's. In May of the next year, at the request of Colonels Hitchcock and Greene, he entered the service of the Provincial army as chaplain of the Rhode Island Brigade, returning to Gloucester after a few months to recover from an illness which he had contracted. At that time the inhabitants of the town were in dire distress on account of the destruction of their commerce. His sympathies were aroused and on his return to camp he started a subscription for their relief, securing liberal donations, Gen. Washington subscribing £10, the major-generals £5 and the brigadiers £3, besides others in and without the army. This was distributed to deserving parties designated by the selectmen, over a thousand individuals receiving aid in one of the most distressing winters of the war. In April, 1776, the town unanimously voted "their sincere thanks to the donors and Mr. Murray."

Rev. Eli Forbes came to minister to the First Parish in 1776, and the members of the church who had become Universalists absented



INDEPENDENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.





themselves from its services. The adherents of the old church became greatly incensed at this action. To such a degree did their anger attain on this matter that a mob gathered in front of Mr. Sargent's house with the intention of doing violence to Mr. Murray and drive him out of town. They were persuaded, however, to do nothing rash, and contented themselves by demanding boisterously that the new preacher should go, under penalty of bodily harm if he should refuse. In February, he was summoned before the committee on safety, all the members of which were opposed to him, and was notified to depart in five days from the first of March. This he ignored, and at a town meeting held March 10, the action of the committee was sustained 54 to 8. Mr. Murray courageously stood his ground and the excitement concerning the matter subsided and attempts to drive him away appear to have ceased.

In September, 1778, the First Church resolved to discipline its refractory members and accordingly suspended "until their return from their error in sentiment and practice," the following: Epes Sargent, Withrop Sargent, Ebenezer Parsons, David Pearce, Rebecca Smith, Anne Babson, Lydia Prentice, Jemima Parsons, Catherine Sargent, Judith Sargent, Rebecca Parsons, Hannah Tucker, Judith Stevens, Nancy Sanders and Jemima Cook.

The answer to this was the drawing up, on January 1, 1779, by these persons and others, 61 in all, 31 men and 30 women, of "Articles of Association" as an "Independent Christian Church of Christ, resolved by God's grace to meet together, whether blessed with the public preaching of the word or not, to meet together to supplicate the Divine favour, to praise our redeeming God, to hear his most holy word and freely to communicate whatever God shall please to manifest to us for our mutual edification." They further agreed to ordain as their minister "their friend and christian brother John Murray, from a full conviction that the same God that sent the first preachers of Jesus Christ, and that the same gospel they preached, we have from time to time received from him."

The next year, 1780, they erected a house of worship, a small, unpretentious pitch-roofed structure at the corner of Main and Water Streets, which was dedicated on Christmas Day.

The First Parish asserted its claim upon the Universalists for the support of that organization, which was resisted under the Bill of Rights. To this the First Parish rejoined that Mr. Murray was not

an ordained minister, nor was his congregation a religious society or incorporated as such. To enforce its demands the parish seized silverware from Epes Sargent and goods from others, the anchor from a vessel on the point of sailing being so taken. These were sold at auction. William Pierce resisted the payment of the tax, and was imprisoned by the committee in Salem jail. Litigation was commenced and the requirements of the law made it necessary that proceedings against the parish be commenced by Mr. Murray. The case was tried in 1783 and, on appeal, was in 1786 won by Mr. Murray, but in 1792 the courts set aside this decision, when it was declared that only incorporated religious societies were entitled to the privileges provided in the Bill of Rights. During this time a Charter of Compact, providing for the officers of a religious body was drafted, superseded in 1785 by the Articles of Association, signed by 85 male members of the society. The legality of Mr. Murray's ordination was tested in the courts and decided against him with damages, the General Court, however, stepping in to his relief. In order to save further trouble Mr. Murray was re-ordained on Christmas Day, 1788, and June 28, 1792, the society was incorporated, the document being signed by Gov. John Hancock. Next year, 1793, he removed to Boston, October 23, and was installed as pastor in that place. His connection with the society was marked by the most pleasant relations, which continued until his death, September 3, 1815, although the last six years of his life were characterized by marked physical decline. He died at the age of 74. This remarkable man was born in Alton, Hampshire, England, December 10, 1741, and was the eldest of a large family of children. He appears to have possessed from early life a very sensitive temperament, rendering him perceptible to religious impressions. His parents were rigid Calvinists, his father being so strict as to be regarded as a person of eminent sanctity. The son was subjected to parental discipline of the severest kind, and he "often passed," he said, "from the terror of the rod to the terrifying apprehensions of future and endless misery."

When he was 10 years old the family removed to Ireland. While there his father joined the Methodist church and the son soon became a class leader and preacher in their congregation. Little is known of his early education. A large portion of his youth was passed without any event of note. He returned to England and attracted the

attention of a wealthy friend, but soon formed a desire to go to London. He was generously supplied with money and in a short time became intoxicated with the pleasures of dissipation, which continued until his means became exhausted. Then his mind was aroused to the sin and folly of his course. With the aid of friends he found employment, but he was not designed for business. His former habits of religious devotion returned. He became a constant attendant upon the preaching of Whitefield, at one of whose meetings he met the lady he afterwards married, Eliza Neale. He became interested in the sermons of James Rely, who preached what is now termed Universalist doctrine, and became converted to his views. This led to his expulsion from Mr. Whitefield's society and the loss of his friends and religious associates. Added to this was the loss of his wife and infant child. He started for America, landing at Portsmouth, where he was invited to settle. His picture represents him with a round, full Saxon face, beaming with kindness. He is described as of medium height, of fine presence, an earnest, effective pulpit orator, and a charitable man, who went abroad doing good, with little regard for pecuniary reward. Mr. Murray married for his second wife Mrs. Judith Stevens, widow of John Stevens, soon after his coming here. She was a lady of great personal beauty and refinement, having enjoyed the advantages of education. She was the authoress of several works under the *nom de plume* of "Constantia," but they have failed to attract the attention in later days so much desired. He was succeeded in 1804 by Rev. Thomas Jones and in 1837 Rev. Daniel D. Smith was settled as his colleague. Mr. Jones died in August, 1846. Mr. Smith remained until April, 1841, and in 1843 the Independent Universalist Society was organized by his followers, who withdrew from the Independent Christian Society. Mr. Smith was their first pastor, followed by Rev. David H. Plumb (1849) and Rev. George J. Sanger (1853) who preached his farewell sermon March 2, 1856, the dissolution of the society soon following. They worshipped first in the Murray Institute, on Middle Street, afterwards in the old Town Hall and, in the fall of 1845, occupied the meeting house they had built on Elm Street, which was sold to the Methodists in 1858, and now known as the Opera House.

The succeeding pastors of the society have been Rev. Frederick F. Thayer, 1843-44; Rev. Henry B. Soule, 1845-46; Rev. Amory



D. Mayo, 1846-54; W. R. G. Mellen, 1855-61; Rev. George W. Skinner, 1862-65; Rev. Elmer H. Capen, 1865-69; Rev. Richard Eddy, 1870-77; Rev. Costello Weston, 1879-83; Rev. William H. Rider, the present pastor, was installed October, 1883.

In 1805, a subscription for a new meeting house was opened and in that year a lot of land from Middle to High, now Prospect Street, 63 feet front on the former, 170 feet on the latter, was purchased from William Pearce, the present house of worship erected in 1805-6 and dedicated October 9, 1806. This, with its fine gravelled approach, shaded by beautiful elms, and its symmetrically designed spire, a landmark, is one of the chief features of the town, being as



RESIDENCE OF REV. W. H. RIDER, WESTERN AVENUE.

it is the Mecca for the Universalists of America. It contains many objects of historic interest and its clear-toned bell, cast at the Paul Revere Foundry, still summons large numbers of worshippers every Sabbath.

A portion of this tract was set off as the Universalist burying ground and is approached from Church Street. It is now abandoned for the purpose originally intended. One lot was assigned to the holder of each pew, at the laying out of the plot, and one-fourth of the ground was reserved for the society.

November 23, 1806, the church organization, as distinct from the society, was formed, nine men and 24 women being recognized as a

church. The first deacons were Isaac and Payne Elwell. A beautiful ceremony was performed on the occasion of the first Sabbath's services in the new edifice, when an infant daughter of William Pearce, Jr., was dedicated to the love and service of God, a distinctive feature of the Universalist church, instituted by Rev. John Murray.

Besides other kindred organizations a sixth Universalist society was organized in Lanesville, in March, 1876, and a seventh Universalist society at East Gloucester, March 22, 1884. The former built a meeting house in 1878, and the latter in 1886.

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church on Cape Ann was first established at Rockport through the efforts of Capt. Benjamin Hale, Jr. He was a native of Sandy Bay and early engaged in sea-faring voyages, having had the various exciting adventures that fall to a sailor's lot, at one time being made prisoner by a French privateer. At the age of 28 he was captain of an English brig plying between New York and Madeira. During one of these voyages, in the midst of a terrific storm, he "experienced religion," and on returning to New York was baptized and received as a member of one of the Baptist churches there. Having married Miss White, an English lady, he returned to his native place, Sandy Bay, and was the first Baptist resident on the Cape of which there is record. This was in 1804.

He settled in Rockport, laboring zealously, with the result that a number were converted, and March 30, 1808, the First Baptist Church was organized there with 18 members. The first meetings were held at the house of Capt. Hale, who was licensed to preach, devoting his life to the work until his death at the age of 42. He was buried at Rockport, and his wife is interred by his side.

Among the members of Capt. Hale's congregation was Mr. John Smith, of Gloucester proper. He labored zealously at the harbor, holding prayer meetings in his own house, also at the residence of Mr. Joseph Fears, who with his wife had become deeply interested. The interest grew in these meetings until such a number became attendants that what was called Union Hall was secured for Sunday services. The pulpit was supplied by Rev. Rufus Babcock, of Salem, and Brother Benson, a blind preacher, but the first regular preacher was Rev. Mr. Boswell, who had been for a while pastor at Sandy Bay. It was resolved to form a church called the First Baptist Church. This



BAPTIST CHURCH.



was effected December 29, 1830, the original members being : Timothy Favor, Benjamin Ellery, Joseph Fears, John Woodbury, Nancy Woodbury, Esther Leighton, Margaret Favor, Elizabeth Roberts, Sally Rowe, Dorcas Smith, Sallie Bailey, Hannah Dresser, Judith Ellery, Lucy Steele, Sally Elwell, Esther Fears, Nancy Thomas, Eunice Brown, Hannah Adams, Betsy Fears.

A church was soon erected, the site being that now occupied by the residence of Michael Walen, Esq., 32 Pleasant Street. Its cost including the land was \$1,800. It was a small plain structure, as expensive as the limited resources of the church would allow. It was dedicated September 21, 1830 and, after serving its purpose for a number of years, was sold to the Catholics of the town, and by them used as a place of worship until their imposing granite structure was erected, after which it was converted to its present use, as a parochial school-house.

The society grew in membership and influence and a new and commodious church was erected on the corner of Middle and Pleasant Streets, and was dedicated in March, 1851. This was extensively remodeled at a cost of \$18,000 in 1869, and was nearing completion when fire burned the edifice to the ground. Notwithstanding this depressing set-back, steps were at once taken to rebuild a new church home, services being held in a structure called the Tabernacle, temporarily designed for the purpose. The new building of ample dimensions with its towering steeple, in a commanding position, forming one of the landmarks of the town, was dedicated with appropriate exercises, May 4, 1871.

From humble beginnings the church has grown to be among the foremost in the city in strength and influence, its members characterized by a broad and liberal spirit in their church work, which has been largely instrumental in bringing it to the present high standard.

The pastors of the church have been :—Rev. Samuel Adlam, 1831–34 ; Rev. William Lamson, 1837–39 ; Rev. J. A. B. Stone, 1839–41 ; Rev. William Lamson, 1841–48 ; Rev. Joseph R. Manton, 1849–50 ; Rev. Miles Sanford, 1851–53 ; Rev. Samuel Everett Pierce, 1853–60 ; Rev. L. M. Woodruff, 1862–64 ; Rev. George B. Gow, 1864–67 ; Rev. Forest F. Emerson, 1868–73 ; Rev. J. M. English, 1875–82 ; Rev. C. D. Morris, 1882, succeeded by Rev. Thomas J. Villers the present pastor in 1888.



The East Gloucester Baptist Church was established in January, 1861, and was organized July 13, 1863. It was originally composed of 54 persons dismissed from the present church for the purpose of creating the organization. The society was organized in March, 1865 and incorporated in April, 1878. A chapel was erected in 1858, enlarged and dedicated February 3, 1869, and has recently undergone extensive alterations. The first minister was Rev. Andrew Dunn; George Dana Sanders, the present pastor, was installed June, 1885.

Meetings of unorganized Baptists were conducted about 1810 at Annisquam by Rev. Epes Davis, a Free-Will Baptist, at his own house. About 1825 he joined the Calvinist Baptists. In 1830 he built a meeting-house, dedicated in 1831. It is now known as Mechanics' Hall.

#### THE METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1805, John Edney, an English Wesleyan, became a resident of Gloucester, at Riverdale, and held meetings at his house. By his efforts, no doubt, the first Methodist sermon was preached in 1806 by Rev. George Pickering, presiding elder of the Boston district. Mr. Pickering made numerous subsequent and perhaps protracted visits. Large numbers were attracted to hear his exposition of the gospel which was characterized by all the fervidity and intensity, the distinguishing feature of the pioneer circuit preachers.

Several citizens, manifesting one of those curious outcroppings of religious intolerance which we find so hard to explain, petitioned the selectmen to interfere with these gatherings, professing to feel apprehensive for the peace of the neighborhood. The selectmen therefore called on Mr. Pickering and coolly requested him to leave town. Mr. Pickering calmly assured them that he knew what he was about and that he should remain as long as there was a prospect of his doing good, whereat the town's worthies retired and the meetings were continued.

A few converts was the result of these early labors, although the field was virtually abandoned until 1821 when Mr. Pickering, as a missionary of the New England conference, commenced periodical visits which lasted some four years. Meetings were held in the old meeting house or private residences at Riverdale. Class meetings for religious inquiry were also held. These laid the foundations for a permanent ministry and, in 1826, a society was organized composed of about 20 persons, the following persons being the first to

be formed into a class: Thomas Hillier, Dorcas Marston, Isabel Hodgkins, Judith Tucker, Clarissa Adams, Betsy Pulcifer, Rachel Riggs and Lucy Lowe.

Rev. Aaron Waitt was the first minister appointed, his field including the Cape. Services were held in the old meeting house in the Fourth Parish until the fall of 1828 when a new edifice was erected on Prospect Street, at the harbor, when Mr. Wait occupied the pulpit. In 1858 they purchased the building on Elm Street erected by the "Independent Universalist Society," which they occupied until 1883. This building is now used for secular purposes.

October 31, 1883, a new and commodious church erected in a commanding position on the corner of Prospect and Park Streets was formally dedicated and here the society is installed in a pleasant church home.

The pastors of the church have been Revs. W. R. Stone, Aaron Summers, Aaron Josselyn, John Bailey, Leonard B. Griffin, E. M. Beebe, Stephen Hiler, H. P. Hall, Joel Steele, Mr. Burrows, H. M. Bridge, W. C. Clark, John Collum, J. Wilson, Linus Fish, H. R. Parmenter, N. A. Soull, C. L. McCundy, I. J. P. Collyer, W. C. High, J. C. Smith, A. F. Herrick, N. T. Whitaker, Albert Gould, E. A. Titus, G. F. Eaton, S. B. Sweetzer, J. W. Higgins, G. W. Mansfield, and W. F. Cook, the present pastor.

In 1838, a second Methodist society and church was organized at Riverdale, Rev. Mr. Wait dividing his labors between this and the town parish. November 17, 1838, a new house of worship was erected, Samuel Curtis having donated the land. The bell on this meeting house, still in use, was purchased of the Congregational Church in Rockport and is the same that rang the alarm to the citizens of Sandy Bay when the British frigate *Nymph* bombarded the town, as before described. Since Mr. Wait at Riverdale there have been these pastors: Leonard B. Griffin, 1838; Benjamin F. Lambord, 1840; Ziba B. C. Dunham, 1841; Zachariah A. Mudge, 1842; Thomas C. Pearce, 1843; C. R. Foster, 1844; Daniel Richards, 1845; John Poulson, 1847; John G. Cary, 1848; Jarvis Wilson, 1850; Augustus F. Bailey, 1851; W. F. La Count, 1853; Z. B. C. Dunham, 1855; Horace F. Morse, 1856; Samuel A. Cushing, 1858; N. S. Spalding, 1859; John Middleton, 1861; S. Chapin, 1863; W. F. La Count, 1865; A. J. Hall, 1868; W. J. Hambleton, 1871; A. M.

Osgood, 1872; John Capen, 1873; W. P. Blackmer, 1874; W. Wilkie, 1876; N. H. Martin, 1878; I. A. Mesler, 1881; C. M. Hall, 1884; T. C. Martin, 1887.

A Third Methodist church was organized at Sandy Bay in 1831, Rev. Aaron Summers being pastor in charge.

The Fourth Methodist Church resulted from the organization of the following named persons as a class at Bay View in May, 1871: Kilby P. Sargent, George Lane, Thomas Lane, Nancy Griffin, Sarah Roberts, Daniel Roberts, William P. Hayden, George W. Hodgdon, Eliza J. Hodgdon, Lincoln Littlefield, Eliza J. Littlefield, Clara Ramsdell, Moses Ramsdell, Warren Griffin, Sarah Griffin, Charles W. Howland, William Rolly, Richard Pillage, N. Hart, N. M. Hatch.

A church building was erected on a lot of land given by Kilby P. Sargent, and was dedicated March 14, 1871. The first pastor was Alonzo Sanderson and he was succeeded by Allen J. Hall, William B. Toulmin, George E. Sanderson, John Peterson, William Silverthorn, William F. Lawford, Rev. George W. Coon.

A Fifth Methodist church was organized September 23, 1885, at East Gloucester, with 22 members. A church building was begun in June and finished in January, 1887. It is regularly supplied with preachers. The Methodists also carry on mission-work among the Swedes of the Cape.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

One or two families constituted the sole representatives of the Emerald Isle on the Cape up to 1840, but after that the accessions of this race, together with the Portuguese and others of the Catholic faith, were more numerous. With their advent commences the history of the Roman Catholic church on Cape Ann. The first mass in Gloucester was celebrated January 1, 1849, in the room of a Catholic family, Rev. John McCabe of Salem, being the officiating priest. After that, Mass was celebrated in the Town Hall, at intervals, until 1855, when the building first erected by the Baptists was purchased, removed to the site of the present stone church on Park Street and converted into a Catholic chapel, the dedication occurring September 30, 1855, by Rev. John O'Brien, of Lowell, the sermon being preached by Rev. Nicholas O'Brien, of Boston. To the exertions of the Rev. Thomas Shahan, of Salem, the acquirement of this first church is due. A few months afterwards, Rev. Luigi

Acquarone, was settled as the priest of the parish, continuing until 1871, when, at the venerable age of 80, he returned to his native village in Italy, where his life came to a peaceful close.

Parish matters went on quietly, the congregation increasing in numbers during the time. After Dr. Acquarone's departure, Rev. J. J. Healy took charge of the parish, commencing his labors here September 5, 1871. A change in methods was at once apparent and in five years this latest of the churches to obtain a foothold on the Cape had changed its home from the unpretentious wooden building referred to, to a magnificent stone edifice, which far excelled any similar structure in the town or in many towns of far greater size in the country.

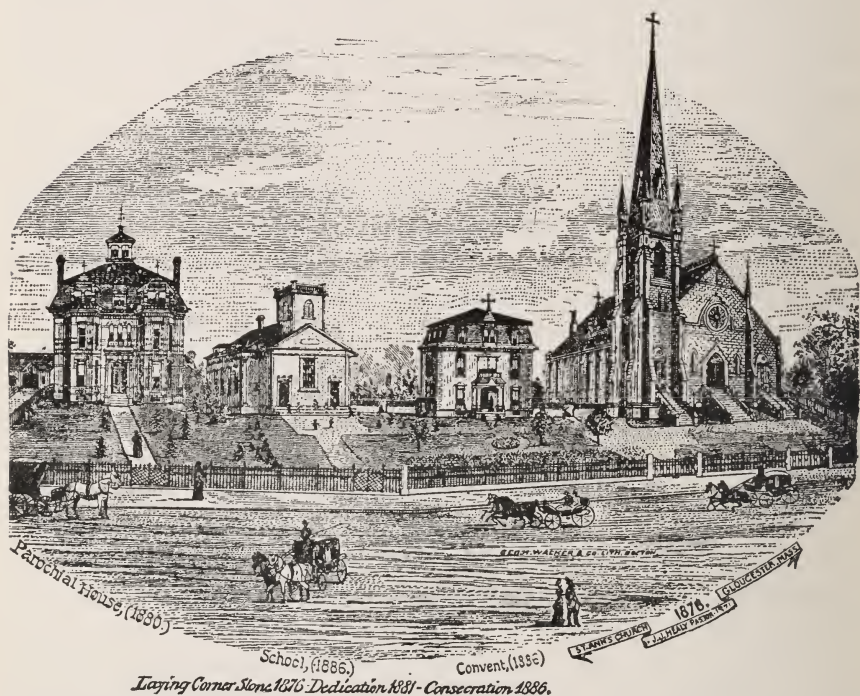
The man to whose indefatigable zeal, the acquisition of this with other parochial property is due, is the Rev. J. J. Healy, born near Bantry, County Cork, Ireland, January 30, 1835. He was ordained as a priest at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1868, and after three years in St. James, Salem, came to Gloucester. His first action of note was to purchase a parochial house, there being no provision of the kind here. He then commenced to buy house lots about the old church with the evident intention in the future of building a more commodious church. Some of the parishioners remonstrated, alarmed at the breaking away from the old conservative methods, but having acquired the necessary property, disposing of the old houses thereon, excavations were commenced for the foundations of a new church. Operations were pushed and the community saw steadily arising a massive granite structure, which gradually assumed its magnificent proportions.

The corner stone was laid in 1876, and the completion of the edifice, with its three rich marble altars and handsome frescoing followed in the same year. A short time afterwards the grand organ was erected, the finest in Essex county, then the belfry and tower and the blessing of the largest church bell in New England.

The church is a handsome stone edifice, 70 x 142 feet, of imposing architecture, and elegant in all its appointments, without and within. The basement is light, airy and commodious, having two handsome vestries on either side of an elegantly carved wooden altar, it being furnished with hard wood pews, with seating capacity for over 100 persons.



The interior of the church proper consists of nave, aisles and chancel the latter having a vestry on either side, connected by a passage, in the rear of the main altar. There are three aisles, one from each door, the main aisle being six feet and the others four feet in width. The roof is open-timbered, with the timbers cased and moulded. Over the vestibule is the organ gallery, extending slightly into the auditorium, with accommodations for 100 persons, and furnished with an organ of fine tone, built by George H. Ryder,



of Boston. The chancel, in the rear of the auditorium, is octagonal in form, with an arch 40 feet wide and 60 feet high, with heavy stucco mouldings. It is lighted by four windows, 4 x 14 feet, of richly stained glass, with figures representing the four Evangelists, with their respective emblems—the ox, lion, eagle and angel. The altars are three in number, all of marble of exquisite variety, set in mosaic style, and representing nearly all the nations of Europe. The main altar is 60 feet high and of magnificent architecture, and one might travel far amid the stately cathedrals of the old world without

finding its equal. There are 16 nave arches, eight on each side, springing from richly carved caps and graceful columns. The roof work is of pine, richly decorated, and the other finish is of brown ash. The windows are of cathedral glass, rich in design, and the frescoing is in perfect keeping with the other details of the structure. A description of the countless sacred emblems, which everywhere greet the eye from window and ceiling would require too much space and labor. The student of biblical and ecclesiastical lore may here find a rich field for interesting study, not for hours but whole days, in their pictorial illustrations. The cost, not far from \$100,000.

It was consecrated July 25, 1886, by Most Rev. John J. Williams, Archbishop of Boston, assisted by 50 of the clergymen from the neighboring towns with Rev. J. P. Bodfish, rector of the Cathedral, as grand-master of ceremonies, and Rev. Charles W. Regan, of St. Ann's Church of this city, assistant master. The consecration services began at 7 A.M. and lasted until 9.30 A.M., with most imposing ceremonials, a select choir of 40 of Boston's vocalists, singing the High Mass of Consecration, under the direction of John J. McCluskey; J. Frank Donahoe, the organist at Boston Cathedral, officiating here in a similar capacity. The day will long be remembered in the history of the church.

The handsome brick parochial house fronting on Dale Avenue was built in 1880, and the school and convent were completed in 1886. This group of church buildings occupy one of the most central squares of the city, and are one of its chief ornaments. The church alone cost over \$100,000, and is entirely free from debt. Their construction has involved an expenditure of over \$140,000.

Rev. Father Healy has been appointed permanent Rector, which carries with it the well-deserved privilege of a life tenure. The assistants at St. Anne's under Father Healy's administration, have been Rev. Eugene McCarthy, 1876, and several others who temporarily held the position. Rev. Charles W. Regan and Rev. John B. Kelliher are the present assistants. Mass was celebrated in Rockport in 1850, by Rev. John McCabe, of Salem, and a house of worship erected on Broadway, 1856. At present Rev. Thomas Tobin is pastor, the church being called St. Joachim.

Mass was first celebrated in Lanesville, about 1850 and in 1876 a church edifice, The Sacred Heart, was erected. Rev. Thomas Tobin, of Rockport, is the officiating priest. The Portuguese residents of

the town formed a church in November, 1890, the pastor being Rev. Francis De Bem. At the present time they are engaged in the preliminary work of erecting a church on Prospect Street.

#### EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. John's Episcopal Church was organized in 1864, and the church edifice erected on Middle Street the same year, mainly through the instrumentality of the late Theron Dale. At present the parish comprises about 100 families. Rev. Albert Watkins, the rector since 1890, resigned in August, 1892.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools of Gloucester have a high reputation at home and abroad. The citizens pride themselves on this fact and have always counted money well spent which has advanced the cause of education. The first public school in town was established in 1698, Thomas Riggs, being the master, although previous to this no doubt, facilities for private instruction were to be had. The education of females was not considered of as much importance as that of their more fortunate brothers. It is estimated that fully one-half the population in 1664 could neither read or write. In 1707 it was voted "to build a school house 24 feet in length, 16 feet in width and six foot stud between joists at the town's cost which was erected up in town, the bill amounting to \$82.50 in modern reckoning. At this time instruction for girls included reading, knitting and sewing. In 1749 it was given to Jemina Millett, having been for several years out of repair.

The first school-house in the harbor parish was erected on the northwesterly corner of Washington and Middle Streets on the "crotch of ye highway," the land for the purpose being granted in 1742, near the site of the Forbes school-house of to-day. The building was of one story built through the efforts of the following influential and prominent proprietors: Philemon Warner, Ezekiel Woodward, Jr., William Ellery, Nymphas Stacy, Joseph Littlehale, Thomas Allen, Eben Parsons, Epes Sargent, Joseph Allen, Nathaniel Ellery, Nathaniel Sargent, William Parsons, Daniel Witham, Peter Dolliver, and Thomas Sanders, Jr. Mr. Whittemore, afterwards a prominent citizen, was a teacher in 1758 and in the same year was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Bailly, who afterwards became an Episcopal minister. In



a letter to a friend he gives the following quaint and pleasing picture of his labors: "My school continues to increase and I have already between 20 and 30 misses who come to school dressed in sacks and ruffles. They make a very pretty appearance. We conclude at evening by singing one of Dr. Watts' hymns or else his Sapphic ode and the house is built in such a manner that leaves nothing to be desired in the melody and the order and decency which attends it." This was evidently a select school for young ladies. After 50 years' use it became dilapidated and was discontinued on the erection of the Granite Street house in 1795. This latter was a two-story structure. Adjoining was the town poor farm. After remaining there for many years the building was removed to its present location on Beacon Street.

The next was the Town Grammar school which was dedicated with great solemnity March 5, 1795. The dignitaries of the town marched in procession to Granite Street near which it was erected. Rev. Eli Forbes preached an impressive sermon. The sum of £300 was originally appropriated for its construction, but from some cause its erection was deferred for two years. From 1735 down to this time what were known as circulating schools came into existence. The sessions were held in different sections of the town according to the amount of taxes paid.

In 1804 the district system was adopted. The first and second, comprising the central portion of the town, neglected to provide a school until 19 years after, when they erected a building for the purpose on the site now occupied by the Collins school-house. In 1850 the system was abandoned, its results proving unsatisfactory, so much so, that during its life the wealthy citizens sent their children to Byfield Academy. Private institutions were also maintained by those able to defray the tuition. The town then resumed the management of its schools. The first principal of the High School was Moses Patten, appointed in that year. Since that time marked improvement has been effected in everything pertaining to public school education. The present Collins school building was dedicated with much ceremony September 19, 1864. Its name, like its predecessor, was derived from Madame Collins, who in the early part of the century gave the land upon which the building stands. The Sawyer school-house on Friend Street, similar architecturally to the Collins was erected in 1869 at a cost of \$23,000. The first brick structure,



the Babson school-house was built in 1881, the entire expenditure including heating, etc., being \$25,944. The Hildreth school-house on Eastern Avenue was erected in 1884, at an outlay of \$18,000 for building and furnishing and \$4,000 additional for grading. The High school-house on Dale Avenue was erected in 1888 and '89, the total cost, including land, being \$100,000. This building, one of the most imposing and commodious of its kind in New England, is built of brick with granite trimmings.

The first High school-house was erected in 1851 on the southwestern corner of the present lot at a cost of \$3,100, including the land. It was enlarged in 1870 and '78, and was destroyed by fire May 11, 1887.

The whole number of pupils registered during the year 1892 was 4,146, of which 313 were in the High School. There are 108 teachers employed, including four males, 10 of which are in the High School. The number of buildings is 22 and the total cost of maintenance for the past year was \$53,740.21. The present school committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Asa G. Andrews, chairman, *ex-officio*, William A. Pew, William H. Jordan, Robert R. Fears, John L. Stanley, J. E. Garland, Henry C. L. Haskell, Allan Rogers, W. Frank Parsons, Alfred F. Stickney.

Freeman Putney is the present superintendent of schools.



## CHAPTER XV.

## Fires and Murders.

EARLY CONFLAGRATIONS. FIRES OF 1830 AND 1864. OTHER EVENTS OF THIS CHARACTER. SERIOUS CASUALTY AT THE DALE RESIDENCE. PLUMMER, PARSONS, AND OTHER MURDERS.

THE first mention of fire in town was in 1656, when it is recorded that John Rowe, who settled near the Farms, was possessed of a "mind to set his house on fire and run away by ye light" giving as a reason, disinclination "to live longer among such a company of hell hounds." The house of William Colman, who resided near the Farms as early as 1664, was burned, probably the first in town.

The first fire company in town was instituted January 10, 1766. August 18, 1789 the "Masonick Fire Society" was formed, Barnet Harkin, being the captain. This was followed in 1803 by the organization of the "Social Fire Society," and in 1807 by the "United Fire Society." The first mention of the subject in local records is in 1785 when it was voted to furnish staffs for the fire department. Each member of the early societies were provided with one or two buckets, and two leather bags of a capacity of three gallons. Hand tubs were first purchased in 1793, and steam fire engines, the Cape Ann and Magnolia, in 1864.

The first serious fire in town occurred September 30, 1830. Between four and five o'clock in the morning the people were awakened by the ringing of the church bells sounding an alarm of fire which originated in the outfitting store of Samuel Gilbert, on the corner of Front and Commercial Streets, supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of oil clothes. At the time, the weather being very fine, about all the able-bodied men in the community were fishing. The Gloucester Artillery was on an excursion to Salem, so that the available working force was small. The fire department consisted of one hand tub which had to be filled with water from buckets, such a thing as a suction engine being unheard of. The flames crept leisurely along from building to building with-

out much opposition and the blaze began to assume large proportions, and it became evident that unless something was done a large part of the town would be destroyed. The greater portion of the crowd was composed of women and they lent their efforts toward extinguishing the conflagration. Two lines were formed, one comprising men and the other of women. The men filled and passed along their line the old leather fire buckets in use while the women returned them empty. The fire made its way on the lower side of the street to a building on what is now the site of Odd Fellows' Hall. Two enormous chestnut trees on the premises proved an efficient barrier to the flames, and the building was saved. The house is still in existence, having been moved to the rear of the present brick edifice. Meanwhile the alarm and appeal for help had been sent to the surrounding towns, and the engines from Salem, Ipswich and other places, together with the members of the artillery company celebrating in Salem, soon hastened over the road. The fire had reached Short Street, when the reinforcement got to work and effectually stopped its further progress. It was then past noon; 40 dwellings and 60 stores were destroyed, and the loss was estimated at some \$150,000.

This blow fell with crushing force, as but little insurance was carried at that time and many were reduced from comfortable circumstances to poverty. The tidings of the disaster spread rapidly and excited public sympathy. Generous subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers were taken up. Among the first to respond was Hon. Josiah Quincy, who sent a substantial sum, his sense of duty in this respect being heightened by the gratitude he felt for the attention that had been shown his dying father in 1775, and for the respectful manner in which the remains of this patriot were given a temporary interment. The material help that flowed in from the outside in a generous stream enabled the people to quickly recover from the shock.

#### THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The next great fire occurred February 18, 1864. It was discovered at four o'clock in the morning in a store in Sawyer's Block on Front Street, occupied by Andrew Elwell, Jr., as a tailoring establishment. It was bitter cold at the time, the thermometer standing at six degrees below zero.

The flames spread rapidly and in a very short time five stores were in ashes. The fire swept from Sawyer's Block to the house of James Mansfield, on the southern section of the street, and from the store of Cyrus Story to the Custom House on the northern side, at which place it was checked by a steam fire engine which arrived from Salem. Fire companies with engines from South Danvers, Marblehead and from Boston responded to the call for assistance. The military company, stationed at the fort on Eastern Point, rendered valuable aid. The total amount of property destroyed was estimated at \$450,000, on which there was an insurance of \$180,000. The number of buildings burned was 103. This was the most serious fire in the history of the town.



MAIN STREET—From Calef's Dry Goods Establishment,  
Taken April 16, 1861, after a Snow Storm.

#### OTHER CONFLAGRATIONS.

May 16, 1869, the new Town Hall just erected was burned. The loss was \$75,000. Another destructive fire occurred August 27, 1873. It was discovered shortly before 12 o'clock at night in Dr. F. W. A. Bergengren's Block on Front Street. The flames spread rapidly, communicating with the buildings on the corner of Hancock and Front Streets, working across the street. The fire was well under control when one of the steam engines broke down and the reservoir became exhausted. The flames were fanned into new vigor, and worked their way to the "old corner," burning out the



establishment of Procter Brothers, for the second time in the history of the firm. The total loss was estimated at \$125,000, which was fully covered.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of March 14, 1875, the three-story wooden building on Front Street, occupied as a hotel and known as the Davis House, caught fire and burned to the ground. Many of the inmates were rescued in an unconscious condition and narrowly escaped death by burning. Among those who distinguished themselves on this occasion by saving lives was Arthur H. Rowe. Four were burned within the building, or taken out so badly injured as to



MAIN STREET, 1892—From Calef's Store showing Relaying of Street Railway Tracks.

cause their death in a short time. Their names were Margaret Walton, Julia Kelly, Hector Skinner and Hugh Logan.

September 28, 1879, about two acres of business houses were laid in ashes by the flames. Shortly before 5 o'clock in the morning, the three-story building on Rogers Street, known as Carter's oil clothing factory was discovered to be afire, and before it could be extinguished it had communicated to the Eureka House on the corner of Duncan Street and the Gloucester National Bank, consuming the upper stories and damaging and destroying other small buildings in the vicinity. The blaze crossed Duncan Street and consumed Low's

Block and various wooden buildings. The total loss was \$75,000 and was covered by insurance. Fire engines from Salem, Beverly and Rockport rendered valuable assistance.

Tuesday, July 2, 1884, the block manufactory of Harvey & Tarr, on Duncan Street, caught fire at about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, spreading rapidly to other structures in the vicinity. Seventeen buildings, involving a loss of \$60,000, were destroyed.

#### SERIOUS CASUALTY.

The only serious casualty occurred July 29, 1867, at the residence of the late Eben Dale, at Freshwater Cove. Owing to the leakage of a gas making apparatus, the cellar became filled with the substance. This became ignited and the department was summoned. A detail of firemen had been engaged some fifteen minutes when a lighted lantern was brought in. An explosion followed and a volume of fire poured out, hurling those in its vicinity quite a distance. The clothing of the men inside was set on fire and their agony was terrible. They were quickly gotten out and rolled on the ground by the firemen and spectators. Among those in the cellar and receiving injuries were: Moses Rust, Jr., Sherman J. Carter, William Somes, Stephen Rich, William Gardner, hosemen; Andrew J. Rowe, George H. Oakes, William Bickford, chief engineer; Bennett Griffin, assistant engineer; Frank Burnham, Thomas Raymond, Edward L. Hotchkiss, Phillip C. S. Day, Sydney Gardner, Milby Martin, George Hodgkins, Jacob Gaffney and Eben Dale. Mr. Rust died in great agony next morning, and was buried the following Wednesday, the Masons and other societies attending in a body. Messrs. Carter, Somes, Rich and Gardner were severely burned.

The department apparatus at present consists of four steam fire engines, two hook and ladder trucks, three hose wagons, two four-wheel hose carriages, three hand engines, two chemical engines, one supply wagon, one fire pump on the lighter Abbott Coffin. Fifteen horses are assigned to the various houses. The fire alarm consists of 25 boxes and appurtenances. The chief engineer is Charles S. Marchant.

#### MURDERS.

The first murder recorded in town was committed by a young man named Samuel Plummer, the son of Dr. David Plummer, a highly respected physician. Samuel graduated from Harvard College

at the age of 19, in 1771. He then returned home and commenced the study of medicine with his father who resided near Poles' Hill at Riverdale. The facts bearing upon this case are as follows : Shortly after his return a slave employed as a house-maid was discovered to be approaching an accouchement and young Plummer was supposed to be accountable for her condition. It was her custom to drive the cows to and from pasture in the rear of Poles' Hill. Failing to return from her usual evening duty, search was made, and the girl was found murdered, having been killed with a sword which was found in a fissure of a ledge. The implement was known to be the property of Dr. Plummer. With the facts of the case in mind the popular sentiment was directed against his son, as the perpetrator of the crime. The proper officials failing to take cognizance of the affair, the feeling became so intense that Plummer was forced to leave town. Some 30 years later, a stranger alighted from the stage at Lowe's tavern. The village loungers and populace gathered awaiting the arrival of the mail, and speculated with some concern as to the name and mission of the new comer. What would have been the consequence if those to whom the murder of the black woman at Poles' Hill was still fresh in memory had known that the stranger was the young medical student who committed the deed, it would be difficult to prophesy. However, he was safe. Thirty years, with a crime of this character on a man's conscience, greatly changes his outward appearance. He stopped at the tavern for a day while people passed in and out, without once suspecting his identity. He walked about the old town, not greatly changed from his boyhood days, for since his hasty flight over Hodgkins' ferry and the Ipswich road, his native place has been sorely tried by war. Death had in the meantime played havoc with his family. His father and mother had long since passed away. Some of his brothers had been drowned at sea, another left the town, and but one remained. The sensations of an educated man in viewing the scenes from which he had been forced to flee must be various and conflicting. Alas the results of youthful folly, of vain endeavors to conceal an indiscretion by a damning crime, changing the brightest prospects of life, and converting one of high lineage into an outcast and a wanderer on the face of the earth. He made himself known to one cousin who accompanied him about the town for a day, after which he disappeared as mysteriously as he came. Nothing was subsequently heard from him.



In 1821, the Annisquam woods was the scene of a murder. Gorham Parsons, while chopping wood, struck and instantly killed a boy of 10 years, named Eben Davis, the act being done with a hatchet. The boy had given offence by singing a song. After committing the deed Parsons took the boy on his back and carried him to the village. He was arrested and tried for murder but set up the defense that the hatchet flew, striking the boy, killing him accidentally. Although the character of the wound rendered this story highly improbable, yet from the fact that Parsons had taken the boy from the woods, he was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted. Years afterwards while on a fishing voyage he confessed the deed to some of the crew, declaring that he had carried the boy on his back long enough. Watching his chance he attached a millstone to his neck and jumped overboard.

On September 5, 1857, on a peaceful Sabbath afternoon, the people of East Gloucester were startled by a terrible tragedy. On that date Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, wife of Samuel Davis, accompanied by two sisters and Mrs. Mary A. Douglass, started for Sayward's pasture to pick berries. In a short time they were joined by Mr. Davis who approached his wife flourishing a revolver. Mrs. Ackley, one of the sisters, asked him what he intended to do with the weapon. He made no reply but immediately fired at his wife, the ball piercing her heart. Despite the remonstrances of the women he fired again, the second ball passing through his wife's arm. She fell to the ground and expired in a few moments. He then walked a short distance and placing the revolver deliberately against his own breast pulled the trigger. He fell to the ground, the ball having lodged near the heart and died in a few moments. The unfortunate couple came from Cutler, Me., and had been married four years. Davis was an active, industrious man, but reports were that his wife had not conducted herself for some time past in a manner becoming a virtuous woman. This fact preyed upon the man's mind. Upon returning from a fishing voyage he found his house locked and his wife absent at a muster in Newburyport. Upon her return they quarrelled, and in all probability, he then planned the fatal tragedy which followed.

April 5, 1859, Benjamin F. Brougham was assaulted by three men and received injuries from which he died two days later. Brougham was the bartender of the Empire saloon on Beach Street. Between



the hours of five and six in the afternoon three men named James Crawley, George Harney and Jesse McCarty came in and asked for drinks, intimating that they did not intend to pay for the same. Brougham replied that that was not his style of doing business, whereupon, so it is stated, he was set upon by the men, who jumped behind the counter, threw him to the floor and furiously assailed him with bottles. Brougham was alone when the parties entered, but the noise of the scuffle attracted the attention of persons in an adjoining room, who rescued him from any further assaults. When Brougham got up, bleeding severely, he remarked "that it was a shame for three men to come in and murder a man in this way." Shortly after he became insensible and never regained consciousness. The assaulting parties, including Crawley, who was generally believed to have delivered the fatal blow, escaped to parts unknown. Some six years afterwards he was reported seen in the North End, Boston, but before he could be apprehended had again disappeared and the crime remained unpunished. Brougham was 26 years of age, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., but had followed fishing from this port for five or six years. Rev. Mr. Mellen, pastor of the Universalist church conducted the services at the funeral of the murdered man held in the Gloucester House and took advantage of the occasion to preach a forceful sermon to those present on the lessons to be drawn from the event.

A sad affair occurred April 22, 1867. Thomas Doherty who resided on Friend Street, while quarrelling with his wife, killed his three-year old boy. The child was sleeping on a bed when a dispute arose over his possession. The husband endeavored to wrest the child from the wife. The latter released her hold and the babe was dashed violently against the floor and killed. Doherty was arrested, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

A cold-blooded murder occurred on the evening of January 13, 1870, Commercial Street being the scene. Capt. William Whittemore, who commanded a coast-bound craft then lying in the harbor, accompanied by John C. Goodwin, were wending their way toward Fort Wharf, when they were accosted by George Hibbert, locally known as "the Hopper," Alfred Shaw and John McDonough. They immediately attacked the two men. Goodwin made his escape, but Capt. Whittemore fell from a murderous wound in the head, the

knife penetrating the skull and which was always supposed to have been inflicted by Shaw. The victim of the assault lingered on unconsciously until his death, January 18, being under the care of one of the Masonic fraternity, Capt. Peter Sinclair, of which body he was a member. He was 38 years old, a native of Deer Isle, Me., where he left a widow and four children.

This gang then proceeded to the liquor saloon of Peter McEachran on Front Street, where their request for liquor was refused. At this Shaw inflicted a dangerous knife wound in the abdomen of McEachran. It is supposed that money was the motive which prompted the murder. Hibbard and Shaw were arrested and brought to trial, but through a defect in drawing up the indictment, were discharged from custody.

August 4, 1875, the saloon of Adam Head, East Gloucester, was the scene of a tragedy. John Halley and Charles M. Ramsdell, two fishermen who had previously had a dispute, became involved in an altercation. Halley, who was the aggressor, struck Ramsdell over the mouth, whereupon the latter inflicted a gash with a jackknife, severing the throat of Halley from ear to ear. Ramsdell fled but was captured. He was convicted of manslaughter and imprisoned two years. He was 24 years old and belonged in Wells, Me. Halley left a wife and ten children.

April 11, 1877, the body of Charles H. Gilman of Lowell, was found murdered in a reservoir near the railroad station at Rockport. He was the agent for a sewing machine attachment, and was accompanied by a young man named Albert Joy. Circumstances pointed strongly toward the latter as the perpetrator of the deed. A stout stick was found near the scene freshly cut from a growth of wood. It was supposed that Gilman was in the act of leaning over to drink when the fatal blows were inflicted. Joy was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, which was modified to imprisonment for life.

September 1, 1881, Mrs. Mary A. Jeffs shot her husband, James F. Jeffs, inflicting a fatal wound. The affair was the culmination of domestic trouble. She was 35, he 65. They, with four children, lived in a one-story house at 3 Roberts Court, West Gloucester. Mrs. Jeffs returned home from a neighbor's and found the house locked. She sent her little eight-year old daughter through the cellar-way to unfasten the door in order to gain admittance. On getting inside

she found her husband in the pantry. According to her story he was brandishing a knife, threatening to kill her. At this she proceeded to a drawer, produced a revolver, which she had bought a short time before, and fired with fatal effect. The man staggered outside the door some two feet, fell amid some vines and expired. At the trial it was proven that the knife that she claimed was brandished was nothing but a dull, short implement used for splitting mackerel or shocking clams. The woman claimed that she had suffered much neglect and abuse from her husband and had been compelled to support her family by picking berries and otherwise. Both were natives of Gloucester, the man having served in the army during the Civil War. Mrs. Jeff's maiden name was Chandler. She was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two years of imprisonment.

July 15, 1884, Michael Lawless, overseer of the Gloucester Water Co., then constructing trenches throughout the town, assaulted and killed John Duffy. The affair happened at the foot of Commonwealth Avenue on Washington Street. Duffy was a laborer in the trenches, and as the evidence showed, asked Lawless for his "time" in a somewhat aggravating manner. Words followed, and Lawless springing upon the man rained a shower of blows and jumped upon his body, until he was compelled to desist by the laborers. The man was carried into a yard near by and shortly after expired. Lawless was tried and convicted of manslaughter, but owing to the aggravating circumstances of the case, received but three months' imprisonment.

April 26, 1887, the body of Thomas A. Lomasney, a book agent was found in the dock at the wharf of Cunningham & Thompson, Commercial Street, under circumstances which indicated foul play. It was proven that the unfortunate man had been seen in the company of Smith and another fisherman in various saloons the evening previous and had been observed near the place where the body was found. About a week afterwards, Lomasney's watch was found hidden under a barn at Vincent's Point, near the wharf where the vessel in which Smith sailed was laying. Smith was tried, found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life, which term he is now serving. He was always considered a hard character. Lomasney came from Lawrence and had always borne a good reputation.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## Miscellaneous.

OLD HOUSES. CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE. WATER WORKS. NEWSPAPERS. BANKS. GLOUCESTER LYCEUM AND SAWYER FREE LIBRARY. HUNTRESS AND GILBERT HOMES. SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE oldest house on Cape Ann is undoubtedly that built by Thomas Riggs, the first schoolmaster and town clerk. He settled here in 1658 and had a grant of land at Goose Cove. In 1661 he bought houses and land of Matthew Coe and Thomas and John Wakley. He chose a spot for his residence commanding a magnificent view. That portion in the foreground of the picture has always been pointed out as the house erected by him. It is constructed of pine logs, about 10 x 12 inches, squared with a broad axe. The structure is a perfect type of those erected by the first settlers, comprising one small room and an attic. The gambrel-roofed portion was erected by his grandson, George Riggs. In its outward and inward appearance, the house is of much interest to the antiquarian. It is reached by a road on the left approaching the Willows. At present it is occupied by Mr. Joseph Brown, whose wife is a descendant of the builder.

The Freeman House, at West Gloucester, or a portion of it was erected before 1700, and was used as a tavern for many years. It is now occupied by Charles Freeman, a descendant of one of the slaves held here in the eighteenth century, who achieved his freedom and at the same time his family name.

The Babson house at Pigeon Cove, said to have been erected in 1698, when three of the name fled from Salem to this locality and erected the house to hide their mother, who was accused of being a witch, is in an excellent state of preservation.

The Ellery house at Riverdale, erected between 1704 and 1710, by the Rev. John White, the most historic on the Cape, came into possession of the family of that name, a descendant of which was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was at one time a



noted tavern. The Babson house, directly opposite, was erected by Joseph Allen about 1740 and came into possession of the Babson family by marriage. It is a fine type of the gambrel-roofed style and in excellent preservation.

The Dennison house at Bay View erected in 1727, the Byles house at West Gloucester, and several others of early date still remain.

The Parsons house, more familiarly known as the Morse house, on



OLD RIGGS HOUSE, ANNISQUAM. BUILT ABOUT 1660.

Western Avenue near the foot of Parson's Hill, was built about 1713 by Samuel Parsons, a grandson of Jeffrey, the early settler, the timbers being cut near by. It has always remained in possession of his descendants, the present occupant, Isaac Parsons Morse, being the great great grandson of the builder, his wife being a descendant of Samuel, on her mother's side. Their son, George H. Morse and grandson Charles Parsons Morse are the sixth and seventh generations that have lived in the house.

## CUSTOM HOUSE.

Gloucester early achieved importance, and in 1683 was made a lawful port of the colony, attached to the Salem district. In 1725, the craft "Snow Esther" was seized here for smuggling operations. In 1768, Samuel Fellows, an officer of the customs, residing with Jesse Saville, drew down upon his head the wrath of the populace and a mob of about 85 persons, headed by prominent citizens, proceeded to Saville's house, which they searched thoroughly for the offending official, expressing a determination to deal violently with him if found. Fortunately he escaped. Saville was knocked down and his family otherwise ill-treated by the mob. Despite this summary notice of future consequences, Saville accepted the position of customs official and so interfered with the operations of the smuggling merchants and their sympathizers that their animosity was directed against him and on March 23, 1770, another mob, disguised as Indians and negroes proceeded to his house, pulled him from bed, dragging him in a most brutal and shocking manner to the harbor, a distance of four miles, where he was very roughly handled. Several persons were fined and imprisoned for the first offence, but political excitement had reached such a stage that it was most difficult to get any evidence to secure the conviction of the perpetrators of this deed. A negro was the only person tried for complicity in the affair. He was made a scape-goat and in March, 1772, was publicly whipped in Salem, having been previously stationed on the gallows, with a halter around his neck. The black, unintimidated by this threatening test, refused to divulge the names of the guilty parties.

An amusing incident of how one of these smuggling merchants outwitted a custom officer is told. A schooner owned by Joseph Foster arrived during the night from a foreign port, and no time was lost in landing and disposing of the cargo, a large amount of goods being taken ashore before dawn. A tide-waiter from Salem was expected early in the morning and his coming involved serious consequences for Foster. At the cut was a small quarantine station where in time of small-pox alarm, an athletic Irishman named John McKean was employed to stop all strangers and subject them to a disinfecting process. Col. Foster racked his brain to circumvent the customs official, the result being that McKean met the tide-waiter at the bridge and subjected him to a thorough fumigation, which

lasted until nightfall, when he was released. It is sufficient to say that he found nothing dutiable on his tour of inspection the next morning.

Whether the rough experience of Mr. Saville deterred others from holding this unpopular office during the years immediately preceding the Revolution, is not known. It is certain, however, that there was no cessation up to the opening of the Revolution of the extensive smuggling operations, characteristic of this period. In 1771, Richard Sylvester was appointed "land-waiter, weigher and gauger." At that time the faithful discharge of his duties brought upon him the full force of the popular odium. In order to prevent any personal injury, the selectmen in September, 1772, ordered Sylvester to leave town with his family, but he paid no attention to this request beyond publishing a sarcastic card in the Boston News Letter, in which he "prays leave to acquaint these worthies that he cannot nor will not comply with this request."

In 1778, the General Court passed an act which provided that in several Massachusetts sea ports, including Gloucester, there should be established a naval office, the official appointed to attend to general custom-house work, with an established list of fees. Samuel Whittemore received the first assignment in November of that year, and held the office until 1789, with the exception of a portion of the year 1782, when Solomon Gorham filled the position.

In 1789 the United States established a custom house here. At that time there was over 7,000 tons of shipping enrolled in the district, engaged in commerce and the fisheries. From 1795 to 1810 there were eight ships and 25 brigs owned and fitted at this port. Epes Sargent was first appointed to the office in 1789, and his successors have been: William Tuck, 1796; John Gibaut, a prominent merchant, who is buried in the old Bridge Street grounds, 1802; John Kittredge, 1805; William Pearce, Jr., 1822; William Beach, 1828; George D. Hale, 1838; George W. Pearce, 1841; Eben H. Stacy, 1843; Eli F. Stacy, 1844; John L. Rogers, 1848; Frederick G. Low, 1850; William H. Manning, 1853; Gorham Babson, 1858; John S. Webber, 1861; William A. Pew, 1865; Fitz J. Babson, 1869; David S. Presson, 1885; William A. Pew, the present incumbent, in 1890.

The office of the collector was established in various private buildings until 1854, when \$40,000 for the building of a custom house



and post office was obtained mainly through the efforts of the late Moses Tarr, who went to Washington and succeeded in getting an appropriation for the purpose voted. At that time Timothy Davis, a merchant of Gloucester, was representative in Congress from this district. He served two terms and was the only native ever elected to the position.

#### POST OFFICE.

The Gloucester post office was established in 1792, the first postmaster being Henry Phelps, who kept an apothecary shop and was also acting magistrate of the town, his place of business being on



THE OLD POST OFFICE.

Front Street. Previous to this the mails were received semi-weekly at Haskell's Tavern on Middle Street. Mr. Phelps' successors were Capt. Isaac Elwell, appointed March 3, 1809; William Stevens, 1820; Leonard J. Presson, appointed November 22, 1834; Gorham Parsons, appointed February 20, 1839; T. Sewall Lancaster, January 22, 1849; John W. Wonson, June 14, 1858; William H. Haskell, May, 1861; Charles E. Grover, 1867; Mayor D. W. Low, 1873; Charles C. Cressy, 1886; James H. Mansfield, the present incumbent in 1890.

Until the construction of the present government building the offices were generally established in the place of business of the appointee. The illustration gives the oldest existing building used



for that purpose, when Mr. Parsons was postmaster, which stood on the spot now occupied by his sons and successors in business, W. Frank Parsons and Brother, on Main street.

#### WATER WORKS.

The water question first came up in a definite form in February, 1880, when George S. Norman, Esq., a capitalist of Newport, made a proposition to the citizens to construct a system of water works, and provide not less than 150 hydrants, at an annual rental to the city of \$8,000, and an amount equal to the tax which might be assessed on the plant when constructed. At a citizens' meeting called to consider the matter, it was voted 153 to 67 to petition the legislature to suspend the rules and allow the admission of a bill to enable the city to obtain a supply of water, and also to request the city council to appoint a committee to consider the question and report upon the sources of supply. April 17, the Governor signed a bill, authorizing the city to take land, etc., construct a system of water works and issue bonds to an amount not to exceed \$300,000 for the purpose. All this had been accomplished within two months of the time when the matter was first mentioned.

In the meantime, the committee on water caused surveys to be made. Anticipating that the city would not construct the works they recommended that at the meeting, called to pass upon the adoption or rejection of the act of the legislature, Mr. Norman's proposition be also submitted to the popular vote. At the same time that gentleman modified his original proposition, agreeing to extend the system to Lanesville, and establish 170 hydrants, for \$8,500, and exemption of taxation. At a meeting held October 12, 1880, the act was rejected by a vote of 567 nays to 89 yeas, and at the succeeding city election it was voted, 850 to 714 to accept the last proposition of Mr. Norman. Accordingly, the Gloucester Water Supply Company was incorporated March 31, 1881, with the power to construct a system of water works, the city to have the privilege at any time to purchase the works. The company again submitted a proposition to the city, similar to Mr. Norman's, except the contract was to run for 25 years. The committee appointed by the city government drew up a contract which the company declined to accept. Finally, the water company decided to begin operations independently of municipal action. The work of construction was commenced in 1884, vigorously pushed, and in the fall of 1885 was completed.

There are few places in New England more fortunately situated as regards a water supply than Gloucester. The principal sources of storage are at Dike's Meadow and Wallace Pond, West Gloucester, the former comprising 85 acres of water, of an average depth of 23 to 28 feet and a water-shed of 408, and the latter 45 acres, with a water-shed of 178. Nature intended both places for lakes, but man has completed the work by the erection of dams. The water-shed for miles around is owned by the company. There are no buildings on the area and pollution is impossible. Both are shaded by the forest primeval and furnish an inexhaustible source of pure water. In the remote contingency of an accident to one, the supply of the other is instantly available. The Wallace Pond is fed by never-failing springs. Over three million gallons have been pumped from this lake in one day and, in pumping two days afterwards, it has been conclusively shown that there was no diminution in the supply. By a continuation of the dams, the storage can be easily quadrupled. The surface of these basins consist of hard and rocky gravel.

The pumping station is situated at West Gloucester and is furnished with two powerful duplex Knowles pumps, which can be used combined or singly in case of accident. These are capable of throwing 5,000,000 gallons per day into the reservoir.

This reservoir is situated on Bond's Hill, 190 feet above the sea level and has a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons, which can be readily increased.

The main trunk is 18 inches in diameter and the sizes of the pipes vary from that to 16, 14, 12, 10, eight and six inches, as the needs of various localities require, furnishing an ample amount for all occasions.

The piping is sheet iron, cement lined inside and out, conducive to purity and preventing the growth of fungus or rusting of the interior. Over 30 miles of streets are covered, and at present there are 2,500 takers. Numerous gates are established for shut-offs and the hydrants which protect the city in case of fire are connected with six-inch branches. In reality the system is a dual one, the Magnolia extension being so connected with the pumping main as to be practically independent. The company intend to be further protected against accident by providing apparatus with which they can pump directly into the mains should necessity require.

At present, the daily consumption is 2,000,000 gallons, but with a sewerage system the amount bids fair to be greatly increased. The piping extends through the principal streets of the town, nearly as far as the Green on Washington Street. In the near future it will undoubtedly be continued to Lanesville. The extension to Magnolia Point and Fresh Water Cove was accomplished a few years ago. The city first entered into a contract with the company in 1887, for forty hydrants. The number has been gradually increased, the present number being 180.

The system has been wisely planned under the direction of the company's superintendent, G. Norman Weaver, Esq.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in town was the Gloucester Telegraph, issued on the first of January, 1827. It was published weekly until 1834, then semi-weekly until 1873, when it again changed to weekly, and so continued until it went out of existence in October, 1876.

The Gloucester Democrat was a semi-weekly, first published in 1834, and merged into the Salem Advertiser in February, 1838.

The Cape Ann Light was begun as a weekly edition of the Gloucester Telegraph in 1843 and discontinued in 1873.

The Gloucester News, also a semi-weekly, was first issued in 1848 and in 1851 was merged into the Gloucester Telegraph.

The Cape Ann Advertiser was first a monthly, as the Gloucester Advertiser from 1856 to 1857, then semi-monthly to the fifth of December the same year, when it took its present name and was published every two weeks until November, 1858, since which time it has been issued weekly.

The Gloucester Bulletin was a weekly paper from November, 1877 to the 30th of April, 1888.

The Gloucester News, daily, published its first number the 28th of June, 1884, and its last on the fourth of February, 1886.

The Cape Ann Breeze, daily, was first issued on the 29th of August, 1884.

The Gloucester Daily Times commenced publication June 16, 1888.

#### BANKS.

The Gloucester Bank established in 1796 was the first institution of the kind in town, and in 1856 was followed by the Cape Ann Bank, organized under the old state law. They were re-organized in 1865, under the national banking system.

The First National Bank came into existence in 1864. In 1875, the City National Bank was formed. All these institutions have been characterized by safe and conservative management and rank high in financial circles. The Cape Ann Savings Bank, standing among the very first in the state, was organized in 1846. The cashiers are as follows: Gloucester, William Babson; Cape Ann, Hiram Rich; First National, George R. Bradford; City National, William A. Pew. Gloucester Co-operative Bank was formed in 1887, and the Gloucester Safe Deposit and Trust Co. in 1891.

#### GLOUCESTER LYCEUM AND SAWYER FREE LIBRARY.

The Gloucester Lyceum was formed February 2, 1830, and in 1850 a library was started in connection. It had a precarious existence until 1871, when Samuel E. Sawyer gave the institution \$10,000 and the name of the Sawyer Free Library was attached to the institution. On February 1, 1884, Mr. Sawyer purchased the estate on the corner of Middle Street and Dale Avenue for \$20,000 and deeded it to trustees as a perpetual gift to the citizens for a library home accompanied by an endowment gift of \$20,000 additional. At his death he bequeathed the institution \$100,000 more, but at present his will is being contested.

The purpose of the Lyceum was for the holding of courses of lectures. The finest talent of the country has appeared before it in this connection among them being the two Everetts, Choate, Sumner, Rantoul, Winthrop, Colfax, Greeley, Emerson, Parker, Curtis, Phillips, Bayard Taylor, Dr. Holland, Chapin, Starr King, Hillard, Thoreau, Beecher, Giles, Gough, Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, Burlingame, Holmes, Alger, Whipple, Vanderhoff, Bancroft, Dana and others. After presenting 38 annual courses it was discontinued in 1869.

#### HUNTRESS AND GILBERT HOMES.

The city is fortunate in the possession of two homes for the dependent aged. The Huntress Home on Prospect Street was purchased in 1887, for \$12,000. It was erected a few years before as a private residence and was considered the finest of the kind in the city. Its cost was \$30,000. It was purchased by money bequeathed for the purpose by Joseph Huntress, a native of Gloucester, who resided in Boston. Inmates are restricted to old ladies, natives of the town.



The Gilbert Home on Western Avenue, the picture of which appears in the old houses, is one of the old ante Revolutionary structures, built by a member of the Ellery family. Its owner, Addison Gilbert, at his death bequeathed the edifice, which had been his residence, as a home for the worthy aged of both sexes.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

Free Masonry on the Cape has an ancient and honorable history. There were, no doubt, a number of the craft residents of the town



D. O. FROST, Master of Tyrian Lodge.

before the first lodge was organized, but no attempt was made to secure a charter until 1770, when March 2, one was granted. Following is the opening portion of the historic document.

"To all the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons to whom these presents may come :

Joseph Warren, Esq., Grand Master in Boston, New England, and within 100 miles circumjacent of the same, by patent from George, Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master of Masons in Scotland, duly authorized and appointed and in ample form installed, sends greeting."

The document then goes on to state that Philip Maret, John

Fletcher, Andrew Gidding, George Brown, David Parker, Barnett Harkin and Epes Sargent, Jr., all Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, resident in Gloucester, New England, desire to be erected a regular and duly constituted lodge, under the name of Tyrian Lodge. The charter is signed by Joseph Warren, G'd Master; Joseph Webb, D'y G'd M.; Moses Deshon, S. G. W.; Ezra Collins, J. G. W.; Paul Revere, S. G. D.; Samuel Danforth, J. G. D. The charter was duly indorsed under the signatures of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge. The first meeting was held at the house of Widow Sargent, and the lodge was organized by choice of the following: W. M., Barnett Harkin; S. W., George Brown; J. W., John Fletcher; secretary, Epes Sargent, Jr. Barnett Harkin, the first master, was the village schoolmaster, and Epes Sargent, Jr., the secretary, was a member of a prominent family, a graduate of Harvard in 1776, and the first collector of the port under the national government. March 17, 1770, Capt. Cornelius Fellows and Philemon Stacy were proposed as entered apprentices, and on March 25, it is recorded, that each paid 48 shillings for his making. They were the first persons who received the degrees in masonry in Tyrian Lodge. The records show that on January 2, 1781, Brother Stephen Bruce was directed as proxy for Tyrian Lodge, to vote in the Grand Lodge for Gen. Washington, as Grand Master General of the United States, and Thursday, December 11, 1800, it was voted "that the lodge wear a badge of mourning on Sunday, the 14th inst., in remembrance of our late Worthy Grand Master, George Washington." Among the many antiquities in possession of the lodge are a set of jewels, a square, level and plumb, of solid silver, manufactured for the lodge by Paul Revere. His initials are stamped in the silver, and the lodge still has the bills of the patriot artisan for the same. March 2, 1870, the lodge celebrated its centennial anniversary in a befitting manner, Hon. I. A. S. Steele, being master at the time and also at the 120th anniversary. The lodge officers for the year 1892 are as follows: W. M., David O. Frost; S. W., Joseph H. Rowe; Treas., Sargent S. Day; Sec., Herbert C. Taft; Chap., W. Frank Parsons; Marshal, W. W. Cook; S. D., James C. Richardson; J. D., C. H. M. Hazel; S. S., John J. Kevany; J. S., Edgar Marchant; I. S., Francis Clark; Tyler, Solomon Sargent. The masters since 1874 have been as follows: 1874-75, John Corliss; 1876-77, James Clark; 1878-79, Charles H. Boynton; 1880-81,

William Babson ; 1882, I. A. S. Steele ; 1883-84, Leonard J. Presson ; 1885-86-87, E. Archer Bradley ; 1888-89, Herbert C. Taft ; 1890, I. A. S. Steele ; 1891-92, D. O. Frost.

William Ferson Royal Arch Chapter was constituted in November 1871. Following are the officers for 1892 ; M. E. H. P., H. C. Taft ; ex-King, W. E. Parsons ; ex-Scribe, W. A. Homans, Jr. ; Treas., S. S. Day ; Sec., C. R. Hanson ; Chap., R. R. Fears ; Prin. Soj., W. M. Gaffney ; Capt. of Hosts, C. F. Wonson ; R. A. Capt., G. H. Morton ; M. of 3d vail, C. J. Gray ; M. of 2d vail, Edgar Marchant ; M. of 1st vail, Henry P. Dennen ; S. S., F. H. Lane ; J. S., Loring B. Nauss ; Tyler, Solomon Sargent.

Bethlehem Commandery, Knights Templars, was instituted October 29, 1890 and chartered June 11, 1891. Following are the officers for 1892 : Em. Com., Em. Sir. Edgar S. Taft ; Generalissimo, Sir E. Archer Bradley ; Cap. Gen., Sir D. S. Presson ; Prelate, Rev. Sir W. H. Rider ; S. W., Sir Howard F. Ingersoll ; J. W., Sir Charles H. Cleaves ; Treas., Sir S. S. Day ; Rec., Sir A. Center, (deceased) ; S. B., Sir G. A. Davis ; Sword Bearer, Sir John Lloyd ; Warden, Sir W. E. Parsons ; 3d G., Sir S. B. Trask ; 2d G., Sir J. L. Curtis ; 1st G., Sir Benjamin Frazier ; S., Sir E. Marchant.

Acacia Lodge of Masons was instituted August 3, 1865.

Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows, 91, was instituted September 10, 1845. Following are the officers for 1892 : N. G., Charles D. Brown ; V. G., Frank Robinson ; R. S., George H. Morse ; P. S., Andrew M. Collins ; Treas., Fred T. Hall ; R. S. N. G., Ernest L. Blatchford ; L. S. N. G., Edward J. Livingstone ; L. S. V. G., Levi A. Robinson ; R. S. V. G., Charles C. Canning ; Con., Frank C. Davis ; W., James E. Tolman ; L. S. S., George E. McDonald ; R. S. S., Frank T. Webber ; I. C., John Gilpin ; O. G., Isaac P. Morse.

Cape Ann Encampment, 33, was instituted November 8, 1866.

Constantine Lodge, Knights of Pythias and Wingaersheek Tribe of Red Men, are also prominent in the fraternal circles.



## Business Men of Today.

### *Comprehensive Review of Leading Industries and Firms Engaged in Commercial Enterprises.*

The following list comprises the representative men of today, who, individually and collectively, are at the front in their respective lines and who contribute much toward the prosperity of the city in this the 250th year of incorporation.

An important matter in the fishing business is an ample supply of ice, used for the preservation of fresh fish. It is estimated that over 40,000 tons are used annually for the purpose. The leading merchant in this business is FRANCIS W. HOMANS, of the Fernwood Lake Ice Co. Mr. Homans was born in Beverly, December 19, 1833, and when a young man entered the employ of George H. Rogers, one of Gloucester's most prominent business men of some 40 years ago, being employed as clerk. At Mr. Rogers' death, Mr. Homans embarked in the West Indian exporting trade, the outward cargoes generally comprising fish, the return, molasses, etc. In 1876 he turned his attention to the ice supply, the price of which to the fishing interest had ranged from \$3 to \$9 per ton. He made a proposition to the business men to furnish them with ice at \$2.50 per ton for ten years, a sweeping reduction, which was, as a matter of course, readily accepted. At the expiration of the 10 years, so well were all satisfied, and being anxious to reduce the price of ice permanently, and further lower the cost if possible, that Mr. Homans conceived the idea of furnishing a supply at \$2.50 per ton and dividing one-half the profits with the consumers. The largest buyers in the fishing business, comprising the Atlantic Halibut Company, Cunningham & Thompson, John Pew & Son, J. G. Tarr & Bro., J. S. Ayer, William Parsons and others entered into this arrangement, reserving the right of declaring dividends annually. Dividends of 30 cents per ton have been paid each year, and should all the heavy consumers enter into this arrangement the price could be further reduced to \$1.25 per ton, as the cost of production for a larger quantity would be but little extra. Fernwood Lake at West Gloucester, where the supply is obtained, was formerly a meadow. It was cleared at great expense in 1876. The great ice house, one of the largest in the country, was constructed the same year. Its capacity is 34,000 tons. Near by are the handsome residence for the superintendent and the five stables, costing \$10,000. Everything pertaining to the construction of the buildings has been with an eye to permanence, and the entire enterprise, under the personal management of Mr. Homans, ranks as one of the most important business successes of the town.

"BOSTON STORE," W. G. BROWN & CO., Proprietors, Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Articles, etc., 186 and 188 Main Street. The popular and prosperous "Boston Store" is in all respects a first-class establishment, where is always displayed a very complete and exceedingly fine assortment of everything comprehended in dry goods, from the most superb dress goods and feminine finery to the cheapest calicoes, wash fabrics, and domestics, with a great variety of positive bargains in household specialties and kitchen furnishings. No inferior goods are handled, every article sold being warranted as represented, while remarkably low prices prevail. The business premises comprise a finely-appointed, spacious store, with rapid cash railway system, the proprietors exercising immediate personal supervision over the establishment. The stock includes elegant silks, satins, velvets, cashmeres, and all the latest patterns in stylish dress fabrics; beautiful laces and embroideries, novelties in underwear, corsets, hosiery, knit goods, yarns, notions, parasols, fans, toilet articles, jewelry, ornaments, silk ribbons, dress trimmings, small wares and fancy articles; also cottons, gingham, flannels, muslins, linens, sheetings, blankets, towellings, etc. It is the largest exclusive dry goods store this side of Lynn, and one of the very largest in the county.



JOSEPH H. ROWE, Manufacturer of Genuine Cape Ann Oil Clothing. Manufactory and Office, corner Duncan and Rogers Streets. The great fishery interests of Gloucester have called into existence here a number of other auxiliary industries, of themselves important, and one of these is the manufacture of oil clothing for seamen's use, consisting of long coats, pea jackets, double apron and string pants, short jackets, both double and patched. The leading and largest house engaged in this field of enterprise is that owned and ably directed by Mr. J. H. Rowe, being the largest factory of this kind in the county, at the junction of Duncan and Rogers Streets. Mr. Rowe founded his business in 1884, bringing to bear a thorough knowledge of the industry, and through the energy and application exercised by him in the management of his affairs, he soon began winning substantial recognition, and the superiority of his goods has brought them into widespread favor, there now being an active demand for them in all the seaport towns of Massachusetts and Maine and the country. The factory is comprised in a building having three floors, and it is thoroughly equipped with every appliance and essential necessary to insure a perfect production. Employment is furnished to upwards of twenty hands, and genuine Cape Ann oil clothing is turned out in large quantities. The clothing is made of the best materials, in the most reliable manner, and is unsurpassed for durability and thoroughness of finish in every detail. Mr. Rowe also manufactures the genuine Cape Ann sou'wester and soft hat. Both a wholesale and retail trade is supplied, and all orders are promptly and satisfactorily filled. Mr. Rowe is a native of Gloucester, and one of its foremost young business men.

MARCELLUS BUNKER, Straw Goods Manufacturer, Fashionable Millinery, etc., No. 75 Main Street, is a native of the state of Maine, and has been a highly respected resident of Gloucester for many years. Having a thorough knowledge of the straw goods line of trade and the processes of manufacture, he inaugurated this enterprise and has continued the entire business ever since with uninterrupted success. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, comprising three floors, which are admirably adapted for factory, bleaching and business purposes, the factory and bleachery departments being fully equipped with all the latest improved machinery, hydraulic presses, dies, plaster blocks, etc., while a number of operatives are given steady employment. In the store will be found at all times a full and complete line of all the very latest and most desirable styles and shapes of hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, also a select assortment of the very latest novelties in millinery trimmings, including silks, satins, laces, crapes, ribbons, ostrich plumes, tips, feathers of rare and beautiful birds, foreign and domestic artificial flowers and a choice line of embroideries and patterns. He also keeps the best and most stylish trimmer in the vicinity, polite attendants to serve customers promptly and intelligently, and every effort is made to please.

CHARLES S. TAPPAN, Clothing. Nos. 112-116 Main Street. There is one house which is conspicuously representative in the clothing trade in the city, and that is the establishment presided over by Mr. Charles S. Tappan, on the opposite side of the street, established in 1833, and in 1864 removed to the handsome premises now occupied. Some years ago he took his son into partnership, who in 1887 acquired the sole proprietorship, and since that time the business has been conducted in his name. The premises, which are very commodious, have a front of 48x70 feet and consist of a splendid store, with a spacious room on the second floor used as custom department. Ample show windows afford every convenience for making a fine display, and the interior arrangements are very perfect in every department. This house is one of the most popular in Gloucester, and as it is conducted on the same honorable principles which have always characterized it during a long, successful career, business continues to grow apace, and Mr. Tappan, the courteous proprietor, who is a native of this city and well and popularly known, is a gentleman who has shown himself thoroughly alive to the demands of the times.

J. H. DUNNELS, Millinery, No. 124 Main Street.—One of the most popular establishments in this city is that named in the caption of this article. It has been in successful operation since 1883, and has become widely known as one of the best and most reliable at which to obtain millinery in the city. Mr. Dunnels possesses most excellent taste and judgment, and follows closely the latest Boston fashions, and makes a fine display of beautiful goods in his handsome store, which is 20x60 feet in size and very elaborately fitted up. In the assortment will be found the latest modes in hats and bonnets in perfect accord with the popular prevailing fashions, also ribbons, plumes, flowers, satins, silks, velvets, and a general line of fancy goods and trimmings. From six to ten skilled, practical milliners are kept constantly engaged. Prices are governed by moderation, and full satisfaction is always given to customers.

Among the representative fish dealers is FRANK STANWOOD, whose establishment is at 94 and 96 Commercial Street. Mr. Stanwood has a large and thoroughly equipped plant, including wharves, yards and warehouses for the producing and curing of fish of all kinds and his shipments throughout the country are quite extensive. Although dealing extensively in mackerel and boneless fish, his specialties are smoked "Cromarty Bloaters," and "Iceland Halibut," conducting one of the heaviest businesses in this especial line in the city. For this purpose he imports large cargoes of herring from Fortune and Placentia Bays, Labrador and other producing centers. He is a member of Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows, having passed through all the chairs, Salem Canton, Patriarchs Militant, Tyrian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., William Ferson, Royal Arch Chapter and others. He is Past Grand of Ocean Lodge, and Past High Priest of Cape Ann Encampment.

The boxing of the enormous quantities of cod and other varieties of fish has led to the demand for great numbers of fancy printed wooden receptacles. The firm of LEWIS H. MARCHANT & Co., established in 1877, is by far the largest in the city and in respect to product and equipments one of the largest in the country. The capacity of the firm at present is 5,000 printed boxes per day. Since 1890 the manager of the establishment has been Samuel H. Marchant, to whose inventive talent in designing new and exclusive wood printing machines and other labor saving implements the success of the firm is in a large measure due. The factory which is situated on Willow and Cleveland Streets and covers a space 180 x 65 feet, is three stories in height and is stocked with exclusive printing designs and the product is shipped all over the country, the firm's goods even going as far as San Francisco.

One of the old reliable and standard dry goods firms of the city is that of ALEX PATILLO. Mr. Pattillo is a veteran in this business and his house is antedated in town by one only. At 13 years of age he was apprenticed to the firm of James Mansfield & Son, in their dry goods department, afterwards with John C. Calef & Co., with whom he served eight years. In 1852 he embarked in business for himself in Center's Block, and in 1864 took the lease of the building occupying his present location at 120 and 122 Main Street, then known as Union Block. Some 18 years ago his establishment with others were burned, but nothing daunted he purchased the site and erected the present fine brick business block in which by honest dealing he has built up one of the largest businesses of the kind on the cape, occupying two stories of the edifice. He is the oldest Gloucester dry goods man in active business at the present time, having seen 48 years of service, and is always abreast of the times in every essential pertaining to a wide awake business man. The needs of his establishment require the attention of 16 clerks throughout the year. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church, of which society he has been treasurer for 25 years, and is also treasurer of the Gloucester Lyceum and Sawyer Free Library. His father, Capt. James Patillo, was one of the most energetic and enterprising of Gloucester's master mariners who have done so much to build up the business of the town.

The firm of BENNETT BROS., corner of Rogers and Duncan Streets comprises two of Gloucester's young and energetic business men, having resources, as wharves and coal pockets and wood yards, among the largest in the city. John Q. Bennett, the elder of the firm is 36 years of age and has always taken active part in local politics being elected to the common council from ward 4 serving on the committee on fire department and others. He was re-elected for 1885 and was chosen president of the common council. He was elected for the Board of Aldermen for 1886 from ward 4, and was chairman of the committee on fire department and other important positions. He is a member of Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows and Cape Ann Encampment, in each of which he has filled all the chairs, also of the Red Men, Unity Canton, No. 5, Uniformed Patriarchs in which he holds the office of First Major of the Fourth Regiment. Warren A. Bennett, the other member of the firm is a young man of 32, very popular in business and social circles. He entered Dartmouth College and at the completion of his studies engaged in business. He is Junior Warden of Tyrian Lodge of Masons, in which he is greatly interested, is treasurer of the Vendome Club, one of the town's leading social organizations, a member of Wingaersheek Tribe of Red Men and others.

WILLIAM DENNETT, one of the representative dealers in the important branch of the fresh fish industry first engaged in business in 1880 on Steele's wharf, Rogers Street, afterwards at Allen's wharf, removing to the Fort wharf until he became connected with the Independent Halibut Company at Fears's wharf. After the dissolution of this organization he returned to the Fort where he has continued business as a large wholesaler of

all kinds of fresh fish, cod, mackerel and halibut, his specialty being the latter, all of which are brought fresh from the producing fishermen and rapidly shipped by boat and rail, preserved in ice, to all sections of the country. Mr. Dennett is prominently identified with fraternal organizations, being a member of Tyrian Lodge of Masons, William Ferson, Royal Arch Chapter, Bethlehem Commandery, Knights Templars, Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows, Cape Ann Encampment, Constance Lodge, Knights of Pythias, one of the trustees of the local lodge of the Ancient Order United Workmen, besides others.

HIGGINS & GIFFORD, Manufacturers and Dealers in all Kinds of Boats.—This representative and successful boat factory was established in 1871 by Messrs. A. T. Gifford & I. H. Higgins, both of whom are expert and experienced boat builders. The factory is 85 feet long, 63 feet wide and three and a half stories high, and the firm also utilize five adjoining commodious buildings. During the busy season they employ fifty skilled workmen. All descriptions of boats are built with dispatch. They have had 30 years' experience, and are the original builders of the sharp sterned bottom seam, mackerel seine boats, used by all fishermen of New England and the Provinces. The firm have furnished over 150 boats to the various departments of the United States Government. They likewise built the three smallest crafts that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean, viz.: the Centennial, Captain Johnson; Nautilus, Andrews Brothers; and the Little Western, Captains Norman and Thomas. The Little Western made the return trip and landed at Gloucester, Mass. The firm have built during the last fifteen years 3,500 boats of different kinds, and have given entire satisfaction to patrons. They were awarded medals at the London exhibition of fish and fisheries, 1883, for their unrivalled mackerel seine boat; also for their excelsior life boat. Messrs. Higgins & Gifford are both natives of Cape Cod.

The firm of G. H. & W. A. NICHOLS of 411 Union Street, Lynn, Mass., printed this book, and no more commendation is needed than a reference to the work itself. The members are George H. and William A. Nichols, natives of Lynn and Woburn respectively, the former a G. A. R. man, Odd Fellow and Red Man, and the latter an Odd Fellow and an American Mechanic. Their establishment is one of the largest and best equipped of the kind in Essex county, and their specialty, book printing is of a high grade.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS, whose establishment at 226 Main Street is the largest of the shoe stores of the city in point of window display is one of the principal houses on Cape Ann in that trade. Mr. Harris is well and favorably known in the community as a representative business man. He carries one of the largest and finest stocks comprising all the standard and fancy grades of footwear. The business was established by him in Oct. 20, 1883. Mr. Harris is one of the oldest members of Ocean Lodge, 91, I. O. O. F. in the city.

STANWOOD & Co., Curers and Packers of all kinds of Fish, Dry, Pickled and Smoked, No. 90 Commercial Street and Fort Square.—The business of this house was founded in 1876, and two years later John J. Stanwood succeeded to the entire control, and has since continued the enterprise under the present firm style. The extensive premises occupied comprises three acres of ground, on which are located six large buildings, a number of storehouses, and two wharves. The entire place is equipped in all the departments in the most thorough and complete manner, with all requisite appliances, and employment is afforded to fifty hands, varying according to the season. Mr. Stanwood personally superintends the entire establishment, and carries on general operations as a curer and packer of dry, pickled and smoked fish, and manufacturer of boneless codfish, put up in brick form. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of the fish, the most approved process of curing are followed, and the goods are strictly A1 in every respect. A staff of traveling representatives is employed, and the trade of the establishment extends to all parts of the United States. A specialty is made of mackerel and smoked Cromarty bloaters, the shipment of these articles being among the heaviest in the country. Mr. Stanwood is heavily interested in some of the most desirable seashore properties in New England especially at Magnolia and Eastern Point, his sales at the former place alone aggregating over \$100,000. He is a native of Gloucester and a thoroughly progressive merchant.

THE ATLANTIC HALIBUT COMPANY, located on Atlantic Wharf, is without doubt the largest fresh fish concern in the fisheries, handling as it does enormous quantities of the halibut caught on the Banks. Its wharf, comprising an area of 40,000 square feet, is the largest and most solidly constructed in the city, while its ample warehouses are fitted with every facility for packing and shipping of the fish, which is sent all over the country by boat and especial fish trains. The total output of the firm is from three to five million



pounds of halibut, annually consuming 10,000 tons of ice aboard vessel and in packing for shipment. A Bank halibut catcher usually takes from 30 to 45 tons of ice on each trip. One of the most interesting sights connected with the fisheries is to be seen here when a fare is being unloaded and boxed. The members of the firm are Seth Stockbridge, Samuel G. Pool and Thomas Hodge, pioneers in this industry, and Hon. D. I. Robinson. The firm have always been characterized by their liberal dealings and as a result, the fresh halibut industry has been the most remunerative branch that the operative fishermen have pursued. In addition to a large number of vessels of their own, they buy the bulk of the product of fresh halibut of the American fleet.

D. M. HILTON, Stevedore, Offices rear of 157 Front Street and corner of Spring and Pearce Streets. An important vocation in every seaport town, and one fraught with much responsibility is that followed by the stevedore, and thorough experience and soundness of judgment are requisite in order to engage in this line successfully. A gentleman who possesses all the required qualifications, and has won an enviable reputation for efficiency and reliability, is D. M. Hilton, Gloucester's veteran stevedore, who has been engaged in this calling for the past 33 years. He has three desirably located stables, models of neatness and convenience, owns 40 horses, comprising the finest specimens to be procured, and in this respect is outranked by no similar establishment in New England. Mr. Hilton is a native of Gloucester and one of its most progressive men.

The establishment of WILLIAM H. JORDAN is known as one of the most thoroughly equipped in the fisheries, and Mr. Jordan has won the reputation of one of the most progressive men in the business. His fleet comprises 15 of the finest designed and constructed fishermen afloat, built mainly from the lines of the great designer, Edward Burgess, one which, the Grayling, is depicted in this work. Mr. Jordan's vessels are mainly employed in the halibut, mackerel and Newfoundland frozen herring business and are manned by some of the most skillful masters and capable crews in the fleet. He was the first to originate and introduce an artificial system of freezing herring aboard vessel and to establish a cold storage plant for the preservation of the fish, working a revolution in the methods of preservation. Mr. Jordan stands high in the community and has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the 250th anniversary celebration and chief marshal of the grand procession. He is prominently connected with various financial institutions.

The general cooperage industry is carried on exclusively in town by the firm of SPAULDING & FROST. The business was founded in 1883 and in 1886, Stephen A. Frost, the junior member, came to Gloucester and successfully established the first cooperage manufactory in the town, in a small shed near the Boston and Maine freight station. The business grew so rapidly that the erection of a new and commodious factory was necessitated on Cleveland Street, which was built in September, 1891, where the manufacture of half and quarter barrels, pits, pails and general cooperage is extensively pursued. The mill where the stock is turned out is in Fremont, N. H. Under the supervision of Mr. Frost, the business has almost doubled each year. Goods are shipped all over the country and the firm has a large southern trade. The latest designed machinery is used. The great specialty of the firm is the flat or sugar-barrel hoop, of which Mr. Frost was the originator, for fish packages.

The firm of SYLVANUS SMITH & Co. is known as one of the largest in the New England fisheries, employing a large fleet of first-class vessels. The senior member, Sylvanus Smith, is a native of Rockport, and is one of the most thoroughly equipped men as regards matters pertaining to the fisheries in the country. He was the first president of the Board of Trade, vice-president of the Gloucester Net and Twine Co., a director in the First National Bank, besides being largely interested in real estate and business enterprises. He was elected state representative for the present year and commanded extended attention by his thorough knowledge of facts regarding the fisheries during the debate on the Menhaden fishery matter. The junior members of the firm are E. Archer Bradley and Howard Smith. Mr. Bradley is well and favorably known in business and social circles. He has been master of Tyrian Lodge for three years, past high priest of William Ferson Royal Arch Chapter, and is generallissimo in Bethlehem Commandery, Knights Templars. Mr. Smith is a popular young man, a member of Tyrian Lodge, William Ferson Chapter and the Commandery.

The firm of FOLEY & CONLY, producers, packers and wholesale dealers in all kinds of fish, with their establishment at Fort Point, is composed of P. J. Foley and John Conly, both well-known business men. The specialty of the firm is mackerel, although boneless cod and other fish are largely dealt in. Mr. Foley is a popular young man, who has represented Ward 2 in the Common Council.



The establishment of D. C. & H. BABSON have for years been one of the most prominent in the fishing business, especially in the fresh halibut and Bank cod-fishing branches, employing only vessels of the latest design and highest grade. Horatio Babson, the well-known member of the firm, enjoys a reputation as a yacht and vessel designer of much ability, the yacht *Mignon* and several of his vessels built from his lines possessing notable speed and sea-going abilities. Both members of the firm are natives of Rockport, direct descendants of the first settlers of the name.

ELI JACKMAN, Mason and Contractor, is the leader in his business on the Cape, having built nearly every brick edifice in the city, an unusual record and a high compliment to his thoroughness and reliability. Among the buildings constructed by him are the High School building, of which he was the contractor, the police station and armory building, Tibbett's Block and scores of others. At the present time Mr. Jackman is at work on what, when completed, will be the two finest business blocks in the city, the four-story brick Webster building on Pleasant Street, and the new and spacious edifice of the Cape Ann Savings Bank on the site of the present Rogers Block, which will greatly improve the appearance of the locality. He also conducts an extensive traffic in coal and wood at East Gloucester, where he has ample wharf facilities for his large and constantly increasing business.

PROCTER BROS., of the "Old Corner Bookstore." This firm, established in 1846, comprises Francis and George H. Procter, Francis starting the business with George H. as his right hand man. Their mother, Ann (Allen) Procter was a descendant of Rev. John White. On the Procter side they are descendants of Rev. Francis Higginson, the first minister of Salem. At an early age, their father having died, they embarked in the newspaper and periodical business in a small way and in 1850 moved to their present location. In July, 1853, "Procter's Able Sheet" was started, published monthly, 3,000 copies being faithfully delivered by the boys to every family gratuitously. In 1856, the name was changed to the Gloucester Advertiser, afterwards to the Cape Ann Advertiser and eventually issued weekly and is flourishing today. In 1873 they purchased the desirable property known as Bellevue Heights, and laid it out in lots, and their enterprise and sagacity were rewarded, the tract being now thickly covered with the finest residences in the city. The latest real estate venture is at Willoughby Park, West Gloucester, which, with Dr. George Morse, they purchased in 1887, and which is destined to become one of the most desirable seacoast properties in New England. June 16, 1888, they established the Gloucester Daily Times, which has been so successful as to warrant the introduction of a fast duplex perfecting printing press, which turns out 4,000 eight-page papers per hour.

M. H. PERKINS, 272 Main Street, Pharmacist, conducts one of the leading establishments of the kind. He has served in the Common Council and has held other offices.

BOTT BROS., Main Street, comprising Charles S. and Henry H. Bott, are the acknowledged leaders in the harness business in town.

ADAM P. STODDART & SON, 236 Main Street, carry on the general machinists' business, with complete facilities for constructing and building steam engines and machinery of all kinds. Their specialty is improved vessels' steering wheels, which are meeting with much success.

WILLIAM H. WONSON & Son, who conducts the largest exclusive smoked fish business are the oldest firm in the fish trade in Gloucester. Their specialty is smoked halibut and Cromarty bloaters. Their smoking houses, 20 in number have a capacity of 75,000 pounds. The firm handle from 800,000 to 1,500,000 pounds of halibut each year.

Previous to the introduction of copper paint, nothing but green paint and verdigris was used on vessels' bottoms. Schooners were beached, one side was so treated and then another, consuming three or four days. Now they are hauled out on marine railways and the work performed in 12 hours. The French first used copper paint. In 1863, a copper paint, which has never been equalled, was produced in Gloucester. By its use the bottom of vessels are kept free from marine accretions and make the homeward passage in a week, where formerly three or four weeks were consumed, conducting greatly to speed and a consequent saving of time and money. James H. Tarr, a young man of 35, is one of the principal manufacturers of copper and anti-fouling paint, which bears a world-wide reputation and is used wherever there is salt water and its merits are universally acknowledged. His yacht and anti-fouling paint are standard articles. The firm have, after years of effort, perfected a paint for iron and steel bottoms, which promises to be of the greatest value. The manufactory is at Rocky Neck.

FRANK O. GRIFFIN, as successor to Bennett Griffin & Son, Maplewood Avenue, a firm identified with the general lumber and building business for the last 40 years, is one of the most progressive business men in the city. His liberal ideas in disposing of houses, enabling purchasers to procure a home on moderate partial payments is one of the secrets of his business success. During the past four years he has erected over 100 houses.

WALTER W. WONSON, is one of the prominent dealers in fresh halibut, cod, haddock, mackerel and all varieties of salt water fish. His shipments are large and he has established a regular line of customers throughout the country as far as Omaha. He has a branch house at Rockport.

CHARLES H. BOYNTON, dealer in wood, coal, etc., occupies the largest coal sheds in town, with a capacity of 7000 tons, the entire plant covering two and one-half acres of ground. The coal and wood is brought directly from the producing centres, large docks especially dredged for the purpose floating the shipping at all tides. Mr. Boynton served two years in the common council, was Master of Tyrian Lodge and is a member of William Ferson Royal Arch Chapter, Bethlehem Commandery, Odd Fellows, Red Men, etc.

EDWARD W. HOWE, 18 Main Street is one of Gloucester's prominent pharmacists, having a large and well appointed establishment, stocked with a complete line of druggists' supplies. Mr. Howe is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and other fraternal organizations.

JOSEPH C. SHEPHERD, born in Gloucester in 1847, is proprietor of one of the principal provision stores in the city. He has been elected to the common council and aldermen, serving on the important committees of the fire department and others and has also been a candidate for mayor. He is a member of Tyrian Lodge, Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows, Trustee of Cape Ann Encampment, Post 45, G. A. R., and several others.

JOSEPH PARSONS a native, born February 18, 1842. In 1875 he began the Gentlemen's Furnishing Business at East Gloucester, afterwards adding a boot and shoe department. In October, 1875 he was appointed postmaster, which position he held until the free delivery system went into effect. He entered the common council in 1888 and served three years. He is a member of the G. A. R.

B. HASKELL & SONS are one of the largest grocery, provision and crockery dealers in the city, occupying several large buildings in the square at the foot of Union Hill. The firm is also largely interested in vessel property and real estate.

L. D. LOTHROP, 68 and 70 Duncan Street imports immense quantities of the Arthur James fish hooks from England which are in great demand by the fishermen, besides keeping in stock a large assortment of vessel furnishings. He is a native of Maine and removed to his present location in 1880.

E. G. HOTCHKISS & Co., dealers in all kinds of salt fish. The facilities of the firm on Rogers Street for producing and curing of fish comprises large wharf area and commodious cutting and packing houses. Their specialty is high class boneless codfish of which large shipments are made. Mr. Hotchkiss, the senior member is a young man and has been a member of Tyrian Lodge, A. F. and A. M. since 1870 and also of William Ferson Royal Arch Chapter.

THOMAS H. HUNT, 125 and 127 Main Street is the proprietor of one of the principal furniture marts of the town. Mr Hunt is a native and has built up one of the largest trades in his line on the Cape. His stock is comprehensive and extensive and the location central and accessible.

WILLIAM J. MADDOCKS, proprietor of the Vincent Street Pharmacy is a native of Lowell. After being employed in several of the largest firms in New England and New York city he came to Gloucester some 15 years ago and established a successful pharmacy, the present being his thirty-second year in business. His establishment, 266 Main Street is situated over the historic spring of the settler, William Vincent. Mr. Maddocks is prominent in the Masonic fraternity.

The firm of CUNNINGHAM & THOMPSON, established in 1855, in respect to the large area of buildings and wharfage, modern designed fleet of vessels, and their enormous output of boneless codfish and mackerel, are entitled to the first rank in the New England fish trade. Every facility known to the business is to be found on their premises, which are among the most interesting in the city. The firm was founded by the father of the present senior partner, Mr. Sylvester Cunningham. Capt. William Thompson is the second member of the firm.

THE GLOUCESTER ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. was started in 1884 and in 1888 was sold to the Gloucester Electric Co., the original equipment being one 50-horse power engine and two dynamos. The new company pushed business and in 1891 erected a fine brick building at Vincent's Point, 102x52 feet, near the old establishment. It contains many novel improvements, gallery, bath-rooms, chambers, offices, etc. The equipment consists of two compound condensing engines, 300 horse-power each and boilers to match, two arc machines, one 1,300 incandescent dynamo and one 40 horse-power generator. Near by the company has a fine wharf, with dock of deep water, and coal sheds of a capacity of 900 tons. There is ample room for further extensions. The president is W. H. Jordan, the treasurer and manager E. L. Norris, through whose energetic efforts the success of the company is mainly due.

The firm of N. RICHARDSON, manufacturer of patent steering wheels and ice mills, 104 Washington Street, was founded in 1850 by the late Nathan Richardson, who invented the Low ice mill, the Richardson Steerer in 1865, the Richardson Patent Bait Mill, the Centennial Steerer, the Eureka Ice Crusher, the Challenge Steerer, the reputation of which is national, besides many minor inventions. Mr. Richardson, who was a native of Manchester, died in 1891, and was succeeded by his son, Charles H., who inherits his father's inventive talent and has patented improvements on steering wheels and other machinery.

JAMES G. TARR & BROS., wholesale dealers in dry and pickled fish. Among the large wholesale houses whose names are familiar in trade circles throughout the country is that of Messrs. James G. Tarr & Bros. The firm occupy five acres at Rocky Neck, on which are erected ten commodious buildings, with spacious flake yards for drying fish. This business was established in 1855, by Dodd, Tarr & Co., who were succeeded in 1874 by the present firm. The co-partners, Messrs. James G., David, B. N., D. Sherman and Thomas L. Tarr, have had great practical experience, and possess an intimate knowledge of every detail of the fishing industry, and the requirements of jobbers and dealers in all sections of the United States. They fit and own 20 first-class vessels, deal largely at wholesale in all kinds of dry and pickled fish, smoked halibut and mackerel. The partners are all residents of Gloucester, with the exception of Mr. B. N. Tarr who lives at Rockport. Mr. James G. Tarr, the senior member, served two years in the state legislature and is a director of the City National Bank.

SIDNEY S. SAVAGE, a native of Maine, established an extensive confectionary business in 1887 and has now three stores on the Cape, the leading dealer of his kind. Mr. Savage is a prominent member of the Prospect Street M. E. Church. He has been a Free Mason for 13 years.

EPES E. FRIEND for the past eight years has conducted an extensive brokerage business at 111 Main Street and has established a reputation for reliability and fair dealing. He is a member of Tyrian Lodge of Free Masons.

RODERICK McDONALD, shipping agent and broker, 54 Duncan Street, is a popular and progressive business man of thorough reliability and conducts a large business in vessel outfitting, one of the most extensive establishments in this branch of trade on the Cape.

GEORGE K. BARNARD, carriage manufacturer and painting at No. 6 Commercial Street, is the recognized headquarters for this business on Cape Ann, and established his business here in 1868. He is a member of Acacia Lodge of Masons and is a vocalist of note.

H. P. & J. W. DENNEN, composed of Councilman Henry P. and Jacob W. Dennen, have for years conducted one of the first class provision stores of the city, their place of business being under the Mason House. Henry P. Dennen, whose portrait is given elsewhere is a member of the common council.

The oldest firm of shoe dealers in the city is that of PARSONS BROS., established in 1837 by their father Gorham Parsons. The firm comprises W. Frank and Edwin O. Parsons, a picture and sketch of the first appears elsewhere. W. Frank Parsons is very popular in business and social concerns and is Regent of the local lodge of the Royal Arcanum and Chaplain of Tyrian Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Edwin O. enjoys a like popularity, having thrice been elected to the common council, serving on the important committees of finance, accounts, etc. They are direct descendants of the first settler, Jeffrey.

ARTHUR E. HERRICK, 158 Main Street.—In 1874 he started in the fruit business and has increased his sales from \$4,000 to \$25,000 annually. He supplies the greater part of the retail dealers of the Cape with their stock.



JOHN W. ROWE, one of the prominent dry goods dealers, a native of Salem, is a descendent of the Gloucester settler of the name. Mr. Rowe removed to Gloucester when quite young, eventually becoming connected with the house of which he is now proprietor. In 1884, he was elected a councilman from ward 6, serving on important committees. He holds positions of trust and importance in church circles.

JAMES E. TOLMAN, conducts a successful provision store at 251 and 253 Main Street. He is connected with Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows, Cape Ann Encampment, Knights of Pythias, Tyrian Lodge of Masons, and other organizations.

J. HOWARD PROCTER, a native, is a young man of 26 who was the pioneer in establishing a modern furniture establishment in town, meeting with marked success. He is a member of Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows, Cape Ann Encampment, Red Men, Tyrian Lodge of Masons and others.

COUNCILMAN JOSEPH B. MAGUIRE, located at Parkhurst's railway is engaged quite extensively in the marine and house painting industry. He is a member of Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows, Cape Ann Encampment, Temple of Honor, Sons of Temperance and others.

CHARLES A. MASON another of the principal dealers in dry and fancy goods, whose establishment is at 274 Main Street, is a native of Rockport. His business is one of the largest of the kind on the Cape and is constantly increasing. He is a prominent member of the Independent Christian church and other circles.

The establishment of S. W. BROWN, 15 Main Street, is one of the principal provision stores in the city. Mr. Brown is a native of the city, and during the Civil War enlisted in Co. G, 8th Regt., for nine months, as corporal, and a second time as orderly sergeant for 100 days. He is a member of Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows, Cape Ann Encampment and others.

WILLIAM F. MOORE, a prominent young man engaged in the fish business, with his establishment at Commercial Street, does an extensive fish business. Mr. Moore, whose portrait appears on page 278, is a member of the Common Council, to which he has been elected for the past two years.

FITZ J. BABSON, JR., Railroad Avenue, a prominent member of the Universalist church, is one of the largest lumber dealers on Cape Ann.

HARVEY C. SMITH, the present alderman from Ward Five, conducts an extensive fish business of all kinds at Griffin's Wharf. Mr. Smith was the originator of the brand "Cape Ann Turkey" which bears a high reputation among the trade of the country. He is a native of Rockport.

MOSES S. BABSON, of the West End Grocery, is a popular young man, who served in the City Council in 1887, '88 and '89.

D. SOMES WATSON, 108 Duncan Street, is one of the principal contractors, samples of his work being the police building, residences of Sylvester Cunningham and J. J. Somes, shown in this work. Mr. Watson has been one of the most prominent figures in the city government during the past decade.

L. E. SMITH, 221 and 223 Main Street, dealer in stoves, hardwares and plumbers' materials, conducts this latter branch of the business almost exclusively on Cape Ann.

WILLIAM E. CALL & Co., painters and paper hangers, 36 Washington Street.—Mr. Call is another of the younger element, a prominent member of various secret organizations and conducts a successful business in his line.

HOWARD F. INGERSOLL, one of the principal provision dealers is a progressive go-ahead business man. He is a member of Acacia Lodge of Masons, Washington Chapter of Salem, Bethlehem Commandery, Royal and Select Masters, Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine Boston, Sutton Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem, Rose Croix, Consistory, Ocean Lodge, Cape Ann Encampment, Patriarchs Militant, Canton Unity, Salem, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Knights of Honor, Good Fellows, United Workmen and was one of the pioneer members of the fire department.

The firm of ALBERT MARCHANT & SON, Charles S. Marchant the principal partner, 28 and 30 Wharf Street, soap manufacturers, occupy a large establishment and do an extensive business.

C. D. BROWN, 193 Main Street, Bookseller and Stationer, has a large and comprehensive stock of periodicals, souvenirs, etc. Mr. Brown is at present Noble Grand of Ocean Lodge of Odd Fellows.



EVERETT LANE, 130 Main Street, is the headquarters for artistic jewelry, silverware, souvenir spoons, etc. Howard G. Lane, who is connected with the firm, has been for two years state representative. His portrait appears on page 270. Both men are natives of Rockport.

W. H. H. DAVIS, Livery Stable, etc., Parson Street. The premises are spacious and conveniently located, and are replete with every appliance for the satisfactory prosecution of the business. Mr. Davis is a native of Gloucester, a member of the G. A. R., and an authority on all matters pertaining to horse flesh.

SAMUEL V. COLBY, Sail Maker and Dealer in Cordage, No. 375 Main Street, Babson's Wharf. The headquarters for equipping vessels for the fisheries is Samuel V. Colby, sail maker and dealer in cordage. Mr. Colby is an experienced, practical man to the trade, and was born in Maine. He has been a resident of the city many years, and was formerly master of a fishing vessel. Mr. Colby has been a member of the City Council, and has always been foremost in fostering and advancing every enterprise that was for the public good. His establishment is the largest private sailmaking loft in the country.

REED & GAMAGE, East Main Street, have been established since 1879. The firm occupy ground covering an area of 260x350 feet, on which stand five large buildings, fully equipped with all appliances and conveniences and employment is afforded a force of over 50 men. The members of the firm, Messrs. Charles A. Reed and Charles H. Gamage are natives of Gloucester.

DAVID O. FROST, corner Main and Pearce streets, a native of Rockport, a young and progressive man, is the proprietor of a successful clothing business. Mr. Frost is prominent in masonic circles and is the present master of Tyrian Lodge, his portrait being presented in that connection.

The oldest dry goods house in Massachusetts is that of JOHN C. CALEF & Co., established in Gloucester by the senior member in 1827, and since 1849 on the premises occupied at present, 83 and 85 Main Street. In 1887, the business passed into the hands of Mr. Allen Rogers, but the old firm name, a household word on the Cape, has been retained. The firm has always kept abreast of the times, and its salesrooms, devoted to general dry goods, merchandise, carpets, etc., are among the largest and most attractive in the city. Mr. Rogers who was Gloucester's second mayor, is a man held in high esteem in the community. He is trustee of the Cape Ann Savings Bank, director in the Sawyer Free Library and trustee in the fund; president of the board of trustees for the Gilbert Home, director in the Addison Gilbert Hospital, trustee of the First Parish fund, commissioner of the City Sinking Fund, and is now serving his seventeenth year on the school board.



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Particular attention given to Special Brands of Boneless Codfish.

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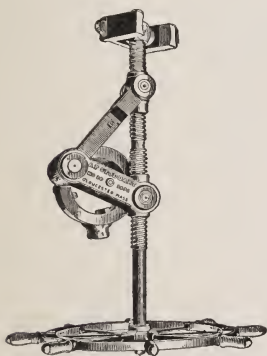
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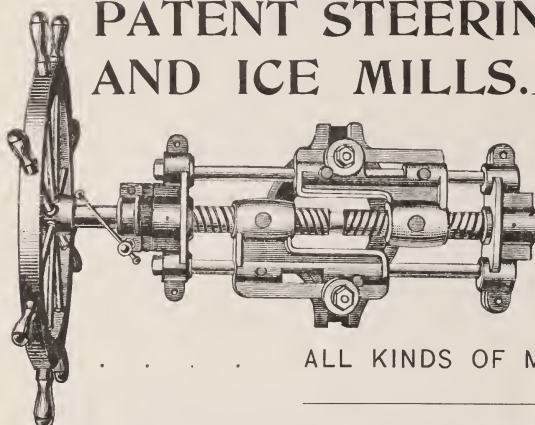
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